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Senate Hearings

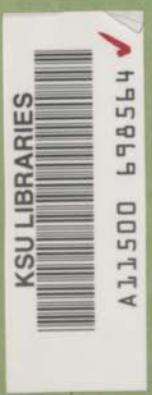
Before the Committee on Appropriations

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS

H.R. 8825

92*d* CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Fiscal Year 1972



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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SECOND CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 8825

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1972, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

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SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

MONDAY, JUNE 7, 1971

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Ernest F. Hollings (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Hollings, Ellender, and Cotton.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF ELMER B. STAATS, COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ROBERT F. KELLER, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL
PAUL G. DEMBLING, GENERAL COUNSEL
HARRY C. KENSKY, DIRECTOR, PROGRAM PLANNING STAFF
ELLSWORTH H. MORSE, JR., DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF POLICY AND SPECIAL STUDIES
RICHARD W. GUTMANN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, DEFENSE DIVISION
ADOLPH T. SAMUELSON, DIRECTOR, CIVIL DIVISION
OYE V. STOVALL, DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
THOMAS E. SULLIVAN, DIRECTOR, TRANSPORTATION DIVISION
HERSCHEL J. SIMMONS, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
SANFORD H. CORNETT, CHIEF, BUDGET AND FINANCE BRANCH

SUBCOMMITTEE PROCEDURE

Senator HOLLINGS. Today we commence the hearings on the budget estimate submitted for the legislative branch of the Government for fiscal year 1972. These hearings will concern themselves with a funding request for the Senate, joint items disbursed by the Senate, the House of Representatives, the Architect of the Capitol, the Botanical Garden, the Printing Office and the Cost Accounting Standards Board.

The first team we will hear is that in behalf of the budget estimate submitted for the General Accounting Office. We are pleased to have with us the Comptroller General of the United States, the Honorable Elmer B. Staats.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Will you introduce your associates here for the purposes of the record, and then proceed with your statement.

Mr. STAATS. Immediately to my right is Robert Keller, Assistant Comptroller General; to his right, Herschel Simmons, Director of Office of Administrative Services; Mr. Sanford Cornett, Chief, Budget and Finance Branch is next to him; and Mr. Ellsworth Morse over here is head of our Office of Policy and Special Studies.

The other witnesses will be recognized if we need to call on them.

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Chairman, we have a long prepared statement which is lengthy and detailed. Is there some matter you want to touch on now?

Chairman ELLENDER. No; I just wanted to come in and greet them. We want to get this bill passed as soon as we can. You people need the money before June 30.

Senator HOLLINGS. They need the additional personnel. The House cut you back from 177 to 93, about a half?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Chairman ELLENDER. As I said, I regret that I won't be able to stay throughout the hearing. I have to go to a very important meeting on agriculture, and I will try to be back.

KEEPING RECORDS AND AUDITING

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Staats, relative to the proposal of submitting the campaign expenditures to the authority, or the general responsibility, I should say, of the General Accounting Office, do you mind addressing that particular subject at this time?

Mr. STAATS. We were not aware that this matter was under serious consideration insofar as GAO was concerned until we read in the papers about it last week. The provision that you refer to, the provision in the bill, as we understand, has been agreed to by the Senate Rules and Administration Committee would give our office the responsibility for keeping the records and auditing the statements that are submitted in connection with the campaign financing.

We have never felt that this was an appropriate function for the General Accounting Office. We are a part of the Congress, an arm of the Congress, and we feel that it would be much better to have an independent Federal Elections Commission take on that responsibility, a bipartisan group that obviously would reflect the interests and thinking of both of the major political parties.

Chairman ELLENDER. Has that bill been enacted?

Senator HOLLINGS. No.

Mr. STAATS. It is under consideration in the Senate.

We would not feel it is an appropriate function for our office.

Chairman ELLENDER. I agree with you.

Mr. STAATS. We are sorry to have to be opposed to this, but we believe it would not be in the long-range interests of the Congress itself to place this responsibility on the General Accounting Office, which the

Congress looks to as its oversight agency of the executive branch.

It is not the same as if we were auditing a third party. Under the Lobby Disclosure Act, we do not take the same view because we would be auditing third parties. We could not, in connection with campaign finances, as we see it, exercise our responsibility without, in effect, auditing congressional campaign expenditures.

Chairman ELLENDER. Will that bill come up for hearings?

Senator HOLLINGS. Hearings have been completed in the Rules Committee. This is a Rules Committee report. It changed the Commerce Committee Report. The Commerce Committee wanted it to be the responsibility of the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House.

GAO NOT CALLED TO TESTIFY ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION

Mr. STAATS. The Deputy Attorney General, Mr. Kleindienst, in testimony before the Senate committee according to press reports, did indicate in response to questions that they would look with favor or raise no objection to the General Accounting Office having this responsibility. We have not been heard on the bill.

Chairman ELLENDER. That is what I was going to ask. That bill has, of course, not been before the House yet?

Mr. STAATS. No; it has not.

Chairman ELLENDER. Has the hearing been printed?

Senator HOLLINGS. It is being printed right now from the Commerce Committee, but not the Rules Committee, because they just completed it.

Chairman ELLENDER. Suppose you prepare a brief for the Chairman, and when the bill comes up, we can use that.

Senator HOLLINGS. What you are saying is that it is bipartisan. That is one of the salutary features of GAO: that it is considered nonpartisan.

Mr. STAATS. We think we are.

Senator HOLLINGS. You feel this would interfere with it. This would have you involved in a partisan manner.

Mr. STAATS. Not that we would do it deliberately, but we could not exercise it without some people saying that we are exercising this function in a partisan manner. I don't see how we could avoid it.

BIPARTISAN ELECTIONS COMMISSION

A much better approach, to us, would be to have a bipartisan electons commission with overlapping terms so that the interests of both parties could be reflected in the selection of members of such a commission.

We are greatly concerned that placing this responsibility in GAO would damage the capability of our office to perform its main function, which is the legislative oversight function of the executive agencies.

Chairman ELLENDER. Well, you can get that brief ready, as I said. You were not invited to testify?

Mr. STAATS. No, sir. This was settled apparently in the committee and without any testimony from our office.

Chairman ELLENDER. Mr. Scott, could you check as to the printing of these hearings and see if we would be able to put a statement in the record from Mr. Staats.

Mr. SCOTT. Very good.

Chairman ELLENDER. We might still be able to do it. Talk to Senator Jordan. I will see him today if I can.

How long would it take you to prepare a statement?

Mr. STAATS. We could have something by tomorrow.

Chairman ELLENDER. All right.

Senator HOLLINGS. What you are saying is that you can do it, that you have the capability. You are as nonpartisan or bipartisan as any particular agency of the Government that I know. But if you have to do it, you are going to destroy your nonpartisan nature and the respect and esteem of your agency of Government in that it is going to have to be involved with national political parties and national politics.

Mr. STAATS. And the congressional candidates.

Senator HOLLINGS. It would immediately take GAO and put it into something that will in a sense destroy its general capability and general responsibility?

Mr. STAATS. That's our concern.

Senator HOLLINGS. We have quite a statement here this morning, Senator Cotton. The Rules Committee recommended that the General Accounting Office be assigned the function of overseeing campaign financing by making audits and reports. I brought that subject up so that he might make a comment. He has, and I think generally in my questioning and his answers, that sums it up.

GAO could do it, but it really would set them back quite a bit from their normally assigned and also increasing functions and responsibilities.

Mr. STAATS. If the function, Mr. Chairman, were completely a ministerial function, which is to say to keep the records and release them to the public and so on, this would present no problem. But if it is purely a ministerial function, then by the same token, the question is why can't the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate perform that adequately?

I think the real purpose here in giving it to our office is to audit, to go behind these statements and to check them, and bring out any evidences of failure to disclose or failure to comply with the limits set forth in the law.

Chairman ELLENDER. That would be a stupendous job in itself.

Mr. STAATS. That would be a very sizeable job.

Mr. KELLER. And you are bound to make enemies.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

If there are no further questions, you may proceed now.

PREFERRED STATEMENT

Mr. STAATS. This is a very long statement, Mr. Chairman, and if I may suggest, I could brief this statement, with the whole statement going into the record, if you prefer to proceed that way.

Senator HOLLINGS. The entire statement will be included in the record, but let's have a thorough briefing on it, not just skip over it.

(The statement follows:)

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee: We appreciate the opportunity to present for your consideration our budget estimates for fiscal year 1972 and to discuss with you the operations of the General Accounting Office. The justifications we have furnished your Subcommittee provide details of our organization, our work programs and plans, and related budget requirements in terms of manpower and money. We have furnished the Subcommittee our 1970 Annual Report to the Congress which presents details on the results of our operations last year.

My statement is designed to set forth the major factors considered in preparing our budget for fiscal year 1972.

As you know:

Our original appropriation for 1971 was	$74,020,000
Our 1971 supplemental appropriation was	5,971,000
Total appropriation for 1971 is	79,991,000

Let me give you some idea of the effect recent pay and other increases have had on our appropriation. If we calculate the cost of items included in our 1972 estimate of $87,598,000 at 1967 costs, our estimate would be about $23 million less and would total about $65 million. This represents an increase over the 5-year period of about 36 percent.

Our fiscal year 1972 estimate of $87,598,000 is an increase of $7,607,000 over our 1971 appropriation.

This increase is composed of:—

The additional cost of the January 10, 1971, pay increase to put it on a full year basis—$2,267,600.

A net increase of 177 in the average number of employees (162 professional staff and 15 others)—$2,060,300, which includes the following items:

Salaries	$1,560,900
Benefits	156,900
Travel	286,000
Other costs	56,500

Other increases in salary costs—$2,585,300, which include the following:

Periodic step increases	$823,600
Promotions to fill vacancies and grade increases	1,561,600
Others increases (net)	200,100

Increases in employee benefit costs—$422,000, which include the following:

Contribution to employee health benefits fund	$193,200
Contribution to retirement fund	211,900
Other increases (net)	16,900

Increases in travel and per diem costs—$132,000.

Net increase in other objects—$139,800.

In preparing our 1972 estimates, we considered the growing demands on the General Accounting Office imposed through:

Recent legislative and other congressional actions,

Increases in specific requests of congressional committees and individual members of Congress for GAO work,

Expansion and growth of Government programs, and

Congressional efforts to intensify and broaden GAO reviews of programs to better assist the Congress in its oversight responsibilities.

We have found it necessary to request for fiscal year 1972 an increase of 177 average positions over our revised fiscal year 1971 estimate of 4,744, or a total of 4,921 average total staff for fiscal year 1972. The requested increase of 177 is made up of 162 professional positions and 15 support positions. The increase will be applied primarily to activities involving direct assistance to the Congress and to reviews of growing domestic civil programs.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS RECOMMENDATIONS

I would like to make a few comments at this point with regard to our proposed increase of 177 average positions. I am sure you are aware that the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, 1972, as reported by the House Committee on Appropriations, and as passed by the House on June 4, provides the General Accounting Office with an appropriation of $86,618,000 based on an increase of 93 in lieu of the requested 177. The reduction of 84 was made "in the areas where work and projects are initiated by the General Accounting Office" and resulted in an allowance of $980,000 less than the $87,598,000 requested.

Our Justification of Estimates provides some detail on our plans for applying staff resources to reviews of management efficiency and program results in the many departments and agencies. These plans, including the determination of resources needed, were developed on the basis of in-depth reviews and analyses of the proposed program and manpower budgets submitted by our accounting and auditing operating divisions. In addition to requiring each division and office to submit to our Program Planning Committee an extensive written justification to support their requests for manpower, we require each division director and his top managers to present their proposals to the Committee much the same as we do at our hearings before the Appropriations Committees.

In comparison to the 4,921 total positions which we are requesting in our budget justification, our operating divisions and offices requested 5,364 or 443 more than we are asking for. Most of this 443 was requested by our accounting and auditing divisions concerned with making reviews of management efficiency and program results. We believe, therefore, the reduction of 84 will place us well below the minimum staff resources needed to achieve the program objectives established for fiscal year 1972.

As I mentioned previously, the major requirement for the requested increase of 177 average positions stems from the need to adequately review and evaluate the rapidly expanding domestic civilian programs, especially those related to poverty, health, education, housing and urbanization, and environmental quality. To enable us to achieve this objective, we have actually provided for a reduction in the 1971 fiscal year level of resources applied in the audits and reviews of defense activities (71), international activities (10), and transportation activities (3). Details of these reductions are included in our Justification of Estimates.

The House Committee report stated that "The increase in 36 man-years for assistance to Congress has been approved which will provide an availability of 760 man-years during next year." While we make a distinction in our program categories between "Assistance to the Congress" and "Reviews of Management Efficiency and Program Results," all of our audit, review, and evaluation work is directed toward assisting the Congress in maintaining legislative oversight of governmental programs and activities with the objective of achieving more effective and economical operations. In fiscal year 1970, the collections and other measurable savings attributable to work of the General Accounting Office amounted to $250 million—about three times the annual cost of GAO operations. Most of this was effected through our self-initiated reviews of management efficiency and program results. More important, however, many significant financial benefits to the Government, not fully measurable in financial terms, result from actions that are taken by the Congress, the departments, and the agencies to eliminate unnecessary expenditures or to otherwise correct deficiencies brought to light in GAO's audit reports on our self-initiated reviews. The reduction of the manpower planned for application to reviews of management efficiency and program results would adversely affect our ability to assist the Congress overall in its legislative oversight of Government operations and in its efforts to obtain needed improvements and economies.

As I will mention in more detail later in my statement, a significant number of bills passed in the last session of the Congress, including the Legislative Reorganization Act, will increase the assistance requested by congressional committees; other legislation creating or expanding Government programs will require additional manpower resources to carry out our audit responsibilities. With our limited number of professional staff resources, it is becoming increasingly difficult to adequately examine into the many programs and operations of direct interest to the Congress or which should be reviewed by GAO as an arm of the Congress.

Finally, I would stress our objective to increase our emphasis on, and our capability to perform, appraisals of Government program management. More specifically, we are placing more of our effort toward determining whether programs are achieving the objectives intended by the Congress in enacting legislation, as well as whether funds and resources are utilized only for authorized programs and activities, and whether agency resources are managed efficiently and economically. To accomplish these objectives effectively, we have found the need to add professional staff educated and experienced in disciplines other than accounting, such as economics, business administration, mathematics, actuarial science, engineering, and systems analysis. We are planning this year to continue our recruiting efforts in this direction. Any significant reduction to our requested increase of 177 average positions, of course, would adversely affect our plans in this regard.

In view of the factors outlined, I must urge that your Subcommittee, in considering the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill for 1972, restore the $980,000 reduction (84 average positions) made by the House in the General Accounting Office appropriation request.

I would like now to discuss more specifically the anticipated impact of recent legislative and other congressional actions on GAO programs.

IMPACT OF RECENT LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS ON GAO PROGRAMS

The general purpose of certain sections of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 was to provide for better use of the General Accounting Office as an arm of the Congress in examining and analyzing the management of existing Federal programs and further increasing our staff assistance to legislative committees during their consideration of proposals or appropriations for new or revised Federal programs.

Section 204 directs the Comptroller General to review and analyze the results of Government programs and activities carried on under existing law, including the making of cost benefit studies, when ordered by either House of Congress, or upon his own initiative, or when requested by any committee of the House or Senate, or joint committee of Congress, having jurisdiction over such programs and activities.

Section 204 also directs the Comptroller General to have available in the General Accounting Office employees who are expert in analyzing and conducting cost benefit studies of Government programs. On request, these employees are to assist committees analyze cost benefit studies furnished by Federal agencies or conduct cost benefit studies of programs under their jurisdiction.

Section 231 directs the Comptroller General, at the request of any committee or committee staff, to explain and discuss any report made by the General Accounting Office which would assist in consideration of proposed legislation, including requests for appropriations, or in its review of any program or operation of any Federal agency within its jurisdiction.

We anticipate that these provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 will increase the assistance requested by congressional committees for reviews of existing Federal programs and activities and on proposed legislation. Other provisions also will result in increased assistance to the Congress, such as Section 201 which requires the Comptroller General to cooperate with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director, Office of Management and Budget, in developing, establishing, and maintaining a standardized information and data processing system for budgeting and financial data. Also Section 451 makes subject to GAO audit those private organizations which perform services in or on the U.S. Capitol buildings or grounds.

We expect that two other significant legislative actions will continue to impact directly or indirectly on GAO work. These are the establishment of the Cost Accounting Standards Board, chaired by the Comptroller General, and the establishment of the Commission on Government Procurement of which the Comptroller General is a member. Ten GAO staff members are presently assigned full time to the Procurement Commission which was directed to study the statutes, policies, and practices followed by executive agencies in procuring facilities, material, and services.

A number of recent legislative acts provide for audits by the General Accounting Office. For example, Public Law 91–599, which authorizes U.S. participation

in increases in the resources of certain international financial institutions, requires an audit of the administrative expenses of the Exchange Stabilization Fund by the General Accounting Office. Other legislation which increases Federal program levels or creates new programs will require expansion of GAO's auditing and review activities. Public Law 91–230, for example, expands programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education and includes GAO access to records provisions as do the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the Clean Air Amendments of 1970, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970, and the Emergency Rail Services Act of 1970, to name just a few.

A provision of the Armed Forces Appropriation Authorization (1970) directed us to make a study of profits made by contractors and subcontractors under defense and certain other Government contracts for which there was no formally advertised competitive bidding. Our report on this extensive study was released on March 17. We expect, however, that follow-up work in this general problem area will be required.

As you know, we have been limited in our audit of Internal Revenue Service activities because the Treasury Department has denied GAO access to information regarding tax administration activities. Recently, however, at the request of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, we have, as agent for the Committee, begun a study of the handling and collection of taxpayers' delinquent accounts. The purpose of the study is to evaluate procedures and controls used, to identify problem areas, if any, and to make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation if we believe improvements are needed.

In preparing our budget, we have considered, to the extent practicable, the impact of legislative actions, such as those identified, on GAO resource requirements.

I will now comment on the seven major program categories.

DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO THE CONGRESS

The GAO staff resources applied to activities involving direct assistance to the Congress have more than tripled from 238 man-years in 1966 to about 724 man-years in 1971. We anticipate that these activities will increase further to 760 man-years in 1972. Nearly 20 percent of our professional staff resources is applied to this work.

This direct assistance work results primarily from specific legislative action by the Congress and requests of congressional committees, and individual members of the Congress. During fiscal year 1970, we issued 321 reports, covering a wide variety of studies and inquiries requested by committees and individual members. This compares to 204 in 1969. For the first half of fiscal year 1971, we issued 163 reports. At April 30, 1971, we had on hand 167 requests on which our staffs were performing required work, 50 more than we had on hand last December.

Audits and reviews requested by committees and individual members and those directed by legislation, of course, constitute the bulk of our direct assistance to the Congress. However, we also provide direct assistance to the Congress through:

Testimony on the results of our audits and reviews of Federal programs and operations and on other matters.

Direct assignment of GAO staff to committees.

Reports on bills under consideration by congressional committees and advice in legal, legislative, accounting, and auditing matters.

Advice and assistance on House and Senate financial and administrative operations, including accounting and auditing services provided and request audits of legislative branch activities, including concessionaires.

Liaison activities with congressional committees and individual members provided by the attorneys in our Office of Legislative Liaison and other members of our staff.

Furnishing information to committees, individual Congressmen and their staffs on a wide variety of matters.

EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS FOR REVIEWS RECEIVED FROM COMMITTEES AND INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Not only has the number of requests from committees and individual members increased, but the magnitude of the work involved in some has been substantial. I would like to give you just a few examples.

Military activities

We are continuing our reviews of selected automatic data processing systems as requested by the House Committee on Appropriations. These reviews are concerned with the effectiveness of the Department of Defense's management of the development and installation of these systems and the acquisition of related equipment. Since July 1970, we have issued nine reports to the Committee—one on the management of automatic data processing systems in the Department of Defense, one on problems in the acquisition of standard computers for the Worldwide Military Command and Control System of the Department of Defense, one on the potential problems in developing the Air Force's advanced logistics system, and one on the Defense Supply Agency's standard automated materiel management logistics system. The other five reports covered various aspects of DOD's tactical data systems. Currently, we have a large number of ADP systems under review.

At the request of the Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations, we reviewed the operation and management of nonappropriated fund activities at selected installations of the Department of Defense in the United States, Europe, and the Far East. With the issuance of a report on February 23, 1971, we completed a series of reports on 12 individual installations. We also issued a report on military exchange activities and an overall report on nonappropriated fund activities of the Department of Defense was issued on May 7, 1971.

We recently completed a study of the proliferation of tactical air-to-ground missiles in the Department of Defense at the request of the Chairman, Senate Committee on Armed Services. That study covered the Tow and Shillelagh antitank missile system, the Condor program and the Maverick program.

Another review performed at the request of the Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Military Airlift, House Committee on Armed Services, was a study of the long-range plans for military airlift/sealift capability to meet world-wide requirements. A report on this review was issued to the Committee in April 1971.

Domestic civil activities

Congressional requests for studies of domestic civil activities cover a very wide range of programs and subjects. At December 31, 1970, we had on hand 72 such requests in various stages of completion. I should like to give you just a few examples of the areas of congressional interest in civil activities.

At the request of the Senate Committee on Finance and the House Ways and Means Committee, we reviewed selected medicare payments, made by Blue Shield plans in various states, to supervising and teaching physicians. Our reports were used by the committees in their consideration of proposed legislation which would change the basis for reimbursement of teaching physicians' services from a free-for-service basis to a cost-reimbursement basis under certain conditions. The Committee on Finance estimated the payments for the services of supervisory physicians in teaching hospitals involved more th $100 million annually and that, in general, such payments were not custom prior to medicare and that it was not intended that medicare would cover noncustomary charges.

In another study, requested by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, we reviewed the policies and procedures of the Atomic Energy Commission for the management of radioactive waste. In our report dated January 29, 1971, we recommended that the Atomic Energy Commission's Division of Waste and Scrap Management formulate and implement a comprehensive radioactive waste management plan.

On June 15, 1970, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy asked us to review certain factors relating to the Atomic Energy Commission's proposal to amend its Uranium Enrichment Services Criteria to change the basis for computing the charge for such services from a cost recovery basis to one which would be more closely comparable to that of a commercial operation. The Commission also proposed to increase its price for separating the isotopes of uranium in the gaseous

diffusion plants. On July 17, 1970, we issued a report to the Committee in which we stated that the proposed criteria should not be adopted without further action by the Congress because it was of doubtful legality. After the issuance of our report, the Joint Committee introduced legislation which was enacted on December 19, 1970, to prohibit AEC from changing the criteria as it had proposed.

International activities

In the international area, congressional interest in programs and activities related to Vietnam and Southeast Asia continues to result in specific requests for audits and reviews. Of 29 reports issued in response to requests from congressional committees and individual members of Congress between July 1, 1970, and May 31, 1971, 18 related to management problems in Vietnam or Southeast Asia. At June 1, 1971, we had 7 reviews in process pertaining to matters of an international character resulting from requests of congressional committees and members of Congress.

As an example of our congressional assistance work in the international area, I shall describe our work on one request received from the Chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, involving the administration of the military assistance training program. Our review was carried out in approximately 10 countries overseas as well as at installations in the United States. We found that, in some areas, the military assistance training programs, costing about $75 million a year, were not being fully coordinated with the various other U.S. Government training programs. We also found that some training was unnecessary or not of high priority; some training was related to equipment not on hand; and there was inadequate consideration by the U.S. resident military advisers of the recipient countries' capabilities to provide training from their own resources. We recommended in our report of February 16, 1971, specific actions to improve the management of the military assistance training programs. We also suggested the possibility of enacting legislation requiring the Secretary of Defense to establish a measurement system to assist in determining the effectiveness of expenditures for the military assistance training programs.

REVIEWS OF MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND PROGRAM RESULTS

The work that we undertake on our own initiative, directed to evaluating whether programs are achieving the objectives intended by the Congress and at reasonable cost, materially assists the Congress and its committees in maintaining effective legislative oversight of governmental programs and operations. In selecting areas for review, we give primary attention to those areas known or considered to be of direct interest to the Congress or which, in our judgment, should be reviewed by GAO as an arm of the Congress. In making these judgments, we give due consideration to the importance and effectiveness of programs and activities, size of expenditures, investment in assets, etc., through our program planning system.

The 2,273 man-years which we plan to apply to these reviews during fiscal year 1972 represent an increase of 139 man-years over the revised fiscal year 1971 program level. In total our plans provide for directing reasonable review efforts to all important Federal program areas.

DOMESTIC CIVILIAN PROGRAMS

In the years ahead, we envision continued growth in the number and size of domestic civilian programs and in the portion of total Federal budget resources applied to them. I am referring especially to programs related to poverty, health, education, housing and urbanization, and environmental quality. Accordingly, we are planning to increase, during fiscal year 1972, our total manpower applied to reviews of domestic civilian programs by 187 man-years. While some increased audit emphasis will be applied to all civil departments and a number of the larger independent agencies, the more significant increases will be applied to the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare, Transportation, Labor, Housing and Urban Development, and the newly-created Environmental Protection Agency. These agencies account for a net increase of about $8.2 billion of the $16.4 billion increases in Federal budget outlays proposed by the President for 1972.

In planning our reviews of domestic civil programs, we are attempting to look more than previously at related programs which cross agency lines. For example, we have made one of our senior officials the point for coordination of all GAO work in the medical and health-related activities. Total Federal outlays for health in 1972 are estimated at about $22.2 billion compared to $20.7 billion in 1971. We have underway studies of (1) comprehensive health planning, (2) health facilities construction, (3) health activities related to sanitation, drug manufacture, and consumer protection, and (4) purchases of drugs for use in Federal hospitals.

Additional domestic civil program areas to which we plan to direct increased attention during 1972 are:

Education, especially higher education and elementary education.
Public assistance and family services programs.
Urban renewal and model cities activities.
Manpower programs.
Air traffic control systems development and operation.
Federal-aid highway programs, highway safety programs, and urban mass transportation.
Air and water pollution and solid waste management.
Consumer protection programs.

In other program areas, such as those of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Justice, Treasury, and most independent agencies, we anticipate that our overall level of effort will remain substantially at the same level as 1971.

DEFENSE PROGRAMS

We are planning to reduce our overall effort in the defense area to 1,256 man-years in fiscal year 1972. Although this represents a relatively small reduction of about 70 man-years as applied in 1971, our 1971 requirements were considerably increased by the study directed by the Congress of the profits made by contractors and subcontractors on contracts on which there is no formally advertised competitive bidding. We are not anticipating that the Congress will either legislate or request during fiscal year 1972 a study of this magnitude.

Of the 1,256 man-years we plan to apply to defense activities, 908 will be applied to surveys and reviews initiated within GAO and 348 to special requests received from congressional committees and individual members.

As in previous years, a significant portion of our effort will be devoted to defense procurement activities. We plan to continue in-depth reviews of contract pricing by defense procurement activities. We plan to continue to perform "should cost" studies at selected contractor's plants, and at some-in-house overhaul activities. We plan also to review the Defense Contract Audit Agency's post-award (defective pricing) program. We will review the efficiency and effectiveness of the audit agency's performance, its basis for selecting contracts for review, the audit techniques employed, and the benefits compared with the costs of the program. Additionally, we plan to initiate a review of the waivers of cost or pricing data by the heads of the military departments in connection with negotiated procurement. The objective of this review is to examine into the reasons for the waivers and whether this has resulted in prices that are higher than would normally be negotiated had the cost data been made available. We will explore alternate means available to the Government to assure that prices are fair and reasonable. Also, we are currently reviewing the reasonableness of costs incurred under major prime contracts, such as those for the C–5A, F–14, F–15 and COBRA aircraft programs.

We are bringing to a conclusion our review of close air support. We initiated this review because of congressional interest concerning the possibility of duplicating defense expenditures for different weapon systems to fulfill the close air support mission. The different systems in question are the AH–56 (Cheyenne), the A–X, and the AV–8A (Harrier). We plan to provide the Congress with our observations on how the aircraft in question meet the close air support mission requirements.

In addition to pricing and costing studies under negotiated contracts. we plan to make studies of such aspects of procurement as Government financing of contractors' working capital, product warranties, acquisition of technical data for reprocurement purposes, and the operation of the Defense Contract Administration Services including the inspection practices and procedures of that agency.

We plan also to review the Government's effectiveness in obtaining contractor compliance with the Equal Employment Opportunity Program.

In view of the congressional concern with regard to the problems identified in the acquisition of major weapon systems, we plan to continue our reviews of major weapon systems which are in various stages of the acquisition cycle. We have as our primary objectives in these reviews the determination of the basic causes of cost growth, schedule slippage, and deterioration of the originally expected performance characteristics. We are giving particular attention to providing effective assistance to the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees by furnishing independent, timely, and complete information on the status of specific major weapon systems, as well as on overall issues involved in the management of the acquisition process, for use in carrying out their legislative and oversight responsibilities. We issued our most recent report on the acquisition of major weapon systems on March 18.

We plan to initiate a review of tactical air defense missiles. The Army and Navy have accumulated an array of expensive surface-to-air missile systems and there are indications of significant duplication between the services. The result of our work will be made available to the Congress for its use in considering appropriation requests.

We plan to review the MK–48 torpedo pilot production contracts as they are awarded to the two competing contractors. Additionally, we plan to continue our surveillance of the data available from the performance measurement systems applicable to the F–14, F–15, S–3A, and B–1 aircraft programs.

We will continue our coverage of the supply management functions in the Department of Defense since we continue to find areas requiring significant improvement. Examples of areas currently under review or planned for review include equipment and material requirement determinations; repair of major items vs. procuring new items; readiness of equipment and material in the hands of military units in the U.S. and abroad; maintenance activities; and utilization of excess material.

In the manpower management area we will be examining practices in assigning and utilizing military personnel; education and training programs; and administration of military and civilian pay and allowances. In the research and development area we will be examining into such matters as contractors' independent research and development; management of research projects being performed in military facilities, universities, not-for-profit organizations, and industrial laboratories; and research and development of specific systems and equipment. In the defense facilities area we will be reviewing both the acquisition and management of the facilities. Our work in the support services area includes such matters as ADP systems, communications activities; civil defense, medical activities, industrial facilities at Government-owned plants, and military commissaries.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

In the international program area our workload for fiscal year 1972 will continue to be associated with the very large expenditures of the various U.S. Government agencies in Vietnam and Southeast Asia. We also plan to continue reviews of other foreign assistance and related programs. We will review trade and international commerce activities, particularly the industrial and agricultural trade expansion programs and their relationships to our balance-of-payment problems. We will be inquiring into changes in the structure of U.S. foreign assistance programs, such as trends toward regional programs and increasing reliance on multilateral international financial institutions, i.e., the World Bank and regional development banks.

Most of the international programs continue to be performed by the Department of State and the Department of Defense. However, other U.S. Government departments and agencies are also engaged in administering international programs or elements of them. These include:

Department of the Treasury—International Finance Functions.
Post Office Department—International Services.
Department of Commerce—International Programs and Affairs.
Department of Agriculture—Foreign Agricultural Functions.
United States Information Agency.
Peace Corps.
Export-Import Bank of the United States.
Various independent agencies, such as NASA, AEC, etc.

We plan to expand our reviews in these activities since many international programs involve interrelated programs in which several departments and agencies, or coordinating bodies, participate.

TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

The Government's $6 billion expenditures for transportation of equipment, material, and personnel will continue to require audit emphasis. We plan increased attention to the impact of containerization in the shipment of materiel for the Department of Defense involving the inland and overseas portions of the movements, and to the adequacy of the Department's freight rate negotiations for these and other movements. We also plan to review the readiness of transportation support units in Europe. The management of selected civil transportation activities, including those of the General Services Administration in support of components of the Department of Defense, will also be reviewed.

Under the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program, we participated in the Joint Agency Transportation Study. The report, released in September 1970, included 58 recommendations to simplify and expedite payment and audit procedures, and to reduce the cost of transportation. This will require follow-up action by the General Accounting Office.

CLAIMS MANAGEMENT

The Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966 has increased the authority of the departments and agencies to compromise and terminate debts due to the U.S.. We have reviewed the regulations and collection operations of a number of representative agencies under this statute and found a need for substantial improvement.

We plan, therefore, to expand our reviews of both claims collection and claims settlement activities, as well as those involving the waiver of certain debts due the Government to insure that they are being appropriately administered.

EXAMINATION OF AGENCIES' FINANCIAL STATEMENTS, ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS, AND ACCOUNTABLE OFFICERS' ACCOUNTS

Our work in connection with the examination of agencies' financial statements accounting systems, and accountable officers' accounts is required by various statutes and includes:

Centralized audit of transportation payments.

Annual audits of corporations and other governmental activities.

Centralized voucher audits at military finance centers, including account settlement.

Settlement of accounts of accountable officers in civil departments and agencies.

Audits of civilian pay and allowances.

Reviews of accounting systems in operation.

The number of staff positions needed in fiscal year 1972 to carry out these financial-type audit activities will be 1,020 compared to 1,032 in 1971. We plan to shift our emphasis within this program area. For example, we are reducing the estimated staff resources needed for the centralized audit of transportation payments since we expect a decrease in the volume of transportation bills applicable to shipments to Vietnam and Southeast Asia. We are planning, on the other hand, to increase somewhat manpower resources applied to reviews of department and agency accounting systems in operation to determine whether these systems provide adequate and reliable information on program and activity costs and related results.

The Transportation Act of 1940 requires the GAO to postaudit all billings for transportation under standard Government transportation forms. This activity, performed centrally in Washington by our Transportation Division, will require the application of 651 man-years in fiscal year 1971 and 630 man-years in 1972, a reduction of 21 man-years. In addition to an anticipated reduction in the volume of transportation payments for audit, we expect to achieve additional economies through increased use of computerized audit techniques. During fiscal year 1970, a total of 108,499 overcharge notices by the United States against carriers amounted to $17.7 million. During the same period we collected $16.3 million.

The Government Corporation Control Act of 1945 and other specific statutes require annual audits of financial statements in accordance with principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. During the last session, the Senate passed legislation which would provide for this type of audit at least once every 3 years. This would, we believe, be desirable in that it would give us more flexibility in the use of our professional staff for higher priority work.

LEGAL SERVICES AND DECISIONS

The legal work of the Office extends, with certain exceptions, to virtually the full range of the Government's receipt and expenditure activity.

Many legal questions arise as a result of our audits and reviews of agency operations. Heads of departments and agencies as well as disbursing and certifying officers have a statutory right to submit for advance decision any question on the legality or propriety of proposed expenditures of Federal funds. Contracting and procurement officers may also obtain decisions on questions arising in connection with proposed awards of Government contracts. Also, individuals and firms whose claims have been disallowed by actions of our Claims and Transportation Divisions and bidders for Government contracts who feel that procurement statutes and regulations have not been properly applied may apply for decision. Under the law, decisions of the Comptroller General in these matters are final and conclusive upon the executive branch of the Government and payments made contrary to our decisions are subject to disallowance. Private concerns and individuals who may be adversely affected have further recourse to the courts in most cases.

The legal work includes the preparation of decisions concerning the legality and propriety of the receipt and expenditure of public funds; the preparation of advisory opinions and reports on proposed and pending legislation to members of Congress and congressional committees, and to the Office of Management and Budget; and the formulation and presentation of legislative recommendations to the Congress.

As you know, the Comptroller General has responsibility for determining the legality of expenditure of appropriated funds. This decision function, involving the interpretation and application of Federal statutes and regulations, has produced a large body of decisions over the years which serve as guidelines applicable to receipt and appropriated fund expenditure transactions of the Government.

Of the 226 man-years we estimate will be needed to carry out the legal activities of the Office in 1972, 188 will be in our General Counsel's office and 38 in our Transportation Division. The Transportation Division provides legal and technical assistance to the Department of Justice in the prosecution and defense of transportation suits by and against the United States as well as in cases before the Court of Claims.

The contract area continues to constitute the largest individual category of our legal decision work. Recent decision of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in *Scanwell Laboratories, Inc.* v. *Thomas* and of the District Court for the District of Columbia in *A. G. Schoonmaker Co., Inc.* v. *Resor, et al.*, have altered certain concepts relating to the rights of those who bid for Government contracts. These decisions and the work of the Commission on Government Procurement (created by Public Law 91–129 with the Comptroller General as a statutory member) will significantly affect the Government procurement process and have already had an impact on the work of our Office. Two of our lawyers are assigned full time and two are working part time for the Procurement Commission. In addition, the Office was requested to prepare several studies for use by the Commission. Additional work of this type is anticipated.

We are also asking for 6 additional staff positions over our 1971 level to meet the increased work load of our legal staff due to the growing complexity of our audit work and to handle an increased volume of bid protests.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

In recent years the Office has devoted considerable effort in assisting the Federal agencies in their efforts to improve their accounting systems to the point

where they can be approved by our Office, as required by the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950. In 1966, about a third of the civil departments and agencies and the Army Corps of Engineers (civil functions) had approved systems. Now, about 55 percent of the civil department and agency systems have been approved. In addition, for the Department of Defense, we have approved 26 statements of accounting principles and standards and 4 systems designs. We plan to continue working with all agencies to promote improved systems and methods of producing reliable financial and program information.

A major financial management project started last year is the development of auditing standards and guidelines for application under Federal grant programs. This work is being carried out under GAO leadership by a working group composed of representatives of the principal Federal agencies involved in grant programs. Assistance is being obtained from State and local governments and various professional organizations. The objective is to develop audit standards and guidelines that will be applicable to audit work performed at State and local government levels and for other recipients of Federal grants irrespective of who performs the audit work.

CLAIMS SETTLEMENT AND DEBT COLLECTION

The Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 places final responsibility for settling most claims for and against the Government in the General Accounting Office. The passage of the Federal Claims Collection Act of 1966 increased the authority of the departments and agencies to compromise and terminate debts of the United States under certain conditions. As agencies gain more experience in exercising the authority granted under the act and their debt collection operations improve, it is expected that the GAO debt collection operations will gradually diminish. Accordingly, we plan to decrease from 141 in 1971 to 139 in 1972 the man-years applied to these claims activities.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Our program category of Executive Direction and Administrative Support includes:

Control and direction of the General Accounting Office and performance of duties by the Comptroller General as specified in the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921, the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, and other laws.
Policy review of reports prior to release.
Administrative services.
Personnel management.
Computer services.

These activities, which will involve 391 man-years in fiscal year 1972, are necessary to the internal management and administration of the Office.

Mr. Chairman, I have covered, very briefly, the highlights of our major program requirements and operations. We are very proud of the high quality and productivity of the members of our organization, both in Washington and in the field. It is our goal to make continuing improvements in this respect. To this end, we will devote increased effort to improving our program planning, as well as our internal organization and management practices during fiscal year 1972. Additional details concerning our activities are contained in our budget justification and I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

This concludes my statement.

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971

Mr. STAATS. Our original appropriation for 1971 was $74,020,000. Then we had a supplemental appropriation which was $5,971,000, bringing the total appropriation for 1971 to $79,991,000.

IMPACT OF MANDATORY INCREASES

In the next paragraph we indicate what the effect of inflation has been. I might say here that our overall budget request for 1972 has been increased by $9 million more than our 1972 budget would have been without the two pay increases, and the associated costs that go with it. I bring this up only to show you what the impact of inflation in terms of pay costs has been.

Chairman ELLENDER. What is that for?

Mr. STAATS. Those two pay bills that went through. It cost us $9 million as against what our 1972 would have been.

Senator COTTON. All that was on the supplemental for increased pay costs?

Mr. STAATS. Almost entirely pay costs. There was a little increase in there on travel costs because of the application of an 8-percent tax to air fares.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

On page 2, we bring this out a little more clearly in more detail. Our 1972 estimate of $87,598,000 is an increase of $7,607,000 over our 1971 appropriation. This increase is composed of the additional cost of the January 10, 1971, pay increase. Put it on a full-year basis and that cost is $2,267,000.

The net increase of 177 positions, average positions, 162 professional and 15 supporting staff, that is $2,060,300. That is made up of four items: salaries, $1,560,900; the benefits, $156,900; travel, $286,000; and other costs that go along with the personnel, $56,500.

Chairman ELLENDER. You add that your pay increases of $7 million so that the total is 9 plus; is that it?

Mr. STAATS. That is correct.

Other increases in salary costs are $2,585,300, which includes these items: the periodic step increases which are provided for by law, $823,600; promotions to fill vacancies and grade increases, $1,561,600; and other increases of $200,100; the increases in employee benefit costs of $422,000 made up of the health benefits of $193,200, the contribution to the retirement fund of $201,900 and other costs of $16,900.

Increases in travel and per diem costs, $132,000; and other increases, $139,800.

INCREASED STAFF: JUSTIFICATION

In preparing our 1972 estimate, we considered the growing demand on the GAO imposed through recent legislation and other congressional actions. The increases in specific requests of congressional commitees and individual Members of Congress for GAO work, expansion and growth of Government programs and the congressional efforts to intensify and broaden GAO reviews of programs to better assist Congress in its oversight responsibilities.

Chairman ELLENDER. Could you be a little specific as to what those laws were?

Mr. STAATS. Yes; I have that, and I will be sure to cover that before you have to leave.

Chairman ELLENDER. All right.

Mr. STAATS. We have found it necessary to request for fiscal year 1972 an increase of 177 average positions over our revised fiscal year

1971 estimate of 4,744, for a total of 4,921 average staff for fiscal year 1972.

The requested increase of 177 is made up of 162 professional positions and 15 support positions. The increase will be applied primarily to activities involving direct assistance to Congress and reviews of civilian programs.

BUDGET REQUEST: HOUSE ACTION

I would like to make a comment at this point with regard to our proposed increase of 177 average positions. I am sure you are aware that the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1972 has now passed, and provides the GAO with an appropriation of $86,618,000 based on an increase of 93 in lieu of the requested 177. The reduction of 84 was made "in the areas where work and projects are initiated by the General Accounting Office" and resulted in an allowance of $980,000 less than the $87,598,000 requested.

MANPOWER REQUESTS

Our justification of estimates provides some detail on our plans for applying staff resources to reviews of management efficiency and program results in the many departments and agencies. These plans, including the determination of resources needed, were developed on the basis of in-depth reviews and analyses of the proposed program and manpower budgets submitted by our accounting and auditing operating divisions.

In addition to requiring each division and office to submit to our Program Planning Committee an extensive written justification to support their requests for manpower, we require each division director and his top managers to present their proposals to the GAO committee much the same as we do at our hearings before the Appropriations Committees.

In comparison to the 4,921 total positions which we are requesting in our budget justification, our divisions and offices requested 5,364 or 443 more than we are asking for. Most of this 443 was requested by our accounting and auditing divisions concerned with making reviews of management efficiency and program results. We believe, therefore, the reduction of 84 will place us well below the minimum staff resources needed to achieve the program objectives established for fiscal year 1972.

As I mentioned previously, the major requirement for the requested increase of 177 average positions stems from the need to adequately review and evaluate the rapidly expanding domestic civilian programs, especially those related to poverty, health, education, housing and urbanization, and environmental quality.

To enable us to achieve this objective, we have actually provided for a reduction in the 1971 fiscal year level of resources applied in the audits and reviews of defense activities (71), international activities (10), and transportation activities (3). Details of these reductions are included in our justification of estimates.

The House committee report stated that "The increase of 36 man-years for assistance to Congress has been approved which will provide

an availability of 760 man-years during next year." That is, for that purpose.

While we make a distinction in our program categories between "Assistance to the Congress" and "Reviews of Management Efficiency and Program Results," all of our audit, review and evaluation work is directed assisting the Congress in maintaining legislative oversight of governmental programs and activities with the objective of achieving more effective and economical operations.

FINANCIAL BENEFITS ATTRIBUTABLE TO WORK OF GAO

In fiscal year 1970 the collections and other measurable savings attributable to work of the General Accounting Office amounts to $250 million—about three times the annual cost of GAO operations. Most of this was effected through our self-initiated reviews of management efficiency and program results.

More important, however, many significant financial benefits to the government, not fully measurable in financial terms, result from actions that are taken by the Congress, the departments and the agencies to eliminate unnecessary expenditures or to otherwise correct deficiencies brought to light in GAO's audit reports on our self-initiated reviews. The reduction of the manpower planned for application to reviews of management efficiency and program results would adversely affect our ability to assist the Congress overall in its legislative oversight of Government operations and in its efforts to obtain needed improvements and economies.

IMPACT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS ON GAO PROGRAMS

As I will mention in more detail later in my statement, a significant number of bills passed in the last session of the Congress, including the Legislative Reorganization Act, will increase the assistance requested by congressional committees; other legislation creating or expanding Government programs will require additional manpower resources to carry out our audit responsibilities. With our limited number of professional staff resources, it is becoming increasingly difficult to adequately examine into the many programs and operations of direct interest to the Congress or which should be reviewed by GAO as an arm of the Congress.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF REQUIREMENTS

Finally, I would stress our objective to increase our emphasis on, and our capability to perform, appraisals of Government program management. More specifically, we are placing more of our effort toward determining whether programs are achieving the objectives intended by the Congress in enacting legislation, as well as whether funds and resources are utilized only for authorized programs and activities, and whether agency resources are managed efficiently and economically. To accomplish these objectives effectively, we have found the need to add professional staff educated and experienced in disciplines other than accounting, such as economics, business administration, mathematics, actuarial science, engineering and systems

analysis. We were planning this year to continue our recruiting efforts in this direction. Any significant reduction to our requested increase of 177 average positions, of course, would adversely affect our plans in this regard.

In view of the factors outlined, I must urge that your subcommittee, in considering the legislative branch appropriation bill for 1972, restore the $980,000 reduction—84 average positions—made by the House in the General Accounting Office appropriation request.

I would like now to discuss more specifically the anticipated impact of recent legislative and other congressional actions on GAO programs.

STAFF ATTRIBUTABLE TO SOUTH VIETNAM AND KOREAN WARS

Chairman ELLENDER. To what extent did you have to increase your force because of the situation in Southeast Asia?

Mr. STAATS. Very substantially. I will have to supply the figures for the record, but we do have an office there. We have had to establish an office in Saigon.

Chairman ELLENDER. Furnish the information and we will insert it in the record.

(The information follows:)

We have a resident force of 19 in Saigon and 17 in Manila. This has been supplemented by temporary assignments of men from our other offices as needed. The impact of Vietnam has extended to some degree throughout our military and international work demands in the United States, particularly in relation to matters of congressional interest and requests requiring work in Washington. We expect that our resident staff needs in Saigon and Manila will not be any less in 1972.

PROPOSED DECREASES

Chairman ELLENDER. I remember that, and also in Tokyo?

Mr. STAATS. Tokyo has been closed. We put an office in Manila. We couldn't get enough unmarried people to serve in Saigon.

Chairman ELLENDER. If this war winds down and if the troops are removed from South Vietnam, as contemplated, the chances are that the force you have there now could be decreased?

Mr. STAATS. We have put a sizable number of men in there on what we call the phasedown, to be sure the supplies are well handled. In other words, to see that excesses are turned over properly to the Vietnamese and that those supplies are being used in military assistance programs wherever they can.

We have planned a reduction of 71 in our military work for next year. But I think we are still going to have a sizable workload in Vietnam.

Chairman ELLENDER. As we get out of Vietnam and out of Korea, you are anticipating that and decreasing your workers?

Mr. STAATS. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have a decrease of 71?

Mr. STAATS. Average, anticipated in our defense work in 1972.

Senator HOLLINGS. It seems to me when you get your fighting forces out, the audit crowd would have to come in and increase their work. We outfitted over 1,700 small vessels, the transportation depot in our backyard, and they are going to be there and stay. You will have a

lot of equipment and more charges about black marketing and debaucheries in Government and everything else.

Mr. STAATS. We don't think we will be able to eliminate our office in Saigon in fiscal 1972.

Senator HOLLINGS. What would be the number in Saigon?

Mr. STAATS. We have 19 there at the moment, and we supplement that with staff from Manila and Honolulu.

Chairman ELLENDER. You say you cut back overall 71, and that is due to the wind down of the war.

Mr. STAATS. And also, we feel, that prioritywise—money in the budget is going more and more into civilian programs like welfare and health and education and we think it prudent to reallocate our resources to give more emphasis to the civilian programs.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

Mr. STAATS. I cover in the next section the additional work that we have as a result of recent legislation.

IMPACT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS ON GAO PROGRAMS

The general purpose of certain sections of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 is to provide for better use of the General Accounting Office as an arm of the Congress in examining and analyzing the management of existing Federal programs and further increasing our staff assistance to legislative committees during their consideration of proposals or appropriations for new or revised Federal programs.

Section 204 of this Act directs the Comptroller General to review and analyze the results of Government programs and activities carried on under existing law, including the making of cost-benefit studies, when ordered by either House of Congress, or upon his own initiative, or when requested by any committee of the House or Senate, or joint committee of Congress, having jurisdiction over such programs and activities.

Section 204 also directs the Comptroller General to have available in the General Accounting Office employees who are expert in analyzing and conducting cost-benefit studies of Government programs. On request, these employees are to assist committees analyze cost-benefit studies furnished by Federal agencies or conduct cost-benefit studies of programs under their jurisdiction.

INFORMATION TO CONGRESS

Senator COTTON. May I ask a question here for my own guidance? How do you transmit the information you have to the committees of Congress? Do you wait until the chairman or the staff of the committee asks for it, do you provide it automatically to the chairman or to the staff, or what is the procedure?

Mr. STAATS. We do this in more than one way.

If we get a request from a committee of the Congress, as we have outlined here, and we get many of these, then we make our report to the committee and it is up to the committee as to how it uses that information. It may use it in the conduct of hearings, it may decide to release it.

It is their property, and the Committee disposes of it as it likes.

Senator COTTON. It goes just to the chairman?

Mr STAATS. It goes to the chairman of the committee.

Senator COTTON. As a practical matter—for instance, I serve on the subcommittee, and have for 10 years, the subcommittee that deals with HEW. We have in that bill multitudinous programs. I find if I want to know how a program has been working in the last fiscal year, or the last couple of fiscal years, that I find that the clerk of the committee, the majority clerk of the committee who works closely with the chairman, can usually get it.

I have to get it from him, and I usually get very good information.

I am wondering if that is information he and the chairman get direct from you. In other words, if other members of the committee than the chairman were constantly pestering you people for information on these various departments, you would have to ask for many more additional employees.

REQUEST FOR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. STAATS. Let me comment on that, if I may. We have taken the view that a request that comes in from an individual Member, if it involves Federal operations in his State or in his congressional district and he is concerned that they are not working properly, we will go into the matter to the best of our ability and make a report to him.

Senator COTTON. I am very well aware of that.

Mr. STAATS. We feel that this is not only in the interests of our bipartisan or nonpartisan role that we honor a request from any Member of Congress, but also many times we find that the Member will uncover a problem which may have broader application. It may be broader than just a problem in his district.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION FROM COMMITTEES

Senator COTTON. I am sorry. I didn't quite get across what my question meant. I don't mean my asking you to investigate or examine to some extent how a program is working in New Hampshire.

One of the things that has impressed me for all the years I have served on this committee is that this committee has a staff of only 21. We sit down both in Defense appropriations and in HEW, which are two of the largest, and day after day they come up with budget officers and other personnel and they fill the whole room. We sit here on this side with a majority and minority clerk, a couple of clerks, and as the thing goes on, it seems to me it is awfully difficult for us to be able to successfully dig into these matters.

Now, all the years I have served on the committee in the Senate, I have never been on the majority side, so I have never been the chairman. I assume the chairman of each committee and subcommittee, by virtue—and perfectly properly so—by virtue of his position, if there are reports on certain activities, they go to him, and they are probably handled by the majority clerk.

I am just wondering, suppose I desire to know something, such as the education bill, that we are about to report in the Senate just as an example the program for bilingual education. Suppose I want to

know how that has been working. Of course, I can ask the people who come up representing it, but very naturally, and I respect them for it, they are up to sell their own particular activity because they believe in it. They think it is the most important thing.

Suppose I want information on that, not just as it applies to New Hampshire?

Mr. STAATS. Not just about a problem in New Hampshire, but as a general piece of legislation.

Senator COTTON. I can readily see that if you had every member of every committee in Congress asking you for information, I can see that you would have to have an army of employees. But I am curious about when I sit in a subcommittee, in many instances does my chairman of my subcommittee or his particular clerk have in his hand some general reports of yours on the program in that particular area?

Mr. STAATS. Let me say this, and then Mr. Keller can add to my statement: If you as a member of the committee are interested in that kind of a question, we could do as a minimum this: We could have our staff knowledgeable on that particular subject come up and brief you on all our work that we have done in that area and our current work that we are doing and give you any information that we have based on work that we have already done. That would be a minimum.

Many times when a member has an interest in getting help from our office, it is not just one member, but several members, and to the extent that we can convert this into a committee request rather than just one member, we try to do that because we can get better use of our manpower in this way.

Senator COTTON. As a matter of fact, to be specific, I don't want the record to sound as if I was thinking that people were withholding information. As a matter of fact, on the subcommittee on HEW, on which I have served as ranking minority member for years, the chairman, Senator Magnuson, is most cooperative.

We have always been able to work together in perfect harmony. I can get information from the majority clerk of the committee, Mr. Dirks, just as well as the Chairman can. When I want information, I usually go to him and I probably should be asking him this question, not you. But I wonder if some of this very good and very accurate information and analyses of different programs that I get from him or the minority clerk, whether that is coming from you, or whether it is coming from their own observations.

Mr. KELLER. Senator Cotton, if I may take a hand in trying to answer your question, when we make a report to the Congress, a copy is sent to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and also the chairman of the subcommittee having jurisdiction over the agency involved.

Also our people work quite closely with the committee staff members. I think two subcommittees in particular use our people rather extensively.

We try to service in every way possible the chairman and the members of the committee. I can't say whether some of the information you get may come from us, or not.

Mr. STAATS. Our work overall for the committees of Congress has increased very sharply from year to year, in the last 3 or 4 years particularly. In the case of the Appropriations Committees in the House, we have the first 6 months of fiscal year 1971, we did 14 different reports for the House Appropriations Committee.

Senator COTTON. Can I ask one more question?

Senator HOLLINGS. Please.

PROGRAMS OF JOB TRAINING

Senator COTTON. For a number of years now I have been baffled by and have never been able to find out to my own satisfaction how many programs of job training there are in the Government. I never have asked this question of your organization because I thought it was one of the things that would be putting an unnecessary burden on you.

I don't know to this day, and I have never been able to find out. I never get the same answer from two different people or the same answer twice from the same person.

We go through our HEW bill and we find a half a dozen training programs. There are job training programs in the Department of Labor. There are job training programs, I think, in the Department of Agriculture. I know there are job training programs that you might name under that general head in Defense. They are always able to tell us that they aren't duplicating anybody, that they are paralleling the training in the schools and training in technical institutes, and then there is the adult training and so on and so forth.

The question I would like to address to your organization to tell me is how many programs there are; whether it is retraining coal miners in West Virginia or whether it is new training for disadvantaged people in the ghettos, just how many Federal programs there are that could be called under the heading of "training." That would be a question that I really wouldn't ask you, because it would require a lot of research, wouldn't it?

Mr. STAATS. We would be happy to take a crack at it. I couldn't tell you for sure, because this is one of the areas that we are putting more of our manpower in.

EFFECT OF INQUIRIES ON MANPOWER NEEDS

Senator COTTON. If you have 25 or 30 Senators asking you a general question like that, and it isn't a specific question on any one program in X department, but asking for a review of a certain type of program through the whole governmental structure—if you had 25 or 30 Senators asking you that a couple of times a year, you would have to have a tremendous number of employees, wouldn't you?

Mr. STAATS. Well, it would be hard to estimate how many employees it would take. One thing that is relevant here, however, is that the Congress has increased its staff for the Congressional Research Service. A great many inquiries of a strictly factual nature have been addressed by the Members of the Congressional Research Service.

Senator COTTON. It has been my impression that they usually make use of that service to get information when they go to make a speech

somewhere. As a matter of fact, and I don't want to say this—I know there are many problems and I am not saying this in derogation of the Library of Congress—but if I addressed a question such as I just asked you to the Legislative Research Service, I would not get an answer back from them in time for 1973 hearings, to say nothing of the 1972 appropriations.

I won't go on with this.

Mr. STAATS. I would say, Senator Cotton, that this is one that we could take on, and I would be willing to hazard a guess we could get you a reasonably prompt answer on it, but just to pursue the point a little further, one of the things that we are interested in and what is implied in your question is whether there is duplication and whether or not we are getting our money's worth out of manpower training programs.

That is the emphasis that we have been putting on it.

Senator COTTON. That would be the purpose of my question, of course.

MAKING REVIEWS USEFUL TO CONGRESS

Mr. STAATS. That is the purpose of our getting into it.

One of the things we need to know in order to get at that question is what are the programs involved for disadvantaged youth, for example, in the urban area, farm training, and so on.

So that I wouldn't be, frankly, too much concerned about this, because we do not go out and, you might say, peddle—if I can use the word—our services to the Members of Congress. But we have taken the position that to be most effective, our office should try to know or anticipate what Congress is going to be concerned about and try to direct our work in areas that are going to be most useful to the Congress.

There is no point in our office undertaking work which is really not relevant to the congressional interests.

Now, we do have some statutory responsibility for going into programs like the corporations, for example. We are required to audit them once a year. We have other statutory responsibilities that we have to carry out. But beyond that, we have tried in our own program, where we are initiating the studies ourselves, and not as a result of a direct request from Congress, we try still to move into areas which we think the Congress is going to be concerned with.

Medical costs, for example, and manpower training is another one which you have already referred to. So that in our own efforts we try to anticipate this need as much as we can.

Senator COTTON. Thank you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

TYPES OF REVIEWS

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Cotton raised very interesting questions there. What programs would GAO initiate itself?

Mr. STAATS. This is set forth here in my statement.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are going to set it forth there. All right.

Specifically other than auditing functions, finding out where the money went and so forth, what about the intent, the effectiveness of the program and the intent of Congress? Do you give a report back

on that as to how this program is working in your judgment, 5 years later, "Here is a program instituted by Congress, here are the moneys in sum total appropriated, and here are the results," and you can determine how the program has turned out?

Mr. STAATS. The Legislative Reorganization Act last year makes this more specific, saying that we should look at the costs and results of programs.

It might be helpful to you to try to break down our work that we initiate on our own in three ways. One is a strictly financial-type audit, such as we make of the Government corporations, and very similar to that which would be made by public accounting organizations of a commercial business. This represents less and less a part of our total work.

Another is looking at how well a program is managed, how well the personnel has been used, equipment has been used and inventory controlled.

Then there is a third category which we call review of program results, which is to see if the program is really accomplishing what was intended by the legislation. Is there a payoff from it, or is there a better way to do it to get better payoff at less cost?

So we kind of group them in these three categories.

On top of that, of course, are the requests we get from Congress, which make up about 20 percent of our total effort.

EFFECTIVENESS STUDIES OF DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Senator HOLLINGS. One small thing, since we have a break in the testimony, which comes to mind relative to the Department of Justice: Has GAO done any audits or any effectiveness studies of the Department of Justice itself?

Mr. STAATS. We have studies on the law enforcement assistance programs underway now.

Mr. SAMUELSON. We have work going on that program now.

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the Department other than that?

Mr. SAMUELSON. What we do is select individual programs or activities in the several bureaus of the Department, and undertake a survey of them, and then we select certain activities for detail work to be done at different areas, different locations within the United States. This is the way we generally would carry out our work.

We have a fair amount of work going on in the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration at this time.

Senator HOLLINGS. Other than law assistance, is there any other?

Mr. SAMUELSON. We have done work in Immigration and Naturalization Service and the Bureau of Prisons. We have an annual audit there. This audit is of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc.

Mr. STAATS. That is a financial audit.

Mr. SAMUELSON. We have undertaken reviews of most of the activities of those two bureaus.

We have not done work, recently at least, in Antitrust or the other legal activities of the Department.

Mr. KELLER. We have had in the last couple of years a rather intensive effort with respect to collection activities, when the Department brings a case to judgment. We have found perhaps they were not quite as forceful as they should have been in attempting to collect on judgments.

Senator HOLLINGS. When was that study made?

Mr. KELLER. It was about 2 years ago, as I recall, sir.

Mr. SAMUELSON. A report was made to Chairman Fascell of the House Subcommittee on Legal and Monetary Affairs. We had a followup review made at additional locations, and that report is now in process.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you.

SPECIAL INVESTIGATIVE STAFF OF HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Senator COTTON. The Washington Post had a story indicating that the House Appropriations Committee hires, or contracts with, the FBI to make investigations. I can't ask you to answer what is in other people's minds if that is true, but do you know that to be true, and is there any reason why they wouldn't be doing it through you instead of contracting with the FBI?

Mr. STAATS. The article you referred to was the article in the morning Washington Post, which I read also.

What I assume the article refers to is the investigations staff of the House Appropriations Committee, which is a staff assembled each year to do special studies in depth on particular Government programs at the request of the committee. It is headed up traditionally by a staff member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. We also have supplied staff to work on the investigations staff.

I believe we have people there this year if I am not mistaken. But the head of that staff has been customarily a person from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I assume that that is what the article refers to. The staff may be made up of representatives of, say, the Agriculture Department or any agency of the Government, but the head of it has been customarily a member of the FBI.

Senator COTTON. In other words, they are not delegating something to the FBI.

Mr. KELLER. The people actually work for the committee.

Senator COTTON. They are loaned to the committee?

Mr. KELLER. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is it not the thrust of that article that the FBI is investigating its own needs. They are presenting these appropriations requests and the Appropriations Committee of the House, in turn, looks at the real need, and is having the FBI's own agents, one particular man was named, to go back in and look at it. Then after they get through determining that this is what their needs are, the committee approves it and the fellow goes back and works for the boss, J. Edgar Hoover.

Mr. STAATS. This would not reflect our understanding of the role of that staff, Mr. Chairman.

For example, the committee last year asked Mr. Mohr with his staff to review the subject of accrual accounting in Government, and accrued expenditures as a way of reporting on the Federal budget. This has been a controversial matter for many years. That staff undertook a study and made a report which is incorporated in the hearings of the House Appropriations Committee on the Legislative Appropriations Act this year.

That is an example of the type of thing they would ask that staff to do. They might ask them to go into any conceivable subject, involving Defense or Agriculture or other agencies.

Senator HOLLINGS. Excuse me for interrupting.

Mr. STAATS. We have had several people customarily assigned to that staff also. We have had as many as seven or eight.

Mr. KELLER. It usually averages about seven or eight each year.

USE OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRMS

Senator COTTON. Does the GAO ever hire outside accounting firms supplement your own activities?

Mr. STAATS. We have had a public accounting firm perform an annual audit of the TVA retirement fund for which we are reimbursed; but other than this we have not hired outside accounting firms. We do from time to time bring in consultants on some particular field. For example, in manpower training we have used consultants in that field.

Senator COTTON. I gather from that answer that you probably already have assembled that information that I am so desirous of having on how many different manpower training programs there are.

Mr. STAATS. I don't think we already have it assembled in that form, but as I said a few minutes ago, I don't think it would be a major effort for us to get that.

RATIO OF CLERICAL TO PROFESSIONAL STAFF

Senator COTTON. Thank you. One question that goes back, and which I didn't ask at the proper time: Your request for 162 new professional positions, with 15 new support positions. I assume support positions would be otherwise called clerical?

Mr. STAATS. Secretarial or clerical.

Senator COTTON. That seems to me to be a very commendable ratio. It has usually been my experience that most agencies budget about two professionals to one clerk. What is the GAO professionals-to-clerical ratio at the present time? Might this 15-to-1 proposal be a little high?

Mr. STAATS. Unless Mr. Simmons has that, we can supply it for the record. We are able to do this in part because our people are in travel status most of the time, but we are getting a great many complaints from our professional people that we are using professional people for work that lower paid personnel could perform as well.

We don't want to create a situation where we are paying high-paid professional people to do clerical work. So it is a question of keeping it at a minimum. But we may be stretching it a little too thin.

Senator COTTON. It is a question of hitting a happy medium. Is it your observation from observing the Government all the time, that your ratio would be higher between professional people and clerical people than many of the others?

Mr. STAATS. Most of them would be much higher.

Senator COTTON. Would it be your observation that in many of them, in many cases, it is much too high?

Mr. STAATS. Well, I will say this: If you want to get into the subject of manpower utilization, one of the first places I would go is into the support staff area. That is usually where you can find positions that can be eliminated.

Senator COTTON. Thank you.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the overall proportion between profession and support staff in GAO now?

Mr. SIMMONS. It is hard to differentiate between the two. In our professional staff, we have roughly 3,000 on board, out of a total of 4,692. Within the 4,692 we have a large number of rate technicians, fiscal auditors, and others not in the professional category.

Senator HOLLINGS. I just wondered if that conformed to the new request now under consideration of the 11 to 1. That is really, I think, what Senator Cotton wanted to know.

Mr. SIMMONS. I will furnish that information.

Senator HOLLINGS. It will be inserted in the record.

(The information follows:)

The ratio of supporting clerical staff to professional and technical staff budgeted for auditing activities during fiscal year 1972 is 1 to 7.

IMPACT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS ON GAO PROGRAMS

Senator HOLLINGS. Fine, Mr. Staats. Let's get back now and proceed.

Mr. STAATS. Section 231 of the Legislative Reorganization Act directs the Comptroller General, at the request of any committee or committee staff, to explain and discuss any report made by the General Accounting Office which would assist in consideration of proposed legislation, including requests for appropriations, or in its review of any program or operation of any Federal agency within its jurisdiction.

We anticipate that these provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 will increase the assistance requested by congressional committees for reviews of existing Federal programs and activities and on proposed legislation. Other provisions also will result in increased assistance to the Congress, such as section 201 which requires the Comptroller General to cooperate with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director, Office of Management and Budget, in developing, establishing, and maintaining a standardized information and data processing system for budgeting and financial data.

NEW AUDITING FUNCTIONS—U.S. CAPITOL

Also section 451 makes subject to GAO audit those private organizations which perform services in or on the U.S. Capitol buildings or grounds.

We do some of this at the present time, Mr. Chairman, at the request of the Congress, but this will now make it mandatory that we make an annual financial audit of all commercial activities that operate on a commercial basis, sightseeing, vending, or anything of a commercial-type nature where charges are made for performance of some type of service.

COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD AND PROCUREMENT COMMISSION

We expect that two other significant legislative actions will continue to impact directly or indirectly on GAO work. These are the establishment of the Cost Accounting Standards Board, chaired by the Comptroller General, and the establishment of the Commission on Government Procurement, of which the Comptroller General is a member.

Ten GAO staff members are presently assigned full time to the Procurement Commission, which was directed to study the statutes, policies, and practices followed by executive agencies in procuring facilities, material, and services.

AUDIT OF EXCHANGE STABILIZATION FUND

A number of recent legislative acts provide for audits by the General Accounting Office. For example, Public Law 91–599, which authorizes U.S. participation in increases in the resources of certain international financial institutions, requires an audit of the administrative expenses of the Exchange Stabilization Fund by the General Accounting Office.

That is the Exchange Stabilization Fund of the Treasury Department, Mr. Chairman. It has never been audited by us previously.

OTHER PROGRAMS CONTRIBUTING TO EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES

Other legislation which increases Federal program levels or creates new programs will require expansion of GAO's auditing and review activities. Public Law 91–230, for example, expands programs of assistance for elementary and secondary education and includes GAO access to records provisions, as do the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the Clean Air Amendments of 1970, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970, and the Emergency Rail Services Act of 1970, to name just a few.

We bring these in because these will require audit by our office, not only a financial audit, but audits of their management and of the program results.

Senator HOLLINGS. There is justification for the additional personnel.

LIST OF LEGISLATION REQUIRING AUDITS

Mr. STAATS. These are all—here is a complete list of the legislation which will require GAO audit. I have only mentioned a few of them. This runs something over two pages.

Senator HOLLINGS. If you don't mind, let's insert it at this point in the record, that entire list.

Mr. STAATS. All right.

Senator HOLLINGS. Without objection, it will be made part of the record.

(The list follows:)

LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE JURISDICTION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

ENACTED DURING 91ST CONG., 2D SESS.

Public Law 91-206, approved March 10, 1970, Federal Credit Union Act, amendment. Sec. 3(f) audit of the financial transactions of the National Credit Union Administration.

Public Law 91-230, approved April 13, 1970, Elementary and Secondary Education Assistance Programs, extension. Sec. 414(b) provides that the Comptroller General shall prescribe criteria for purposes of audit of local educational agencies receiving benefits under the act. Sec. 424(b) provides for access to records of recipients of funds.

Public Law 91-258, approved May 21, 1970, Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970. Sec. 26 provides for audit and access to records.

Public Law 91-351, approved July 24, 1970, Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970. Sec. 307(b) provides for audit of financial transactions of Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation in accordance with procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions and authorizes access to records.

Public Law 91-375, approved August 12, 1970, Postal Reorganization Act, Sec. 2008 provides for audit of accounts and operations of the Postal Service. Sec. 2601 provides for referral of uncollectable debts to GAO.

Public Law 91-379, approved August 15, 1970, amending the Defense Production Act of 1950. Sec. 719, et seq. provides for establishment of the Cost-Accounting Standards Board.

Public Law 91-441, approved October 7, 1970, Military Procurement Authorization Act for 1971. Sec. 504 requires the Comptroller General to report on the audit by Defense Contract Audit Agency of payments made incident to the procurement of the C-5A aircraft by Defense Dept.

Public Law 91-469, approved October 21, 1970. To amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936. Sec. 7(c) amends Sec. 502(a) renegotiated contracts for ship construction and provides that the shipyard agree to giving GAO access to records.

Public Law 91-468, approved October 19, 1970, amends the Federal Credit Union Act. Sec. 209(b) provides that the financial operations of the National Credit Union Administration administering the National Credit Union Share Insurance Fund shall be audited by GAO in accordance with commercial corporate transaction procedures as provided by the Government Corporation Control Act.

Public Law 91-477, approved October 21, 1970, Amends the International Travel Act of 1961. Sec. 2(d) provides that the Comptroller General shall have access to the records of recipients of assistance under the act.

Public Law 91-510, approved October 26, 1970, Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Title II, Fiscal Controls specifies new duties and powers in assistance to Congress. Sec. 451, provides for the audit of accounts of private organizations performing services in or on the U.S. Capitol Buildings or Grounds.

Public Law 91-518, approved October 30, 1970, Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970. Sec. 805 provides for audit and access to records of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation in accordance with the procedures applicable to Government corporations under the Government Corporation Control Act.

Public Law 91-575, approved December 24, 1970, Susquehanna River Basin Compact. Sec. 15.11(c) provides that the financial transactions of the Susquehanna River Basin Commission be audited by GAO in accordance with principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions.

Public Law 91-596, approved December 29, 1970, Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Sec. 25(b) provides for access to records of recipients of grants.

Public Law 91-599, approved December 30, 1970, provides for the audit of the administrative expenses of the Exchange Stabilization Fund and gives the GAO access to records for the audit.

Public Law 91–604, approved December 31, 1970, Clean Air Amendments of 1970. Sec. 207(e) provides for access to records of recipients of assistance under the Act.

Public Law 91–609, approved December 31, 1970, Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970. Sec. 725 provides for audit of the Community Development Corporation transactions as they relate to Federal assistance under the act and gives GAO access to records.

Public Law 91–616, approved December 31, 1970, Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970. Sec. 303(a)(7) provides for access to records to States receiving grants and assistance. Sec. 502(b), access to records provision to recipients of grants or contracts entered into under other than competitive bidding procedures.

Public Law 91–648, approved January 5, 1971, Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970. Sec. 505, GAO access to records.

Public Law 91–663, approved January 8, 1971, Emergency Rail Services Act of 1970. Sec. 8, provides for audit and access to records.

STUDY OF PROFITS BY CONTRACTORS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS WITH NO FORMAL ADVERTISED BID

Mr. STAATS. This is part of the justification for the additional positions we have asked for.

A provision of the Armed Forces Appropriation Authorization (1970) directed us to make a study of profits made by contractors and subcontractors under defense and certain other Government contracts for which there was no formally advertised competitive bidding. Our report on this extensive study was released on March 17. We expect, however, that followup work in this general problem area will be required.

As you know, we have been limited in our audit of Internal Revenue Service activities because the Treasury Department has denied GAO access to information regarding tax administration activities. Recently, however, at the request of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, we have, as agent for the committee, begun a study of the handling and collection of taxpayers' delinquent accounts.

The purpose of the study is to evaluate procedures and controls used, to identify problem areas, if any, and to make recommendations to the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation if we believe improvements are needed.

In preparing our budget, we have considered, to the extent practicable, the impact of legislative actions, such as those identified, on GAO resource requirements.

I will now comment on the seven major program categories.

DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO THE CONGRESS

The GAO staff resources applied to activities involving direct assistance to the Congress have more than tripled from 238 man-years in 1966 to about 724 man-years in 1971. We anticipate that these activities will increase further to 560 man-years in 1972. Nearly 20 percent of our profesional staff resources is applied to this work.

The direct assistance work results primarily from specific legislative action by the Congress and requests of congressional committees, and individual Members of the Congress. During fiscal year 1970, we issued 321 reports covering a wide variety of studies and inquiries requested by committees and individual Members. This compares to 204 in 1969.

For the first half of fiscal year 1971, we issued 163 reports. At April 30, 1971, we had on hand 167 requests on which our staffs performing required work, 50 more than we had on hand last December.

Audits and reviews requested by committees and individual Members and those directed by legislation, of course, constitute the bulk of our direct assistance to the Congress. However, we also provide direct assistance to the Congress through:

Testimony on the results of our audits and reviews of Federal programs and operations and on other matters. I testified personally, Mr. Chairman, 21 times last year before committees.

DIRECT ASSIGNMENT OF GAO STAFF TO COMMITTEES

Reports on bills under consideration by congressional committees and advice in legal, legislative, accounting, and auditing matters.

Advice and assistance on House and Senate financial and administrative operations, including accounting and auditing services provided, and request audits of legislative branch activities, including concessionaires.

Liaison activities with congressional committees and individual Members provided by the attorneys in our Office of Legislative Liaison and other members of our staff.

Furnishing information to committees, individual Congressmen and their staffs on a wide variety of matters.

Senator COTTON. May I interrupt one moment?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes.

RESPONSE TO REQUESTS BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Senator COTTON. I have always had the impression, perhaps a wrong impression, that you would not respond to individual Members of Congress unless it had to do with something in their own States. They had to channel their requests. If everybody in Congress thought they could come to you for information, you would get swamped. Any time that I have thought we ought to resort to asking your aid on some problems, I have always done it through the chairman of my committee.

Now, if this practice of individual Members of the House and Senate, if it continues in making you an adjunct of their own staffs to research matters for them, will it not have a bad effect on the effectiveness of your whole organization with respect to the job you were destined to do?

Mr. STAATS. I appreciate very much your comment here, and it is a matter we have given a lot of thought to. If it is matter lying before a committee—say a committee has a piece of legislation that it is holding hearings on—we would come into that case only at the request of the committee. We feel that it would be inappropriate for us to make a legislative recommendation on a matter which is pending before a committee of Congress.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN REQUEST BY COMMITTEE AND INDIVIDUAL MEMBER

Senator COTTON. You would not start informing one member of the committee unless it came to you from the committee?

Mr. STAATS. We make a distinction, however, if it is a request that comes from an individual Member on ongoing programs, where there is nothing officially lying before a committee, and his concern is how an ongoing program is operating, we would then be much more likely to try to help him out.

But even in those cases, we would prefer to receive that as a request from the committee, and in many cases we are able to work this out by working with the Member and, with his concurrence, talking with the chairman and the staff, so that we are serving the committee rather than just one Member.

The report then goes to the committee chairman, and the member gets a copy of it.

We do draw this distinction, and we think it is a valid one. I am not speaking, again, now, about how a program is operating in a State.

For example, Senator Brooke has been concerned about the effectiveness of the Federal money that is going into New Bedford, and there have been problems in New Bedford, as you know. He asked our office if we would go in and make a review of how well these programs were working.

Well, initially we demurred on that, because we knew the New England Council, which is made up of all the Federal agencies that have money going into New Bedford, were going to make a study of it. They did make a study and a report, but still, he was not satisfied that it was an adequate report.

I must say that we had to concur that it was not an adequate report. So we have now agreed to go in with our staff and attempt to evaluate what is right and what is wrong with the way those Federal programs are operating in New Bedford.

That is one kind of a situation. The other kind of situation is where you have a piece of legislation, say legislation involving the family assistance program or the medicare program, where hearings are being held and legislative action is being contemplated by a committee of Congress.

We would not come in with our own solutions. We would not volunteer, in other words, our own solution to that problem. If the committee wants our help, and we are able to give them some help, we will come in and provide help to that committee.

Senator HOLLINGS. But you couldn't give the Senator Brooke treatment, or respond to each Senator and each House Member's request similar to that of Senator Brooke. Suppose I asked for Charleston. You would have to hire this whole room for a year.

Mr. STAATS. There has to be some judgment on our part for priorities, and what can and cannot be done. But if his concern is whether the money is being spent in that area, or being well spent, then the problem is not only in New Bedford, but it is in any similar type situation.

So that our reason for accepting that request was not because there was anything unique, necessarily, about New Bedford. For example, we are going to look at Fall River and some other cities to see if there are any generalizations we can make here.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is there anything the committee can do to help you with the apprehension that Senator Cotton and I have expressed. We get you more money and more employees, you keep getting more requests, and it keeps going up and up until you have a mammoth organization.

You are going to have to start adhering now more stringently to guidelines that you place upon yourselves, and perhaps in some sense, later on, we might have to fix it in legislation, because you demur and it comes through the committee chairman. You're of the old school. I would do that, too, for a while. But then if I found out I could get Mr. Staats and give him so many more million dollars today, then I might ask him to run down and look at something special for me, you know.

Senator COTTON. But I have had a demonstration of the grave danger that we are in of imposing on this agency.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is right.

INAPPROPRIATE REQUESTS BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESSIONAL STAFFS

Senator COTTON. I had an inquiry in a letter from a woman, and from reading the letter it sounded pretty serious—we get pretty accustomed to this through the years. I was very suspicious that the woman was a sincere but rather fanatical person, sometimes referred to in slang as a "nut."

But it was a very serious question about an activity in connection with my own State university. I turned it over to my assistant who, incidentally, is no longer on my staff, and asked him to make the inquiry of the department involved, if they were using any of their money for that purpose.

Without my knowledge, he got a denial from the department of something—being a young, eager beaver, he wasn't satisfied—and he wrote you and asked you to investigate.

Mr. STAATS. I am aware of that situation.

Senator COTTON. The first thing I know, without my personal knowledge at all, I get, 3 or 4 months later—the president of the university calls me up and says, "How much longer are you going to keep these men up here going over our books?"

I said, "I haven't got anybody up there going over your books."

He said, "Yes, you have. GAO is up here and they have had people here 2 or 3 or 4 months."

So I then discovered what happened. I apologized to you people and to the president of the university, but incidentally, you had dug up some things that sounded not good to me, and I called it to his attention.

But if you get individual Members coming to you on all those things, the next thing, their assistants will be doing it, as mine did, with a letter signed by my name without even my knowledge, and you will be chasing rabbits all over the universe and digging into every rat hole imaginable.

Mr. KELLER. That is right, Senator, but I think there is another way that you have to look at these things. I think if the letter came in from a citizen complaining about wrongdoing in a certain place, I don't know what that we don't have a responsibility to take a look.

Now, you have to filter it a little bit and take a look to see if it is one of the fanatics you are talking about. So should you refuse to honor a request from the Senator or individual Congressman just because it comes from them, and honor a complaint if it comes from John Smith of Sioux City, or wherever he lives?

REQUESTS TO GAO THAT SHOULD GO TO AGENCY

Mr. STAATS. We have a request that any of these come over the name of a Member or a chairman of a committee. We feel this is important to have established, and if we have—in some cases if we have problems, we then go back to the Member and talk to him to see whether we cannot obtain it in some other way, such as going to the agency.

Many times when we get a request, it is perfectly clear to us that the agency can supply the information just as well as we can, and we are just adding cost to get that information to the Member. We can usually persuade the Member that he can get it from the agency. We can help him identify where the information is and who the responsible individual is.

Senator COTTON. I can assure you what happened in our case won't happen again, but in this particular instance, the reply of the agency itself should have been perfectly satisfactory, and if I had been handling the situation and had read that reply, I would have taken care of the inquiry I had, and you wouldn't have been put to all this trouble.

But it can happen, and perhaps I don't run as tight a ship in my office as other Senators, but I think I am about the average, and if it can happen to me, I think it can happen to others.

Mr. STAATS. This is a matter we are going to be concerned about, and it may reach a point at some time where we would feel some new rules would have to be established, but up to the present time, when you consider all these items that have been referred to here on pages 11 and 12, they still add up to less than 20 percent of our professional effort.

I have been reluctant to take the position that we should not try to help out when we have a legitimate request. If this continues to grow and creates a problem for us in our ability to carry out the rest of our program——

Senator COTTON. You may have to come to the situation such as I mentioned. I am interested in that question I put to you, and I see no objection to going to the chairman of my committee and asking him to make that request. So that would be of some benefit if that rule were made. Probably something of that kind, if it were necessary—I am not suggesting immediately—could be done in a limitation in an appropriation bill without being subject to a point of order.

Mr. STAATS. We find that an individual Member interested in the operation of a program in a State or district, if in our opinion it is of really broad application, we have had very little difficulty in having a Member agree to furnishing it to other committees, or the chairman of the committee. This really has not been a problem.

Senator HOLLINGS. We have a roll call at 11:35, so we will move on.

Mr. STAATS. Mr. Chairman, if you wish, what follows here on pages

12, 13, and 14, these are all examples of work that we have done as a result of requests that come in.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's insert those in the record, because I think we are pretty much up to date in these. They have been in the news.

MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Mr. STAATS. For example, on page 12, we did nine studies on the automatic data processing systems in the Defense Department.

We refer to on the next page the studies we did for the House Appropriations Committee on the management of nonappropriated fund activities. These are your post exchanges and clubs.

Then another study we did for Chairman Stennis on the proliferation of tactical air-to-ground missiles in the Defense Department.

Another study we did for the House Armed Services Committee on military airlift and sealift requirements. Those are just some examples.

DOMESTIC CIVIL ACTIVITIES

On the next page, page 14, in the domestic field, we did a number of studies for both the Senate Finance Committee and the House committees on medicare payments.

At the bottom of page 14, we refer to studies we did for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, one on the management of radioactive wastes, and we refer to other studies for them on page 15, such as a study for them on the commercial feasibility of selling uranium enrichment facilities to the private utilities, and under "International," we refer here to an example of some studies we have made in Vietnam at the request of the Congress.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

On page 16 we refer to a study we are doing currently for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on military assistance training programs. That one has now been completed.

Those are all examples of work that we have done at the request of committees of Congress.

REVIEWS OF MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY AND PROGRAM RESULTS

Then we turn to the work that we do on our own initiative, reviews of management efficiency and program results. Here, again, this is the area I was referring to where we feel we need some relief in our 1972 budget.

DOMESTIC CIVILIAN PROGRAMS

I would like to read on the bottom of page 17, if I may. In the years ahead, we envision continued growth in the number and size of domestic civilian programs, and in the portion of total Federal budget resources applied to them. I am referring especially to programs related to poverty, health, education, housing and urbanization, and environmental quality.

Accordingly, we are planning to increase, during fiscal year 1972, our total manpower applied to reviews of domestic civilian programs

by 187 man-years. While some increased audit emphasis will be applied to all civil departments and a number of the larger independent agencies, the more significant increases will be applied to the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare; Transportation; Labor; Housing and Urban Development, and the newly created Environmental Protection Agency. These agencies account for a net increase of about $8.2 billion of the $16.4 billion increases in Federal budget outlays proposed by the President for 1972.

In planning our reviews of domestic civil programs, we are attempting to look more than previously at related programs which cross agency lines. For example, we have made one of our senior officials the point for coordination of all GAO work in the medical and health-related activities.

Total Federal outlays for health in 1972 are estimated at about $22.2 billion, compared to $20.7 billion in 1971. We have underway studies of (1) comprehensive health planning; (2) health facilities construction; (3) health activities related to sanitation, drug manufacture and consumer protection; and (4) purchases of drugs for use in Federal hospitals.

REQUEST BEFORE COMMITTEE TO STUDY WELFARE

Senator HOLLINGS. We have a request before this committee for $500,000 to study welfare. It is a special joint committee. Could that study be better made by GAO, or by a joint committee here, or could it be done the same by either?

Mr. STAATS. I am not familiar with the request in detail, although I had heard there was a request for this amount before the committee, I believe made by the Joint Economic Committee.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is right.

Mr. STAATS. I would have to take a look at it and know a little bit more about it, I think, before I could answer that.

Senator HOLLINGS. I geuss what I was really asking, is that you are not into welfare as deeply as you are into health? We wouldn't be duplicating that or do you know?

Mr. STAATS. I couldn't really say until I knew more about the other request, Mr. Chairman. I would be happy to take a look at it. We are doing work in the welfare field.

Senator HOLLINGS. We got it in the second supplemental. I would just like to know generally if you are comprehensively going into welfare as you are here with respect to health. Is GAO doing that now?

Mr. STAATS. We haven't established quite the same approach in the welfare area.

Can you supply any more detail on this, Mr. Samuelson?

Mr. SAMUELSON. Yes, we have a fairly active program at the Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare where we are looking into the administration of the welfare programs in selected States, as well as certain aspects of the welfare program, such as the procurement of drugs or services, the use of nursing homes, and that sort of thing. That is over and above the work we do on medicaid.

Senator HOLLINGS. I am talking about welfare, away from all the health now. I am talking about food stamps, housing, job employ-

ment, day-care centers. There is $14 billion for public assistance and aid for dependent children.

I am talking about the welfare mess everybody has read about all year long.

Mr. SAMUELSON. We have a fair amount of work in all those areas by our different operating groups.

Mr. STAATS. One area we have been interested in is how the States determine eligibility or noneligibility for receipt of welfare payments. This has been the area that the Ways and Means Committee has had particular concern about. Large numbers of the people are reported to be on the welfare rolls, but who are not eligible. We are interested in how well the States are managing this job.

We got into this in part because of a study we did for the Ways and Means Committee in New York City, which showed the rate of ineligibility prevailing in New York City to be about four times the rate indicated by the local welfare agency.

WELFARE STUDY OF NEW YORK CITY

Senator HOLLINGS. You have a New York City study of welfare?

Mr. STAATS. We performed one for the House Ways and Means Committee.

Senator HOLLINGS. Can you send me a copy of that individually, not for the committee here?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Mr. STAATS. We are going into that in other States, the determination of the eligibility program.

DOMESTIC CIVIL PROGRAM AREAS

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you. Proceed, please.

Mr. STAATS. Additional domestic civil program areas to which we plan to direct increased attention during 1972 are:

Education, especially higher education and elementary education.

Public assistance and family services programs.

Urban renewal and model cities activities.

Manpower programs.

Air traffic control systems development and operation.

Federal-aid highway programs, highway safety programs, and urban mass transportation.

Air and water pollution and solid waste management.

Consumer protection programs.

In other program areas, such as those of the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, Justice, Treasury, and most independent agencies, we anticipate that our overall level of effort will remain substantially at the same level as 1971.

DEFENSE PROGRAMS

In defense, we are planning to reduce our overall effort in the defense area to 1,256 man-years in fiscal year 1972. Although this represents a relatively small reduction of about 70 man-years as applied in 1971, our 1971 requirements were considerably increased by the study directed by the Congress of the profits made by contractors

and subcontractors on contracts on which there is no formally advertised competitive bidding. We are not anticipating that the Congress will either legislate or request during fiscal year 1972 a study of this magnitude.

Of the 1,256 man-years we plan to apply to defense activities, 908 will be applied to surveys and reviews initiated within GAO, and 348 to special requests received from congressional committees and individual Members.

As in previous years, a significant portion of our effort will be devoted to defense procurement activities. We plan to continue in-depth reviews of contract pricing by defense procurement activities. We plan to continue to perform "should cost" studies at selected contractors' plants, and at some in-house overhaul activities. By "should cost study," Mr. Chairman, we mean going in and seeing if there are better ways of managing a procurement that will save some money.

We were convinced that a good deal of savings can be made in this area, not only by our office but by the contracting agencies.

We plan also to review the Defense Contract Audit Agency's post-award (defective pricing) program. We will review the efficiency and effectiveness of the audit agency's performance, its basis for selecting contracts for review, the audit techniques employed, and the benefits compared with the costs of the program.

Additionally, we plan to initiate a review of the waivers of cost or pricing data by the heads of the military departments in connection with negotiated procurement. The objective of this review is to examine into the reasons for the waivers, and whether this has resulted in prices that are higher than would normally be negotiated had the cost data been made available. We will explore alternate means available to the Government to assure that prices are fair and reasonable.

Also, we are currently reviewing the reasonableness of costs incurred under major prime contracts such as those for the C–5A, F–14, F–15 and COBRA aircraft programs.

We are bringing to a conclusion our review of close air support. We initiated this review because of congressional interest concerning the possibility of duplicating defense expenditures for different weapons systems to fulfill the close air support mission. The different systems in question are the AH–56 (Cheyenne), which is under review by the Air Force, and the AV–8A (Harrier).

We plan to provide the Congress with our observations on how the aircraft in question meet the close air support mission requirements.

I can read the rest of it if you wish, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. I have been following it down, and there was a claim that reports were being leaked, and all that. I put your response in the Congressional Record, and for the sake of coherence, we will include it in the hearing record here.

Mr. STAATS. Thank you.

(The information follows:)

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., April 5, 1971.

Hon. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to inquiry with respect to the allegations which have appeared recently in the press relating to a report issued on

March 17 on defense industry profits. This study had been requested by the Congress in the Armed Forces Appropriation Authorization Act for 1970. The allegation carried by two columnists were based on a comparison of a preliminary "leaked" draft with a subsequent revision of the draft. While the preliminary draft was available to other members of the press, they did not carry such allegations.

The allegations of the two columnists in several widely circulated news stories implied that the GAO had followed an unusual and improper procedure in obtaining comments from contractor associations and defense agencies, and had altered the facts and conclusions as a result of "pressure" from these agencies and associations. You asked that I supply a statement of these allegations and our response to them.

1. Allegation

GAO followed an unusual and improper procedure in obtaining comments from defense agencies and contractor associations in asking them to review and comment on a preliminary draft of the report.

Response

It has been the policy of the GAO for many years to refer draft reports of this Office to agencies, organizations, and others specifically affected to obtain their views. With respect to contractors, the written policy establishing this procedure goes back to 1955; and the practice had been followed in many cases earlier than that. This procedure is designed to enable the GAO to have available any disagreements as to factual accuracy or completeness of the report as well as differences with respect to our findings and conclusions. We believe it important not only that we consider these comments prior to completing our report to provide reasonable assurance that our reports are accurate, fair, complete and objective, but that we also reflect in our reports to Congress such differences as may exist. The procedure followed in this instance is identical to that followed in previous reports.

2. Allegation

GAO was subjected to "pressure" to alter its conclusions and recommendations.

Response

There was no pressure of any type. Neither I nor any member of our staff received any follow-up communications, oral or written, from the associations or agencies beyond the formal responses to our request of January 5, 1971, for their views. The last response was made available to this Office on February 12.

3. Allegation

The analysis in the report of 146 individual contracts was more "representative" of defense profits than the 4-year review of total contractor profits (1966 to 1969); however the GAO subordinated the first analysis by shifting its location in the report from chapter 2 (first draft) to chapter 5 (final draft).

Response

The report contained two sets of data to serve two different purposes: (a) the 4-year analysis, reporting on more than 60 percent of all defense procurement for the period, was designed to meet the statutory directive to this Office; (b) the analysis of 146 individual contracts was designed to examine initial profit objectives with profits actually realized, and to determine if it was practical to develop profit data by contract in order to ascertain if there was a wide range of profits as a percent of invested capital. Interest in this type of analysis had been expressed during the hearings which lead to the statutory directive.

We believe it only logical that the final draft have the 4-year analysis placed first and the second analysis clearly identified and differentiated from the first. Since the entire report was only 55 pages and contained a 4½ page summary, we did not agree that there was any "alteration" or "burying" of the data.

The apparent reason for the press interest in the 146 contract analysis was the higher profits reflected. The final draft makes it clear that the 146 contracts was not a valid statistical sample and that this analysis served an entirely different purpose from the 4-year analysis. Had the analysis of individual contracts shown a lower profit rate, it is interesting to speculate whether the two columnists would have found the matter of such great interest.

4. Allegation

The final report was "drastically altered" and "softened" to be less critical and key data was subordinated.

Response

Aside from the reordering of the chapters mentioned above, the revised draft contains numerous editorial changes of the type which take place in virtually every report issued by this Office. the two columnists neglected to indicate, however, that not a single figure in the report had been altered at any stage in the drafting of the report, and none was added or deleted as result of agency or contractor views. Nor do they mention that the conclusions in the report, which is critical of the way in which profit objectives have been established on defense contracts in the past, remain unchanged.

Our report is critical of the present practice of negotiating contracts whereby profit objectives are based primarily on cost of sales. We believe the policy should be revised to place more emphasis on the total amount of contractor capital required. The report states that "by relating profits to costs, contractors have little incentive to make investments in equipment which increase efficiency and reduce cost." The report also notes that the Department of Defense has been considering this matter since 1962 "and GAO believes that it is time to move ahead."

It was primarily to obtain the views of agencies and contractors on this issue that we requested comments on our draft report. We are pleased to note that many contractors agree with our position and that the Department of Defense officials have been quoted in the press as agreeing generally with our recommendations.

I appreciate this opportunity to set the record straight. This Office plays an important role as an arm of the Congress in assuring that Government programs are managed effectively and economically. It is important that we carry out this responsibility in an effective and impartial manner; it is also important that Members of Congress have the confidence that we have made, and will continue to make, every effort to carry out our responsibilities in this manner.

Sincerely,

ELMER B. STAATS.

TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. We are down to transportation management on page 24 now. You have an expenditure of $6 billion on transportation.

Mr. STAATS. We are concerned with transportation in several ways. One concern is how well managed the procurements are, how well the Government is managing its own transportation particularly by the Defense Department. That represents, of course, the bulk of the cost.

But still, there is about $2 billion worth of procurement of transportation services from commercial sources. We actually do audits of payments on those, and this represents the other part of your work.

We have just completed, and I am on the top of page 25, a major study in Government procurement of these commercial transportation services.

The claims management function of the GAO represents about 140 man-years of our effort, as referred to on page 25.

The remainder represents work that we do in examining agency financial statements, the accounting systems, and accountable officers accounts. These are some of the statutory functions that I referred to earlier.

The transportation audit function, Mr. Chairman, I referred to at the bottom of page 26. This represents 630 man-years, as against 651 in the current fiscal year.

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes.

LEGAL SERVICES AND DECISIONS

Mr. STAATS. Our legal activities is the next program activity we have. It represents the work we do by way of rendering legal opinions on the authority to expand appropriated funds. This is the division that handles the bid protests brought by contractors that are concerned about the legality or regularity of a contract that has been let or about to be let to a competitor.

We are getting large numbers of these cases now, particularly since defense work has fallen off. We are getting large numbers of cases where contractors come in to appeal the award.

VALUATION OF POSTAL SERVICE ASSETS

Senator HOLLINGS. I don't know whether this is an appropriate spot, but about the Postal Department, is there any GAO activity, now that it has been turned into a quasi-public or private corporation.

Mr. STAATS. We have to approve the valuation of all assets transferred to the new Postal Service by law.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is this taking quite an increase in volume?

Mr. STAATS. It is some additional work for us. Let me put it in these terms: As far as our responsibilities are concerned, they are not changed except in two respects. We will no longer approve the accounting system for the Postal Service, because it takes on a corporate status. We do not approve the accounting systems for any Government corporation.

Secondly, we could not disallow expenditures for the Postal Service. Again, the same rule applies there as to any Government corporation.

As far as examining their operations from the standpoint of their economy and their effectiveness, our responsibilities for the Postal Service are not changed. So we would assume in that respect there would be no change in our workload at all.

Senator HOLLINGS. The specific matter that I referred to had to do with the evaluation of assets.

Mr. STAATS. Mr. Samuelson perhaps can answer your question better as to how many man-years or how much work is going to be done.

Senator COTTON. Off the record.

Senator HOLLINGS. Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator HOLLINGS. Back on the record.

This is of concern, you see, that is coming to bear here in July next, because it will have been in operation for a year, and I am sure the Post Office and Civil Service Committee will have oversight hearings as to its first year of operation, where it is headed and particularly these complaints of operating slowdowns.

It takes me 4 or 5 days now to get a letter from Charleston, S.C., to Washington. We are going to be looking into that. I just wondered how much GAO is trying to foresee here in the next 3 weeks to a month. Perhaps you might assign two or three people generally just to be looking at it, because we might be calling on you.

Mr. STAATS. We could give you a statement for the record, or Mr. Samuelson can comment on that.

PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN STUDY OF ARRANGEMENT WITH CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR POSTAL FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SAMUELSON. We are going to have to increase our staff somewhat at the Postal Service.

Mr. STAATS. How many people do we now have at the Post Office?

Mr. SAMUELSON. About 25 of our Washington staff.

Mr. STAATS. We have done work for the Post Office committees in the Congress. Currently, for the House committee, it is with respect to the contracting arrangement worked out with the Corps of Engineers for the construction of postal facilities.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are studying that now?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Mr. SAMUELSON. We have 25 people of our Washington staff currently on Post Office Department work, but we expect to increase it to about 29, which would take care, I think, of the work on the matter of assets, too.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. I am down to page 29, "Financial Management Improvement."

Mr. STAATS. We have the responsibility for developing the principles and standards for all governmental accounting systems except for the corporations, and we have to approve those systems, and we have to monitor them after they are in operation.

We are making, we think, good progress here, and we have about 90 professional people who spend full time in this area.

CLAIMS SETTLEMENT AND DEBT COLLECTION

The final function here we have is a claims settlement and debt collection function. This arises because of the Federal Claims Collection Act, which was amended in 1966 to increase the authority of the departments and agencies to compromise and terminate the debts of the United States, but this still represents a workload on us, as you can see.

We are proposing a very slight decrease on that for 1972, two positions.

The remainder is our general overhead, the usual support services in the GAO.

This completes our formal statement.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have questions here?

Senator COTTON. The important thing is to restore your request for employees in order to take over your added duties and responsibilities.

Mr. STAATS. We feel that our mission is to save money, and we really don't save money if we cut down our capability to review these programs.

Senator COTTON. It is pennywise and pound foolish. If Congress keeps on adding to your duties, the least they can do is give you a reasonable crew to do the job.

CONGRESSIONAL LIMITATIONS OF WORK REQUESTS

You don't think as yet the time has come when—I guess this is an improper question, and you might not want to comment on it—but whether as yet the time has come for Congress to limit the amount of housework that they actually do for you?

Mr. STAATS. I would urge that you not limit it at this point in time, but I certainly welcome your reviewing it with us from time to time, and if it reaches a point where I think it is decreasing our capability to serve the committees or decreasing our ability to serve the Congress as a whole through either their requests or work that we initiate for them, then I wouldn't hesitate to try to establish some ground rules here to limit it.

Senator COTTON. And you will tell us about that. You won't hesitate to come and recommend it to us?

Mr. STAATS. Yes. I would have to honestly say that at this point in time I don't think it has reached the point where I could offer that as a recommendation.

Senator COTTON. Thank you.

ELECTION COMMISSION

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Staats, I have a note to the effect that the Rules Committee has not sent to printing yet the entire hearing, so that if you do have a statement relative to the Election Commission, furnish it to Senator Ellender, our chairman, as he asked earlier this morning, and we will ask that it is included in the record at the Rules Committee.

Mr. STAATS. We can get you something by tomorrow.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have until tomorrow, and probably longer than that, but let's try to get it up quickly.

Mr. STAATS. By the close of business tomorrow?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes.

SAVINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO WORK OF GAO

On page B–1, you show a total savings attributable to the work of GAO of $250.1 million in fiscal year 1970. This compares with $187.6 million in fiscal year 1969. I note an increase in the category, "Supply management and procurement," of from $95 million in fiscal 1969 to $125.1 million in fiscal 1970. Would you please comment on the increase?

Mr. STAATS. An important part of our effort in audits and reviews is directed to seeking ways to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of operations of Federal agencies. The savings represent the measurable results of actions taken by the agencies to improve their operations along the lines we had recommended. They are the results of numerous such actions. The savings in the category, "Supply man-

agement and procurement," for example, represent 33 actions in 1970 and 32 in 1969.

We do not consider the year-to-year variations in total savings, or in savings within individual categories, as representing either a pattern or a trend. One of the factors that makes this difficult is the time period involved in implementing a recommendation and achieving results. Some recommendations can be implemented immediately; others require procedural changes, based on studies which may take months or years to complete.

Senator HOLLINGS. "Construction costs" show a savings increase from $4.9 million to $54.1 million. To what, specifically, is that attributable?

Mr. STAATS. The savings of $54.1 million in fiscal year 1970 include $50.3 million resulting from cancellation of plans, of the Environmental Science Services Administration (ESSA) of the Department of Commerce, to construct six oceanographic research and survey ships. We had found that ESSA was not making optimum utilization of its ships and recommended ways in which utilization could be improved. In response to our recommendations, and the projections of improved utilization, plans for the construction of additional ships were reduced from 11 to five.

Senator HOLLINGS. With respect to savings of $1.6 million in automatic data processing systems, how has the work of the GAO effected these savings?

Mr. STAATS. Of that amount, $1.5 million represents savings achieved by the Veterans' Administration through the procurement of 75 tape drives directly from the manufacturers rather than from the suppliers of the automatic data processing systems with which the tape drives are used. The action of the Veterans' Administration was in consonance with a recommendation made in the report of the General Accounting Office dated June 24, 1969, on its study of the acquisition of peripheral equipment for use with automatic data processing systems. The General Accounting Office had pointed out that substantial savings could often be achieved by purchasing peripheral equipment from the manufacturers and recommended that the heads of all departments and agencies investigate this possibility when procuring or replacing peripheral equipment.

In addition, savings of about $100,000 were achieved through the use by two agencies of a computer program for preparing payrolls that had been developed by another agency, thus saving the cost of developing their own programs. This action also was in consonance with a recommendation of the General Accounting Office.

DISPOSITION OF AMOUNTS SAVED

Senator HOLLINGS. The justifications state on page B–1 that, of the $22.3 million in collections, $15.8 million was deposited in the Treasury in "Current appropriation accounts" and $3.1 million was deposited in "General fund and lapsed accounts." Including the offsets of $3.4 million, a total of $22.3 million was refunded to the Government and deposited in various accounts, is that correct?

Mr. SIMMONS. Yes, sir; this was the disposition made of the $22.3 million in refunds and collections accruing to the Government and resulting from GAO activities.

Senator HOLLINGS. I would like to include pages B–1 through B–3 of the justifications in the record at this point.

(The justifications follow:)

COLLECTIONS AND OTHER BENEFITS

The effects of recommendations made by GAO in connection with its audits or reviews were actions taken by Federal agencies during fiscal year 1970 to improve their activities along the lines suggested.

For many of these it was impractical to determine the dollar savings that might be realized. (See page B–4). But refunds, collections, and financial savings or revenues that could be determined to have resulted from GAO audits and reviews amounted to $250.1 million during fiscal year 1970 as follows:

	Millions
Refunds and collections:	
Audits of departments and agencies	$3.4
Transportation audits	16.3
General claims work	2.6
Total	22.3
Other savings:	
Supply management and procurement	125.1
Construction costs	54.1
Payments to Government employees and other individuals	19.6
Transportation costs	4.2
Interest costs	2.7
Automatic data processing systems	1.6
Loans, contributions, and grants	1.2
Utilization of U.S.-owned foreign currencies	1.1
Miscellaneous	18.2
Total	227.8
Total savings attributable to the work of GAO	250.1

Of the $22.3 million in collections $15.8 million was deposited in the Treasury in current appropriation accounts and $3.1 million was deposited in general fund and lapsed accounts in the Treasury. The remaining $3.4 million in collections represents offsets that have been taken against amounts currently due as well as direct collections by various departments and agencies resulting from GAO audit work.

The $227.8 million in other measurable savings includes reductions or elimination of payments, costs, or expenses that would have been made or incurred as well as revenues which would have been lost except for the adoption of recommendations or suggestions made by the General Accounting Office.

Savings of approximately $35 million are recurring in nature and will continue in future years.

The following schedules show, by department and agency, the collections and other measurable savings attributable to work of the General Accounting Office during fiscal year 1970 and collections for the period 1961 through 1970.

COLLECTIONS AND OTHER MEASURABLE SAVINGS

[In thousands of dollars]

	Collections	Other measurable savings	Total
DEPARTMENTS			
Army	$697	$72,049	$72,746
Navy	553	7,859	8,412
Air Force	219	34,020	34,239
Defense	170	36,842	[1] 37,012
Agriculture	2	137	139
Commerce	22	50,400	50,422
Health, Education, and Welfare	973	1,069	2,042
Housing and Urban Development		2,987	2,987
Interior	7	3,642	3,649
Justice		189	189
Labor	3	2,500	2,503
Post Office	231	1,000	1,231
State (including AID, Peace Corps, and USIA)	55	1,981	2,036
Transportation	363	916	1,279
Treasury		1,035	1,035
AGENCIES			
Atomic Energy Commission		304	304
Civil Aeronautics Board		16	16
Civil Service Commission	25	28	53
District of Columbia government		80	80
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service		1	1
General Services Administration	1	9,082	9,083
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	76	19	95
National Science Foundation	1	50	51
Railroad Retirement Board	1		1
Selective Service System		8	8
Veterans' Administration	10	1,536	1,546
Total for departments and agencies	3,409	227,750	231,159
Transportation audit	16,315		16,315
General claims work	2,627		2,627
Total	22,351	227,750	250,101

[1] Includes $10,151,000 resulting from revenues of Defense international activities.

COLLECTIONS BY OR THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, 1961–70

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	General audit	Transportation audit	General claims	Total collections
1961	8,970	24,071	4,878	37,919
1962	13,826	28,160	6,233	48,219
1963	8,679	15,960	4,528	29,167
1964	10,257	10,499	6,410	27,166
1965	11,222	9,657	4,070	24,949
1966	4,568	8,495	4,129	17,192
1967	6,828	12,963	3,627	23,418
1968	2,037	14,681	2,939	19,657
1969	3,374	14,167	2,819	20,360
1970	3,409	16,315	2,627	22,351
Total	73,170	154,968	42,260	270,398

OTHER SAVINGS NOT FULLY MEASURABLE

Senator HOLLINGS. With respect to savings under the category, "Automatic Data Processing Systems," as mentioned before, your table on page B–1 indicates $1.6 million. However, on page B–4 under the sub-head, "Automatic Data Processing Systems and Equipment," you state a savings within the Department of Defense of $32.3 million as a result of GAO recommendations. What is the distinction between the two sums quoted?

Mr. STAATS. The amount of $1.6 million shown in the table on page B–1 represents measurable savings attributable to actions taken in response to our recommendations. The amount of $32.3 million shown on page B–4, although stated as a specific amount, is not a measurable saving. It represents the amount of the reduction made by the Department of Defense in its fiscal year 1970 budget requests.

The reduction was an outgrowth of a report on a study we had made for the House Committee on Appropriations in which we pointed out that the Department of Defense lacked an overall plan for development of its automatic data processing systems. In response to our report, the committee suggested to the Department of Defense that it review the existing systems, and those in the planning stage, and that expansion of all systems be deferred pending completion of the review. The ultimate effect of the reduction on the costs of existing and plannned automatic data processing systems was not determinable.

USE OF EXCESS FOREIGN CURRENCY

Senator HOLLINGS. I refer to your paragraph on page B–6, relating to "Utilization of U.S.-owned Foreign Currencies," in which you indicate that dollars were used instead of excess foreign currencies. Surely the Government agencies involved are knowledgeable concerning the availability of excess foreign currencies in particular countries, are they not? How do they justify the nonutilization of foreign currencies in these instances?

Mr. STAATS. The Government agencies involved are, or at least should be, knowledgeable concerning the availability of excess foreign currencies in particular countries. Regulations have been issued governing the use of such currencies and from time to time Treasury reports the types and amounts of foreign currencies available. However, foreign currencies may be either convertible or nonconvertible. Those designated for sale or conversion are referred to as convertible currencies. Those not available for sale or conversion are referred to as nonconvertible. When convertible, the foreign currencies are used to meet U.S. obligations. This has the effect of reducing the convertible currencies available for sale to tourists, nonprofit organizations, and others for dollars. This further adversely affects the potential U.S. balance-of-payments benefits. While the nonutilization of foreign currencies is not really justifiable in the cases we reported, they occurred either through inadvertence, misinterpretation of regulations, or procurement of domestic items paid for in dollars when substitution of foreign similar items which could have been paid for in foreign currencies could have been made. Also, some of the potential users were private parties and they may not have been aware of the availability of the excess currencies or saw no particular incentive to using them.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will turn next to the program and performance breakdown, submitted in the justifications commencing at page C–1. I will insert pages C–1 through C–8 in the record at this point, together with the summary table printed on page D–1.

(The justifications and summary table follow:)

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE PROGRAM AND PERFORMANCE

Our budget estimates and supporting information are presented in this section (Tab C) by program categories. Our budget estimates on a GAO organizational basis are presently in sections F through Q.

The schedules of manpower requirements in the organizational sections include the number of staff assigned to Washington organizations and the number of staff assigned to the Field Operations Division who are supporting the work of the Washington organizations. Since the Field Operations Division supports the program needs of other GAO organizations, this method of presentation most appropriately discloses the manner in which the staff is managed and utilized.

In our internal management, however, we are also concerned with the appropriate balancing of staff to Office-wide programs which are not coextensive with individual GAO organizations. There follow summary comparisons of our revised estimate of requirements for FY 1971 and our estimate of such requirements for FY 1972 on this GAO program basis:

[In thousands]

	Revised fiscal year 1971 estimate	Fiscal year 1972 estimate	Change
Assistance to the Congress	$13,356	$14,729	+$1,373
Reviews of management efficiency and program results	38,942	43,349	+4,407
Examination of agencies' financial statements, accounting systems, and accountable officers' accounts	15,150	15,953	+803
Legal services and decisions	3,608	3,926	+318
Financial management improvement	2,363	2,233	−130
Claims settlement and debt collection	1,648	1,783	+135
Executive direction and administrative support	4,924	5,625	+701
Total	79,991	87,598	+7,607

NEED FOR AN ADDITIONAL 177 AVERAGE POSITIONS FOR FY 1972

	Average number of positions		
	Revised 1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Net change
By program:			
Assistance to the Congress	724	760	+36
Reviews of management efficiency and program results	2,134	2,273	+139
Examination of agencies' financial statements, accounting systems, and accountable officers' accounts	1,032	1,020	−12
Legal services and decisions	220	226	+6
Financial management improvement	126	112	−14
Claims settlement and debt collection	141	139	−2
Executive direction and administrative support	367	391	+24
Total	4,744	4,921	+177
By type of position:			
Professional staff	2,952	3,114	+162
Technical staff	553	542	−11
Other staff	1,232	1,257	+25
Intermittent	7	8	+1
Total	4,744	4,921	+177

ASSISTANCE TO THE CONGRESS

The GAO staff resources applied to activities involving direct assistance to the Congress have more than tripled from 238 man-years in FY 1966 to an expected 724 man-years in 1971. We anticipate that this increasing trend will continue and we are planning to apply 760 man-years in FY 1972 to the following activities which we identify in our GAO-wide program objectives as "Direct Assistance to the Congress."

Assignment of GAO staff members to congressional committees.

Special audits, reviews and preparation of reports requested by congressional committees, including recommendations for GAO action contained in committee reports.

Special audits and reviews requested by individual members of the Congress.

Testimony, including special preparation required at committee hearings relating to GAO reports on reviews of management efficiency and program results, and other matters.

Advice and assistance to committees on legal, legislative, accounting, and auditing matters including (1) the preparation of reports and comments on pending legislation, the rendering of advisory legal opinions and of assistance in drafting legislation, and other legal assistance, (2) systems analysis matters, (3) computer-based information systems development, and (4) other special advisory assistance.

Audits, reviews, studies, and evaluations required by special legislation, such as Public Law 91–121, November 19, 1969 (Study on Defense Contractor profits).

Legislative liaison activities.

Audits of House and Senate financial and administrative matters, and advice, assistance, and services provided to committees, officers, and members of the Congress.

The primary direct assistance furnished to the Congress emanates from legislation requiring GAO to conduct specific studies or reviews and from specific requests of congressional committees and individual members of the Congress.

We are completing a study and review of the profits realized by defense contractors as required by the 1970 Armed Forces Appropriation Authorization Act (Public Law 91–121 of November 19, 1969), and expect to issue our final report to the Congress by March 31, 1971. The need for this study was developed during hearings in November 1968, and January 1969, held by the Subcommittee on Economy in Government of the Joint Economic Committee. This study was a major undertaking, requiring the application of over 100 man-years of professional resources throughout the country. In making our study we took two approaches. First, we developed cost, profit, and invested capital data for 146 individual contracts at 37 contractor locations. Second, to obtain information on annual overall profits on defense contracts, we circulated a questionnaire to the larger defense contractors and subcontractors and to a relatively small sample of other defense contractors and subcontractors. We believe our findings and recommendations will be of significant use to the Congress in its consideration of the need for legislation in this area.

The following are examples of other major reviews and studies made in the defense area pursuant to specific requests of congressional committees.

Nonappropriated fund activities

At the request of the Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations, we have recently completed reviews of the operation and management of nonappropriated fund activities at selected installations of the Department of Defense in the United States, Europe, and the Far East. Ten reports on the reviews were issued to the Committee in the period October 21, 1970, through December 29, 1970; four reports were in process at December 31, 1970.

Automated data processing systems

We are making continuing reviews of selected automatic data processing systems in response to the expressed concern of the House Committee on Appropriations in the management controls of the Department of Defense over the development and installation of such systems and the acquisition of related equipment. Since the beginning of fiscal year 1971, we have issued a report to the Committee covering the management of automatic data processing systems in the Department of Defense (August 1970) and a report on problems in the acquisition of standard computers for the World-wide Military Command and Control System

of the Department of Defense (December 1970). Currently, we have 25 systems under review. These include 20 tactical data systems, four logistics systems, and one administrative system. We are also making reviews of the use of automatic data processing systems in carrying out war games and simulation programs. We plan to review additional systems as work on those currently under review is completed.

Air-to-ground missile systems

At the request of the Chairman, Senate Committee on Armed Services, we have recently completed a study of the proliferation of tactical air-to-ground missiles in the Department of Defense. Our study covered the Tow and Shillelagh anti-tank missile system, the Condor program, and the Maverick program. Our reports on the study have recently been issued to the Committee.

During the six months ended December 31, 1970, our staff worked on 122 defense related congressional request assignments. Thirty-six of these were requests of committees and 86 were requests of members of the Congress.

Examples of major reviews and studies made in the civil area pursuant to specific requests of congressional committees follow:

Medicare payments for services of supervisory and teaching physicians

At the request of the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, and the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, we issued reports on selected Medicare payments made by Blue Shield plans in various states to supervisory and teaching physicians associated with five hospitals in those states.

In the five reports which we issued on this subject we pointed out that the billings for the supervisory and teaching physicians were on a fee-for-service basis in the names of specific physicians for services stated to have been provided to Medicare beneficiaries. We found, however, that the hospitals' medical records for the cases which we reviewed showed either no involvement or varying degrees of involvement by the supervisory and teaching physicians named on the billings.

Our reports were used by the Committees in their consideration of proposed legislation which would change the basis for reimbursement for teaching physicians' services from a fee-for-service basis to a cost-reimbursement basis under certain conditions. In Senate Report No. 91–1431, the Committee on Finance referred to the Comptroller General's reports and concern over this matter. The Committee estimated that payments for the services of supervisory physicians in teaching hospitals involved more than $100,000,000 annually. The Committee stated that, in general, such payments were not customary prior to Medicare and that it was not intended that Medicare would cover non-customary charges.

Programs assisting civilian employees in the prevention and treatment of alcoholism

In response to a request of the Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, we made a study to determine the savings that might be brought about for the Federal Government through programs assisting its civilian employees in the prevention and treatment of alcoholism.

Our report included estimates of the prevalence of alcoholism in the Federal Government, the employer costs incurred as a result thereof, and the cost savings that might result from an effective Government-wide alcoholism program.

It pointed out that an effective Government-wide alcoholism program would not only bring about substantial employer cost savings, but also, would contribute to the economic and social benefits which the Federal Government and society as a whole would obtain from alcoholism programs in general. Such benefits would take the form of reductions in, for example, traffic accidents, crime, and the need for welfare and medical services attributable to the misuse of alcohol. It expressed the view that a program aimed at salvaging the alcoholic Federal employee would attend to a part of one of the Nation's major health problems and, at the same time, would give a group of sick Federal employees a greater chance to recover and live decent lives.

Our report was considered in the congressional deliberations leading to the enactment of Public Law 91–616, approved December 31, 1970. This law provides for the Civil Service Commission, in cooperation with the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare and with other Federal agencies, to be responsible for developing and maintaining programs and services for alcoholism among Federal civilian employees.

Economic opportunity programs

A substantial portion of our work at the Office of Economic Opportunity over the last few years has resulted from numerous requests from committees and individual members of the Congress. Some of these requests dealt with program areas that we were at the time reviewing as part of our ongoing work at OEO and in these cases we were generally able to satisfy the request by providing the requester with a copy of any resulting report to the Congress. In most situations, however, the area of interest was such that we undertook a separate review and reported on the results directly to the requester.

From July 1 to December 31, 1970, for example, we received 28 communications from committee chairmen or individual members of the Congress asking that we undertake some type of review or evaluation of an OEO activity. These requests have dealt with such matters as the administration of funds by community action agencies, the costs involved in OEO contracts for studies and evaluations, the effectiveness of OEO's compliance with the legislative intent, and the impact of OEO training programs on activities of local agencies and their staffs.

As of January 1, 1971, we had on hand 56 congressional requests for reviews of various civil agency activities. Nineteen of these were from congressional committees and 37 from members of Congress.

In the international area, congressional interest in programs and activities applicable to Vietnam and Southeast Asia continues to result in a number of specific requests for audits and reviews. Of 18 reports issued in response to requests from congressional committees between July 1 and December 31, 1970, 12 related to the management and administrative problems in Vietnam and Southeast Asia. The following are examples of matters of particular concern on which we reported pursuant to specific requests.

Civilian medical program in Vietnam.—Report to Chairman, Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee, House Committee on Government Operations (B–159451, August 1970).

Control over refugee relief commodities shipped to Laos.—Report to Chairman, Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, Senate Committee on the Judiciary (B–133001, September 1970).

Civilian health and war related casualty program in Vietnam.—Report to Chairman, Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, Senate Committee on the Judiciary (B–133001, November 1970).

Examples of other matters of an international character on which we were requested to perform reviews and have issued reports since July 1, 1970, follow:

Activities under contracts with the American Institute for Free Labor Development.—Report to Chairman, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations (B–161794, August 1970).

U.S. relief assistance to Nigeria.—Report to Chairman, Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees, Senate Committee on the Judiciary (B–167677, August 1970 and B–167677, December 1970).

Suggestions for independent review and evaluation of International Organizations and Institutions.—Report to Chairman, House Committee on Foreign Affairs (B–161470, December 1970).

At January 1, 1971, we had seven reports and reviews in various stages of processing pertaining to matters of an international character resulting from requests of congressional committees and individual members of the Congress. We anticipate that there will be continued interest in the Congress in international programs and activities and, therefore, we can expect to apply staff resources to completing specific reviews requested by congressional committees and individual members during fiscal year 1972.

We also provide advisory opinions and comments on proposed and pending legislation, litigation and other legal matters at the request of congressional committees and members. For the first half of fiscal 1971, for example, over 300 advisory opinions and comments on proposed and pending legislation and other legal reports were furnished to committees and members of Congress. Additionally, we handled several hundred informal requests from the staff of the various committees on legal matters involving legislation and appropriation requests under consideration.

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS REQUESTED

Division or office	Average positions	Personnel		Travel and other expenses	Total
		Compensation	Benefits		
REVISED ESTIMATE, FISCAL YEAR 1971					
Office of the Comptroller General	37	$717,900	$ 55,200	$60,050	$833,150
Office of the General Counsel	202	3,047,200	251,900	173,550	3,472,650
Office of Administrative Services	222	1,803,330	234,617	399,250	2,437,167
Office of Personnel Management	66	760,100	58,700	121,600	940,400
Office of Policy and Special Studies	126	2,305,400	189,300	245,580	2,740,280
Civil Division	675	10,206,100	839,200	541,520	11,586,820
Defense Division	333	5,510,800	453,600	319,890	6,284,290
International Division	305	4,748,700	596,800	1,556,590	6,902,090
Field Operations Division	1,835	26,891,000	2,195,600	4,344,050	33,430,650
Claims Division	152	1,571,800	134,600	65,700	1,772,100
Transportation Division	756	8,055,100	676,100	273,650	9,004,850
Data Processing Center	35	400,500	32,900	141,170	574,570
Total, GAO	4,744	66,017,900	5,718,517	8,242,600	79,979,017
Transfer to GSA					11,983
Total obligations 1971 and estimate 1972					79,991,000
Appropriation 1971					74,020,000
Proposed supplemental					5,971,000
CHANGES, 1971 to 1972					
Office of the comptroller general	+5	+60,800	+6,200	+400	+67,400
Office of the general counsel	+8	+296,300	+31,700	+32,080	+360,080
Office of administrative services	+7	+116,200	+19,583	+17,000	+152,783
Office of Personnel Management	+1	+104,700	+10,500	+3,390	+118,590
Office of Policy and Special Studies	+11	+394,200	+36,000	+19,170	+449,370
Civil division	+40	+1,096,200	+115,600	+43,120	+1,254,921
Defense division	+27	+758,600	+73,200	+48,770	+880,500
International division	+13	+460,400	+61,100	+31,160	+552,660
Field operations division	+65	+2,215,200	+271,300	+358,150	+2,844,750
Claims division	+7	+184,900	+21,300	+7,160	+213,360
Transportation division	−17	+356,100	+62,600	+6,800	+425,500
Data processing center	+10	+220,500	+19,400	+59,170	+299,070
Total, GAO	+177	+6,264,200	+728,483	+626,300	+7,618,983
Transfer to GSA					−11,983
Total obligations 1971 and estimate 1972					+7,607,000
ESTIMATE, FISCAL YEAR 1972					
Office of the Comptroller General	42	778,700	61,400	60,450	900,550
Office of the General Counsel	210	3,343,500	283,600	205,630	3,832,730
Office of Administrative Services	229	1,919,500	254,200	416,250	2,589,950
Office of Personnel Management	67	864,800	69,200	124,990	1,058,990
Office of Policy and Special Studies	137	2,699,600	225,300	264,750	3,189,650
Civil division	715	11,302,300	954,800	584,640	12,841,740
Defense division	360	6,269,400	526,800	368,590	7,164,790
International division	318	5,209,100	657,900	1,587,750	7,454,750
Field operations division	1,900	29,106,300	2,466,900	4,702,200	36,275,400
Claims division	159	1,756,700	155,900	72,860	1,985,460
Transportation division	739	8,411,200	738,700	280,450	9,430,350
Data processing center	45	621,000	52,300	200,340	873,640
Total, GAO	4,921	72,282,100	6,447,000	8,868,900	87,598,000
Transfer to GSA					
Total obligations 1971 and estimate 1972					87,598,000

(Information on the Budget request, and increase by program areas appears on p. 72.)

GAO staff resources applied to activities involving direct assistance to the Congress about tripled from 238 man-years in 1966 to about 724 man-years in 1971. With Government programs increasing in cost and complexity, and as a result of legislation passed in the last session of Congress, we anticipate that the concern of the committees and members will intensify and require about an additional 36 man-years of staff assistance to meet significant priorities of congressional requests, primarily in the growing domestic civilian programs. The House Appropriations Committee approved in its report the increase of 36 to provide a total of 760 man-years to apply to "Assistance to the Congress."

Similarly, a major thrust of the GAO-initiated work is to fulfill its obligations to the Congress by selecting programs, areas, and activities for review known or considered to be of high interest to the Congress or which, in our judgment, should be reviewed as an independent arm of the Congress. Many reports to the Congress on the results of our self-initiated "Reviews of Management Efficiency and Program Results" are used by the committees for study, action, or further investigation in performing their oversight responsibilities and by the Appropriations Committees in considering the department and agency budget requests. We are placing increased emphasis on reporting the results of assessments of programs in which there has been a strong congressional interest indicated in committee reports, hearings, etc., in determining whether the programs have achieved the purposes intended by the Congress.

INCREASE IN GAO-INITIATED PROGRAMS

As noted on pages C–1 and C–2 of our justification, we plan to increase by 139 the man-years applied to self-initiated reviews at an overall cost of $4,407,000. This is a net increase which involves some redirection of effort within the program category. We plan to substantially increase our efforts in the review of growing domestic civilian programs to which the Congress is devoting more and more attention in view of the challenges being posed in such areas as education, manpower, consumer protection, pollution control, income security, transportation, housing, and other urban development programs. We aso plan to increase our emphasis on needed special studies involving the use of advanced analytical methods, special electronic data processing studies, reviews of agency claim settlement and collection operations and procedures, and reviews of transportation management.

On the other hand, we have provided for a decrease (72 man-years) in the resources planned for application in the defense and international areas as related to both "Reviews of Management Efficiency and Program Results" and "Assistance to the Congress."

I would emphasize here that our net overall budget request represents a realistic estimate of the resources needed to adequately fulfill the responsibilities of the General Accounting Office, especially with regard to the two program areas which, as you identified, account for the two largest program area increases.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

Senator HOLLINGS. According to your summary table—under Office of the General Counsel, you are requesting $3,832,730, which is $360,080 above your 1971 revised appropriations. This includes eight additional employees, for a total of 210 average positions. Explain the nature of these new positions and the requirement therefor.

Mr. DEMBLING. First, I would say that we are receiving an increasing number of legal problems from external sources which involve issues of growing complexity as the range of Federal legislation expands to meet our societal needs. This is particularly true in connection with our bid protest work and in connection with what we term our appropriations and general legal area. Second, as the range of our self-initiated activities expands with respect to broader-scaled reviews of Government programs, we find that the internal demands upon our legal staff for assistance have significantly increased. This increase in staff assistance does not show up in case load statistics but, nevertheless, represents a significant new burden upon our legal staff.

We are finding that despite extraordinary efforts on the part of our legal staff, we are not capable of responding to the issues presented to us as rapidly as we feel is in the best interest of the functions which we serve. In the bid protest area, for example, we simply do not have a sufficient number of attorneys to avoid delays which can have a material bearing on the practical effect of the legal conclusions we ultimately reach. The bid protests filed by contractors have increased by some 20 percent in the last year. In addition, the complexity of these cases has increased as noted in greater detail in our justification.

Often our responses to the chairmen of committees and Members of Congress for advice regarding legal matters are delayed because we simply do not have the manpower to respond more quickly than we do. We try our best to deal with all of these matters expeditiously and feel we are doing a creditable job with the resources available to us. However, we think the nature of many of the issues with which we deal warrants the addition of staff to enable improvement in this regard.

As explained in our overall presentation, our legal staff functions in five categorical areas. Our workload in terms of numbers of cases and relative complexity shifts from time to time and we utilize our staff to fulfill the highest priority need at any given time. Based on our existing situation, the additional attorneys would be used in our appropriations, general legal, and contract areas. Two positions are requested for the necessary additional support services required by the general increase of the legal activities of the Office.

PERSONNEL TURNOVER

Senator HOLLINGS. With respect to personnel, what is your rate of turnover, both professional and otherwise?

Mr. STAATS. In the current fiscal year 1971 to date, our turnover rate for our professional staff has run about 8 percent and for other staff about 18 percent. For total staff the turnover has averaged between 11 percent and 12 percent in fiscal year 1971 to date. In citing the current year turnover rate, however, it should be noted that the 8-

percent turnover rate for our professional staff is the lowest we have experienced in over 15 years. Our turnover rate for professional staff normally runs between 13 percent and 15 percent. For example, in fiscal year 1970, the turnover rate for our professional staff was 13.60 percent.

RECRUITING

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you experiencing difficulty in recruiting qualified employees and what are your recruitment sources?

Mr. STAATS. Due to the continuity of our well-established college recruitment program, which we started several years ago, we have not experienced any appreciable difficulty to date in recruiting qualified entry level employees for our professional staff. However, this college recruitment program which is the predominant source of our professional staff recruitment is subject to yearly renewal of direct hiring authority from the Civil Service Commission and accompanying constraints. With reference to support services personnel, as distinguished from professional staff, we should note we have had some difficulty in recruiting well-qualified secretaries. We hope to ease this problem through a recently initiated program of direct recruitment of secretarial science graduates from 2-year junior colleges and secretarial schools.

STARTING SALARIES

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the starting salary for professional personnel?

Mr. STAATS. While there are some dollar variations, depending upon the occupational category involved, in the main our GS–7 entry level professional staff members with baccalaureate degrees start at $10,012 per annum under current salary authorizations of the Civil Service Commission. The master's degree student, GS–9 entry level, starts at $10,819 per annum.

CAREER SERVICE

Senator HOLLINGS. Can you give a general picture as to what point in a professional's tenure he may resign in favor of another position.

Mr. STAATS. Over the years our heaviest losses have occurred in the grade levels of GS–7 through GS–12 or in the first 4 or 5 years of the staff member's professional development. Aside from military service losses in the first year or at GS–7 level, which has had heavy impact in the past years, our other losses in this developmental period of a staff member's career occur largely when he reaches a plateau in his development and realizes he has limited potential for advancement to higher levels of responsibility with us.

RESIGNATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. Are these resignations usually to accept positions in other Government agencies or in private enterprise?

Mr. STAATS. Until about 2 years ago a large number of our resigning staff members transferred to other Government agencies—usually at a higher grade level. In recent years, however, our resignations have split about evenly between transfers to provide industry positions, particularly in public accounting, and to other Government agencies.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have any options, salarywise, in seeking to retain competent personnel who may wish to resign? What is the highest salary level a professional might attain?

Mr. STAATS. Other than grade-level promotions under our merit promotion program or a quality or incentive step increase in the staff member's current grade-level salary, we do not have any options, salary wise, in seeking to retain competent personnel who may wish to resign. The highest salary level a professional may attain under authorized general schedule salaries is $36,000 per annum or GS–18.

RETURNING VETERANS

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the situation with regard to returning veterans? Has that alleviated your recruitment problems, if any?

Mr. STAATS. Our college recruitment program over several years has resulted in recruitment of many young men who are subject to selective service draft or military Reserve commitments. This has produced a "pipeline" situation in which our military service losses each year were more or less balanced by reemployment of our own returning veterans. This "built-in" recruitment source of returning veterans together with our continuing college recruitment has enabled us to meet our yearly recruitment quotas for entry-level professionals. Our military service losses have slowed in the last year or so, particularly selective service draft calls, so that we may have a slight gain in the number of returning veterans over current military service losses in the next 1 or 2 years. Aside from our own returning veterans we have had very few applications to date from other returning veterans who are interested in and who qualify for our positions.

TRAINING

Senator HOLLINGS. What are your training programs for new personnel?

Mr. STAATS. We provide an overall orientation program to all new employees of the General Accounting Office. This program lasts for one-half day and includes discussions of fringe benefits, our equal employment opportunity program and other rights, job classification and standards, and requirements on employee conduct and responsibilities. Our other training programs are then categorized according to accountants and auditors, attorneys, and support services personnel.

For our new accountants and auditors, we provide 16 days of training during the first year. Five days are taught centrally and 11 days are given at the location where the accountants and auditors are assigned. This program is designed to familiarize the participants with General Accounting Office's audit concepts and techniques and to provide them with the skills necessary to perform the functions of GAO.

The second category familiarizes new attorneys with the organization and functions of the General Accounting Office, helps new attorneys prepare for their technical responsibilities and describes how our Office of General Counsel relates to and works with our other divisions

and offices. The program is designed in three phases and given over a 6-month period.

We have two programs for new support services personnel. The first program is basic communications (fourteen 2½-hour sessions) and is designed to increase the reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills of the participant. The second program is our office skills workshop (eight ½-day sessions), which is designed to introduce the participant to the office procedures of the General Accounting Office, grammar, and the style manual which we use, and those features which are necessary to create and maintain a satisfactory environment.

In addition to our training programs for new personnel, we also have continuing training programs for our professional staff throughout their careers with us. These programs are described starting on page 122 of our 1970 annual report.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT EVALUATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Explain briefly the nature of the personnel management evaluation plan now required by the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. STAATS. The Civil Service Commission recently established minimum evaluation requirements designed to have Government agencies evaluate the effectiveness of their personnel management activities. Evaluation plans may use a variety of methods, but each method or combination must provide each level of management with sufficient information on which to base a judgment on how well personnel management responsibilities are being carried out. The plans provide higher levels of management with sufficient information to insure that delegations of authority are being properly exercised. Commission inspections will be designed to mesh effectively with agency personnel management evaluation plans.

We have developed and refined our plan to evaluate personnel management within GAO. We are exerting intensive efforts on this project as we hope to evolve a model approach to personnel management evaluation which can be used in other Federal agencies. It is ready for presentation to a top management committee in our Office for approval.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do immediate supervisors make these evaluations? Is there any appeal if the employee disagrees with the evaluation?

Mr. STAATS. The personnel management evaluation plan is designed to determine the effectiveness of personnel management within our agency and not that of the individual employee. The immediate supervisor will, of course, provide input on findings, as will employees through the use of questionnaires. Supervisors, normally, would not make evaluations. An employee will certainly be free to express his views on the evaluation procedures, but there is no special appeal mechanism except those already provided.

APPROVAL OF ACCOUNTING SYSTEMS: EXCESSIVE TIME REQUIRED

Senator COTTON. Twenty-one years after the passage of the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950 only 55 percent of the accounting systems have been approved. Why is it taking so long, Are the agencies dragging their feet or is the GAO at fault, Will it take another 20 years to reach full compliance?

Mr. STAATS. In the civil departments and agencies, we expect to have all of their systems designs approved in the next 3 to 5 years. It is true that only 55 percent of the civil agency systems designs have been approved so far. This proportion represents 80 systems out of a total of 145. We have on hand for approval 13 additional system-designs for these agencies. In addition, 22 others have been reviewed and returned for further development. This makes a total of 115 out of 145, or approximately 80 percent, very near approval.

In the Department of Defense, we have approved six system designs. We are presently working with the military services on significant improvements of major systems in the areas of operating, procurement, and military personnel appropriations and industrial funds. We cannot give even a reasonable estimate of when all system designs in this Department will be submitted for approval for the reason that the Department is unable to supply us with the number of system designs that are subject to approval.

The reasons why, after 21 years, more accounting systems have not been brought up to the point where we can approve them are many and complex. On the agency side, they includue lack of technical manpower, lack of management interest in accounting improvements, and lack of funds. Followup efforts in GAO have varied in intensity over the years. However, since mid-1966 we have been placing increased emphasis on stimulating agency interest and cooperation in improved accounting and cooperating with all agencies in improving their systems.

I think the picture is getting brighter; in the last 2 years, for example, we have approved more systems than in the 8 years preceding.

OFFICE OF POLICY AND SPECIAL STUDIES

Senator HOLLINGS. For the Office of Policy and Special Studies, $3,189,650 is requested, $449,370 above the 1971 revised appropriations. An additional 11 average positions are sought. What type of positions are these?

Mr. STAATS. These positions are for specialists in this office. The increase consists of four systems analysts, four expert accountants for work in our cooperative accounting systems and approval work, two computer specialists, and one addition to the audit policy group.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the nature of the work of this office? What are these "policy" and "special" studies?

Mr. STAATS. The Office of Policy and Special Studies performs a variety of duties. In the area of auditing policy, it establishes objectives, standards, and guidelines for our Civil, Defense, International, Transportation, and Field Operations Divisions in carrying out audit

work in the Federal agencies and in contractor plant. It also provides policy guidance for preparing reports on our work which are submitted to the Congress and to Federal agency officials.

In the area of accounting policy, I am directed by the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 to prescribe the principles, standards, and related requirements for accounting to be followed by the executive agencies. The Office of Policy and Special Studies performs the necessary research and consultation and formulates these accounting principles and standards which it recommends be prescribed.

The special studies referred to are those made by the Office of Policy and Special Studies of subjects which are best handled by the specialized staffs which this office has such as computer experts, actuaries, and systems analysts. A good recent example of such a study is our review of the acquisition and management of computer software in the Federal Government. This is a very comprehensive report on a highly technical subject that will be submitted to the Congress very shortly.

STUDIES REQUIRING SPECIAL KNOWLEDGE OR TECHNIQUES

Senator HOLLINGS. How do these studies differ from the review and examinations of various governmental programs you mentioned earlier?

Mr. STAATS. There is no difference in the general objective of analyzing Government agency policies and procedures and identifying ways and means of strengthening operations or saving money. The special studies by this Office are those that, in our judgment, are best performed by its staffs because of their special knowledge of the fields covered or the techniques required. Another factor is that almost all of these studies cover more than one agency; in fact, many of them are of a Government-wide nature. The computer software report that I mentioned earlier is based on a study covering all major Federal agencies.

AUDITING FEDERAL GRANT PROGRAMS

Senator HOLLINGS. On page J–5, you mention the development of auditing standards and guidelines for application under Federal grant programs. What does this entail?

Mr. STAATS. This project grew out of recognition of the need for wider understanding of the kind of auditing needed of the Federal grant programs to provide information and evaluations for grant administrators, program managers, and other officials. Better information is needed on how grant funds are being applied. We are spending about $30 billion a year in the form of grants to State and local governments to assist in many kinds of programs. Auditors, whether they are Federal auditors, State auditors, or independently employed auditors, need better guidelines for making necessary audits. GAO is providing leadership in developing better audit standards for these programs. We have one man in the Office of Policy and Special Studies spending full time on this work. Other Federal agencies are also working on it—agencies such as the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Labor, OEO, and several others. In addition, we are consulting with representatives of State and local governments and various professional accounting associations.

COMPILATION OF GOVERNMENT-WIDE FISCAL INFORMATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Is it contemplated that the compilation of budgetary and fiscal data—and you mention "expenditures" in item 2—will be Governmentwide? Will the GAO be the basic source of this fiscal information rather than, say, the Office of Management and Budget?

Mr. STAATS. I believe you are referring to the directive in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, that we cooperate with the Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget in developing a standardized information and data processing system for budgetary and fiscal data and also standard classifications of Federal programs, activities, receipts, and expenditures. This work will definitely be of a Government-wide nature. However, the basic source of fiscal information will still be the accounting systems of the Federal agencies—not GAO. The Treasury and the Office of Management and Budget have the primary responsibility under the law to develop these systems and classifications. Our job, as we see it, is to make sure that the interests of the Congress in the system are adequately provided for.

At this time, no decisions have been made as to what kind of a reporting system will evolve from this work or how frequently reports will be prepared.

AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING WORK FOR CONGRESS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Senator HOLLINGS. On page J–7, you refer to the automatic data processing program for the House of Representatives. What does this involve, and what is the current status?

Mr. STAATS. During the 91st Congress, the House of Representatives through its Committee on House Administration, undertook a comprehensive study of its information needs and the development of concepts for systems to meet these needs. Since early in 1969, we have had anywhere from two to 10 staff members assigned to the so-called ADP working group which was made up of representatives from our office, the Library of Congress, and the Clerk of the House. This working group was formed to make the preliminary technical studies for the committee.

In addition to developing a basic study plan, the working group made a comprehensive survey of the interests and needs of House Members and staffs for information. They interviewed 105 Members and obtained questionnaire responses from the staffs of 212 Members. Several private contractors were engaged by the Committee on House Administration to develop systems concepts and layout plans. The ADP working group provided technical direction over the contractors. The areas covered by the contractor studies included electronic voting for the House Chamber, computerized addressing and mailing services for the House, a legislative information system, including information on status of bills, and retrieval of legal information.

The ADP working group is not being continued in the 92d Congress. The Committee on House Administration is hiring a permanent staff. We still have four staff members working part time with the new committee staff to assist in the transition. The House is putting primary emphasis on the electronic voting system and the addressing and mailing system.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you doing anything in this regard for the Senate?

Mr. STAATS. Yes. The Senate Rules and Administration Committee has created a subcommittee on computer services and has hired a profesional staff member. We are providing advice and assistance on an informal basis to the committee as they formulate a program for computer services. More formal arrangements will probably be established in the near future. The primary concerns of the committee are twofold: (1) working with GAO and others on the standard classifications of Federal programs, activities, receipts, and expenditures required by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, and (2) the development of a legal information processing and retrieval system for all components of the legislative branch.

ASSIGNMENTS TO THE CONGRESS

Senator HOLLINGS. I was interested in your reference to assignment of GAO personnel to congressional committees. How prevalent is that, how long are these assignments, how many employees are involved, what is the cost to GAO, and how much, if any, is reimbursed?

Please provide for the record a tabulation supplying this information for, say, a 5-year period.

Mr. STAATS. During fiscal year 1970, GAO personnel were assigned to 22 committees and subcommittees on assignments of varying lengths; however, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–510, approved Oct. 26, 1970) provided that no employee of the GAO may be assigned or detailed to full-time duty on a continuing basis with any committee for a period of more than 1 year.

During fiscal year 1970, the latest completed fiscal year, we assigned 115 employees to the committees at a total cost of $620,617. Of this amount we were reimbursed $92,230.

(The table follows:)

SUMMARY, BY FISCAL YEARS, OF ASSIGNMENTS OF PERSONNEL TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES, FISCAL YEARS 1966 THROUGH 1970

Fiscal year	Staff assigned			Salaries	Travel expenses	Total cost	Reimbursed by committee	Net expenditures by GAO
	Professional staff	Other	Total					
1966	111	7	118	$651,761	$67,819	$719,580	$75,652	$643,928
1967	96	10	106	464,712	30,623	495,335	55,180	440,155
1968	113	7	120	514,432	77,044	591,476	21,519	569,957
1969	68	5	73	384,288	32,087	416,375	31,994	384,981
1970	108	7	115	597,634	22,983	620,617	92,230	528,387
Total	496	36	532	2,612,827	230,556	2,843,383	275,975	2,567,408

ASSIGNMENTS TO AGENCIES

Senator COTTON. When you assign GAO staff members to other agencies, such as the 10 assigned full time to the Procurement Commission, are you reimbursed for your costs by the other agency?

Mr. STAATS. No, we are not being reimbursed for our staff members assigned to the Procurement Commission and are not reimbursed for

other assignments of this nature. The legislation establishing the Procurement Commission authorizes use of employees of other agencies without reimbursement upon agreement with the head of the agency involved. As I mentioned we are reimbursed by some of the congressional committees for our staff members assigned to them. Government Corporations reimburse us for the costs of audits we perform.

CIVIL DIVISION

Senator HOLLINGS. Turning now to the Civil Division——

You are requesting $12,841,740 for this Division's work in fiscal year 1972. This is $1,254,920 over your revised 1971 appropriations. I will have placed in the record the departments and agencies, listed on page K–2, this Division audits and investigates.

(The information follows:)

Civil activities	Average number of positions (fiscal years) 1971	1972	Change, 1971 to 1972
Agriculture	103	105	+2
Commerce	36	38	+2
Health, Education, and Welfare	168	213	+45
Housing and Urban Development	93	105	+12
Interior	32	42	+10
Justice and judicial branch	38	39	+1
Labor	63	76	+13
Post Office	60	65	+5
Transportation	87	103	+16
Treasury	43	43	----------
Water and power agencies	59	67	+8
Atomic Energy Commission	47	45	−2
Environmental Protection Agency	29	45	+16
General Services Administration	55	59	+4
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	39	41	+2
Office of Economic Opportunity	53	62	+9
Veterans' Administration	47	52	+5
Other civil agencies	95	110	+15
Audit program direction	52	56	+4
Professional staff	1,199	1,365	+166
Technical staff	14	12	−2
Other supporting staff	156	179	+23
Total	1,369	1,556	+187
Washington staff	675	715	+40
Field staff	694	841	+147
Total	1,369	1,556	+187

WASHINGTON AND FIELD STAFF

I note you are requesting an additional 40 average positions for the Washington staff and another 147 positions for the field staff. In total, you will then have 1,556 employees performing these activities if the increases are approved, of which 841 will be in the field staff category.

Are these 841 field staff people based outside of Washington?

Mr. STAATS. Our budget provides for a total of 1,894 average positions for our 15 regional offices, including the regional office located at Falls Church, Va. These 15 regional offices perform assigned accounting and auditing work generally in accordance with plans and work programs provided by the Washington operating divisions. Regional office staff members generally work on a number of different assignments during the course of the year, and we are estimating that 841 man-years of effort will be applied by the field staffs to Civil Division work.

TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES

Senator HOLLINGS. Of your total appropriation request, $584,640 is listed as travel and other expenses. Is per diem included in this category? How much?

Mr. SAMUELSON. Of the $584,640, $320,000 is for travel and transportation of persons, of which about $98,000 is for per diem. The remaining $264,640 is for other expenses such as communications, supplies, printing, and equipment.

DEVELOPMENT OF WORK PLANS

Senator HOLLINGS. Give the committee an example of how you operate: For instance, when the decision is made to audit certain Department of Health, Education, and Welfare functions, how do you program the investigations, Washington versus the field staff?

Mr. STAATS. In the usual circumstance, the decision to program a specific audit is made after a considerable amount of information has been assembled on the function or activity concerned. The purpose of assembling this information, which may be done by staff either in Washington or in one of the field offices or by both, is to provide a basis for making judgments as to (1) the specific objectives of undertaking more detailed work in the area, and (2) the scope of work necessary to meet these objectives, including the number of locations at which work is to be performed. In most cases work is required both at agency headquarters in Washington and at one or more locations outside the Washington area.

These judgments are the responsibility of the Washington staff, but are often made in consultation with knowledgeable field staff members.

Once these judgments have been made, the work is carried out by Washington and/or field staff. The respective staffs in close communication with each other as the work progresses to enable timely judgments to be made on any changes which should be made in the work plan based on the information developed. This close association continues through the development of a report on the results of the work, with the Washington and field staff working as a team for the purpose of accomplishing the objectives of the particular assignment.

DEFENSE DIVISION

Senator HOLLINGS. For the Defense Division, you are requesting an additional 27 positions; yet, according to the table on page L–2, in the comparison column, you show a net decrease of 71. Explain this and your reason for the change in emphasis from the field staff to the Washington staff.

Mr. STAATS. Our projection of staff requirements for the Defense Division shows a need for an additional 27 positions for the Washington staff—an increase from 333 to 360—and a reduction of 98 positions for the field staff—a decrease from 994 to 896. This represents a net decrease of 71 positions.

The projected increase in the Washington staff, despite the projected decrease in the field staff, reflects the growing complexity of the programed work of the Defense Division. The work in such areas as acquisitions of weapon systems and "should cost" studies requires

greater supervision on the part of the Washington staff, the use, in the field, of Washington staff members who possess special technical skills not available in the staffs of field offices, and more work to be performed at the headquarters levels of the Department of Defense rather than at the installation level.

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

Senator HOLLINGS. With regard to the International Division, you are requesting an additional 13 positions, and according to the justifications, on page M–9, these are required for your overseas offices? Have you experienced difficulty in recruiting personnel for your overseas operations?

Mr. STAATS. We select people for overseas tours from within GAO staffs throughout the organization, including all our regional offices. We do not hire directly for overseas service because we believe that the resident GAO members overseas need a rather good working acquaintance with GAO policies and procedures which can only be obtained with experience. Drawing from our total staffs, the only location where we have had real difficulty in obtaining volunteers for overseas resident duty has been the Saigon Office. When we established that office, we had a great deal of difficulty; more recently the situation has eased somewhat and while we do have to make some special effort to get the best people, it is not a serious obstacle. We also have the additional method of using temporary travelers drawn from our staffs throughout the United States to help out in peak periods and to do work in Latin America where we do not have a resident office. With these various sources our overseas recruiting needs are reasonably well satisfied.

Senator HOLLINGS. Will you list for the record the various departments and agencies whose programs and procedures this Division examines.

Mr. STAATS. The International Division is responsible for examinations relating to U.S. Government programs and activities of an international character. The principal agencies administering such programs are:

Department of State
Department of Defense-International Security Affairs
Agency for International Development
Department of the Treasury-International Finance Functions
Post Office Department-International Services
Department of Commerce-International Programs and Affairs
Department of Agriculture-Foreign Agricultural Functions
United States Information Agency
Peace Corps
Export-Import Bank of the United States
Other—such as United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, American Battle Monuments Commission, etc.

Many of the programs involve interrelated performances in which several departments and agencies or coordinating bodies participate. Increasingly, our approach has been broadened to provide more informative reporting on these multiple participations.

CLAIM DIVISION

Senator HOLLINGS. For the Claims Division, your summary table on D–1 indicates an increase of 7 positions for this Division, but your table on P–4 indicates an increase of 22. I assume this 22-figure includes field staff personnel. How do you reconcile your statement on page P–4, where you state: "During the 1972 fiscal year we expect to increase the staff of that Branch by another 9 employees." How will you accomplish this with a requested net increase of 7?

Mr. STAATS. Your assumption is correct, Mr. Chairman. The increase of 22 employees includes an increase of 15 field personnel who will be assigned to claims work. We plan to increase the complement of the Agency Review and Assistance Branch by nine employees and to decrease the number of employees engaged in debt collection operations of the Claims Division by two. The debt workload of the Claims Division is expected to reduce to some extent as the aid furnished agencies improves their debt-collection operations. This will result in a net increase of seven positions in the Washington office.

DATA PROCESSING CENTER

Senator HOLLINGS. Data Processing Center. You are requesting 10 additional positions for this activity. Please identify the types of positions and where they will be assigned.

Mr. STAATS. Of the 10 additional positions requested for the Data Processing Center, three will be assigned to the functions of systems design and programing, six to computer operations, and one to administrative support. The types of positions involved are systems analysts, programers, computer operators, and computer operations support types. The increase of 10 positions is needed to achieve more effective and expeditious development of our integrated computer-supported management information system.

The primary systems and projects being developed or expanded involving computer applications are (1) accounting and auditing programing, scheduling, and reporting system, (2) automated payroll system, (3) automated personnel resources system, (4) conversion of electronic accounting machine applications to the computer, (5) special projects related to management audits and other activities, and (6) computerized audit of payments for shipments of household goods, air passenger, and other transportation payments. We are planning also to intensify our training program for our professional audit staff in computer operations and audit approaches in a computer-oriented environment.

Senator HOLLINGS. Now we come to the Field Operations Division. We have discussed the work of the field staff in connection with the work of the other divisions, heretofore, but please give the committee a brief statement of this division's overall responsibilities.

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

Mr. STAATS. The Field Operations Division is composed of a very small headquarters group here in Washington, about six people, and 15 regional offices. This division carries out the programs and reviews

as developed by our divisions in Washington, for example the Defense, Civil, and Transportation Divisions. The field offices furnish the manpower to perform the reviews and evaluations which are programed for them.

Senator HOLLINGS. I will ask that pages O–1 and O–2 be placed in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION—PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Fiscal year	Permanent positions: Total number	Permanent positions: Average number	Net salaries	Change in net salaries
Obligations:				
1971	1,907	1,835	$26,891,000	
1972	1,960	1,900	29,106,300	+$2,215,300

The increase in salary from 1971 to 1972 is a net result of appointments and employee turnover ($293,300), promotions ($584,100), periodic step increases ($250,500) and other miscellaneous increases ($120,200). The pay increase effective January 10, 1971, results in a $967,200 increase in 1972.

SCOPE AND NATURE OF WORK PROGRAM

The Field Operations Division consists of a central office in Washington and 15 regional offices located in principal cities throughout the United States. The Director, Field Operations Division, with the assistance of his staff in the central office of the Division exercises supervision over the 15 regional offices. The Director is responsible to the Comptroller General for the operation and administration of the Division.

The 15 regional offices perform all assigned accounting, auditing and review work consistent with the policies, determinations, and instructions of the Comptroller General and generally in accordance with plans and work programs provided by the Washington operating divisions and offices. To some degree, each of the regional offices, under the overall direction of a regional manager, initiate and program specific surveys and reviews. Also, as a result of their observations, knowledge of conditions at the site of Government and contractor operations in the field, etc., regional offices make recommendations for in-depth audit assignments for programming by the GAO operating divisions and offices in Washington.

The staffs of the regional offices are assigned to specific surveys, reviews, congressional request work, etc., by the regional managers as warranted by the plans and programs furnished by the Washington operating divisions and offices. Regional office staff members therefore, work at several different assignments during the course of a year.

STAFF UTILIZATION

The work planned by the Washington divisions and offices as set out in this justification in Tabs J through N, and P will require personnel for the Field Operations Division, as follows:

	Average number of positions: Fiscal year 1971	Average number of positions: Fiscal year 1972
Director's office, Washington, D.C.	6	6
Regional offices	1,829	1,894
Total	1,835	1,900
Professional staff	1,556	1,630
Technical staff	108	95
Other supporting staff	171	175
Total	1,835	1,900

Present plans call for use of this staff on work of the Washington divisions and offices as follows:

	Average number of positions	
	Fiscal year 1971	Fiscal year 1972
Defense division	933	827
Civil division	691	838
International division	21	9
Transportation division	51	65
Office of Policy and Special Studies	139	146
Claims division		15
Total	1,835	1,900

OTHER EXPENSES

Senator HOLLINGS. For the purpose of the record, I will include in the hearing the table on page R–2, indicating the cost of personnel benefits.

(The table follows:)

	Revised, 1971	Estimate, 1972	Changes, 1971 to 1972
12-personnel benefits:			
Cost of living allowances	$160,600	$170,600	+$10,000
Payments to CSC life insurance fund	268,200	294,400	+26,200
Payments to CSC retirement fund	4,554,000	5,019,800	+465,800
Employers share FICA taxes	6,068	6,015	−53
Employees suggestion awards	15,200	15,200	
Payments to health benefits program	535,300	761,100	+225,800
Employee Compensation Act	31,649	32,385	+736
Dislocation allowances	100,000	100,000	
13-benefits for former personnel	47,500	47,500	
Total personnel benefits	5,718,517	6,447,000	+728,483

COST-OF-LIVING ALLOWANCE

Senator HOLLINGS. With respect to cost-of-living allowances, will you give the committee an example of each of the four listed commencing at the bottom of page R–2. And how much of an allowance is permitted because of these "extraordinary" conditions?

Mr. SIMMONS. A post allowance is granted to an employee officially stationed at a post where the cost of living, exclusive of quarters costs, is substantially higher than in Washington, D.C. The amount paid is a flat rate which varies according to basic salary, size of family, and post. We currently have no one stationed at a post where post allowances are authorized.

A separate maintenance allowance is granted to assist an employee who is compeled by reason of dangerous or excessively adverse living conditions at his post of assignment in a foreign area to meet the additional expenses of maintaining his dependents elsewhere than at such post. The only employees we have that qualify for this allowance are those located in Saigon, Vietnam. The rate of the separate maintenance allowance is determined by the number of dependents involved and may vary from $1,350 to $4,300 annually.

An education allowance is granted to assist an employee in providing adequate elementary and secondary education for his children in a foreign area. The rates vary by school grade and location. For example, the monthly education allowance for a child in grades 7 through 12 is $55 in Manila, $76 in Frankfurt, and $115 in New Delhi.

A foreign transfer allowance is for extraordinary expenses incurred by an employee incident to establishing himself at a post in a foreign area involving a substantial change in climate. A flat rate of $75, $125 or $175 is granted to an employee according to his family status.

DISLOCATION ALLOWANCES

Senator HOLLINGS. What are dislocation allowances?

Mr. SIMMONS. Dislocation allowances provide for payment of some relocation expenses of employees involved in a permanent change of station.

OFFICE SPACE

Senator HOLLINGS. Your request of $48,500 for office space represents a rather large percentage increase over the $26,800 appropriated for fiscal year 1971. What is this additional $21,700 for?

Mr. SIMMONS. The increase of $21,700 for rental of office space is primarily for the cost of increasing the office space at our regional offices in Boston and Philadelphia.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is your space situation in the Washington area?

Mr. SIMMONS. In our headquarters building, we are very short of space at this time; however, we are negotiating with the General Services Administration and have been promised more space in the GAO Building in the very near future when they are able to move other Government tenants housed in our building to other locations.

LOCATION OF GAO EMPLOYEES

Senator HOLLINGS. To complete this hearing record, I will insert in the record the comparison of travel fund requirements by program (p. S–7) and the table on page T–1, listing the location and staffing of the major offices of the General Accounting Office.

(The tables follow:)

COMPARISON OF TRAVEL FUND REQUIREMENTS BY PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEARS 1971 AND 1972

[In thousands]

	1971					1972				
	Travel within continental United States		Travel outside continental United States			Travel within continental United States		Travel outside continental United States		
	By regional office staffs	By Washington staffs	By Washington and regional office staffs	By foreign branch staffs	Total	By regional office staffs	By Washington staffs	By Washington and regional office staffs	By foreign branch staffs	Total
Defense programs:										
Facilities and support services	$251	$24	$7	$38	$320	$273	$30	$6	$33	$342
Major acquisitions	231	25	2	10	268	254	28	2	10	294
Accounting systems review	55	3			58	59	5	1	2	67
Manpower	227	20	5	29	281	250	26	5	29	310
Procurement	509	41	8	38	596	504	48	8	35	595
Research and development	129	15	1	5	150	137	18	2	11	168
Supply management	228	32	14	100	374	252	41	12	100	405
Other		23	8		31		25	9		34
Total Defense programs	1,630	18	45	220	2,078	1,729	221	45	220	2,215
Civil agency programs:										
Agriculture	166	29		1	196	155	32			187
Commerce	62	8			70	63	9			72
Health, Education, and Welfare	433	50			483	493	53			546
Housing and Urban Development	52	14			66	50	14			64
Interior	153	27			180	178	29		6	213
Justice	20	6			26	22	4			26
Labor	105	23			128	150	25			175
Post Office	38	6			44	42	8			50
Transportation	115	17			132	130	19			149
Treasury	8	3			11	7	2			9
Atomic Energy Commission	126	28			154	118	30			148
Environmental Protection Agency	24	7			31	30	8			38
Civil Service Commission	10	1			11					
General Services Administration	20	5			25	25	8			33
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	28	4			32	30	6			36
National Science Foundation	35	1			36	38	1			39
Office of Economic Opportunity	115	13			128	128	13			141
Small Business Administration	8	1			9	19	1			20
Veterans Administration	52	4			56	54	5			59
Settlement and payroll audits	100				100	103				103

Other	8	48	14	70	15	53	9	77	
Total civil agency programs	1,678	295	15	1,988	1,850	320	15	2,185	
International programs:									
Latin America country and regional programs—Defense, State and related agencies		50	55	105		55	55	110	
Africa, Near East, and South Asia country program—AID, trade and inter-agency		75	105	180		83	105	188	
Far East country programs—international organizations—Treasury		23	25	48		28	25	53	
Financial management and systems audit		7	20	27		7	20	27	
Other		35	20	55		37	20	57	
Total for work performance		190	225	415		210	225	435	
Change of station travel			170	170			180	180	
Total International programs		190	395	585		210	405	615	
Tranportation programs	50	23	15	5	93	50	24	15	5	94
Training, recruiting, and administration	430	45			475	460	45			505
Other		126			126		149			149
Total	3,788	672	250	635	5,345	4,089	759	270	645	5,763

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE, LOCATION AND STAFFING OF MAJOR OFFICES

	Average number		
	1971	1972	Dec. 31, 1970
Regional offices:			
Atlanta	129	135	132
Boston	103	107	114
Chicago	91	95	91
St. Paul	20	22	19
Cincinnati	89	95	93
Indianapolis Army Audit Staff	41	41	34
Dallas	107	102	116
New Orleans	50	50	50
Denver	95	98	103
Air Force Audit Staff	33	36	31
Detroit	68	70	76
Cleveland	31	31	31
Navy Audit Staff	27	30	24
Kansas City	96	97	10
St. Louis	35	35	35
Los Angeles	120	124	121
New York	108	119	108
Norfolk	68	77	70
Philadelphia	133	134	132
San Francisco	120	124	123
Seattle	60	62	65
Portland	38	38	38
Washington (Falls Church, Va.)	167	172	169
Total	1,829	1,894	1,877
Foreign operations:			
European branch:			
Frankfurt	51	49	48
New Delhi	15	17	17
Subtotal	66	66	65
Far East branch:			
Honolulu	44	44	42
Manila	16	17	17
Saigon	19	19	18
Subtotal	79	80	77
Total	145	146	142
Total field	1,974	2,040	2,019
Washington, D.C.	2,770	2,881	2,723
Grand total	4,744	4,921	4,742

INCREASE BY PROGRAM AREAS

Senator HOLLINGS. If it is agreeable with Senator Cotton, I would like to turn now to your statement as head of the Cost Accounting Standards Board.

You are requesting an overall appropriation of $87,598,000 for fiscal year 1972, an increase of $7,607,000 over the prior year revised appropriations, and you are requesting an additional 177 positions.

I note that your two largest increases are in the areas of "Assistance to the Congress" and "Reviews of Management Efficiency and Program Results." It would be helpful if you would explain more fully the need for these increased funds.

Mr. STAATS. As shown on pages C–1 and C–2 of our justifications, the $7,607,000 and 177 positions are net increases. You will note we are planning to decrease the 1972 level in several program areas while increasing others.

The requested increases in the average number of positions to apply to both program areas—"Assistance to the Congress" (36) and "Reviews of Management Efficiency and Program Results" (139)—reflect the principal objective I have continuously emphasized in GAO—to

render maximum assistance to the Congress, its committees, and individual congressmen. To this end, we have made special efforts to improve our communications with committees and their staffs, as well as with individual members, in order to direct our work closely to the interest and needs of the Congress, particularly on matters currently under consideration.

COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

STATEMENT OF ELMER B. STAATS, COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

ACCOMPANIED BY ARTHUR SCHOENHAUT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. We can go to your statement now on the Cost-Accounting Standards Board.

Mr. STAATS. Thank you. May we include the statement in the record?

Senator HOLLINGS. It will be included.

(The statement follows:)

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, we appear before you today to discuss the budget estimates for the operations and continuing expenses for fiscal year 1972, of the Cost Accounting Standards Board authorized by Public Law 91–379, approved on August 15 of last year. Mr. Chairman, the budget estimates we are presenting are for the first full fiscal year of operations of the Board. For fiscal year 1971, funds were approved in December to establish the Board and commence operations.

In the way of background, the Congress, in extending the Defense Production Act of 1950, included a new section 719 last year—creating a Cost Accounting Standards Board. The new section was passed by the Congress following an 18-month study by the General Accounting Office (GAO) undertaken by previous direction of the Congress. In this study, GAO found that cost accounting standards for negotiated procurements were both feasible and desirable and that the cumulative benefits from the establishment of such standards should outweigh the cost of implementation.

The principal function of the Board is to develop and promulgate cost accounting standards designed to achieve uniformity and consistency in the cost accounting practices followed by defense contractors and subcontractors under negotiated defense procurements in excess of $100,000, except where the price negotiated is based on established catalog or market prices of commercial items sold in substantial quantities to the general public or prices set by law or regulation. A large and growing proportion of defense procurements is of the negotiated type, reaching 89 percent of dollar volume in fiscal year 1970.

The Board was created as an agent of the Congress, consisting of the Comptroller General of the United States who shall serve as Chairman, and four other members appointed by the Comptroller General. Two of the members to be appointed to the Board are to be from the accounting profession, one of whom is to be particularly knowl-

edgeable about cost accounting problems of small business; one member is to be representative of industry; and one is to be from a department or agency of the Federal Government. The act empowers the Board to appoint an Executive Secretary at a rate of compensation not to exceed the rate prescribed for level IV of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule.

Mr. Chairman, in January of this year I appointed four members to serve on the Cost Accounting Standards Board. Appointments to the Board are as follows:

From the Accounting Profession: Mr. Herman W. Bevis, New York City, who served with Price, Waterhouse & Co., certified public accountants, from 1933 to 1969, and was senior partner from 1961 to 1969.

Dr. Robert K. Mautz, Urbana, Ill., professor of accountancy, University of Illinois, and a leader for many years in the accounting profession.

From Industry: Mr. Charles A. Dana, Lexington, Mass., manager of Government Accounting Controls, Raytheon Co.

From the Federal Government: The Honorable Robert C. Moot, Assistant Secretary (Comptroller), Department of Defense, and formerly Administrator, Small Business Administration.

Both Dr. Mautz and Mr. Bevis have had extensive accounting experience in small business. Mr. Bevis served as a member of the President's Task Force on improving the prospects of small business, which reported to the President in March 1970. This report served as the basis for the Presidential Message to the Congress in which the President outlined a series of programs designed to assist small business.

These appointments were made after soliciting nominations for members of the Board from five professional accounting associations, 11 industry associations (including several associations representing small business), 10 Government departments and agencies (including the Department of Defense and the Office of Management and Budget), as well as several prominent individuals in the accounting profession. In response to these solicitations, we received the names of over 85 individuals for consideration for appointment to the Board.

The Cost Accounting Standards Board has held four meetings to date. At its initial meetings, the Board reviewed the legislative history of the act establishing the Board, approved the form and structure of its organization, defined certain administrative operations, including the extent to which the GAO might handle administrative matters for the Board, and approved the employment of an Executive Secretary and other principal staff of the Board.

On March 5, 1971, the Board announced the selection of Mr. Arthur Schoenhaut as executive secretary. Mr. Schoenhaut, a certified public accountant, will bring to the Board outstanding experience in the accounting field. He has been with the Federal Government since 1950. From that time until 1967 he was with the General Accounting Office where he served as Deputy Director of the Civil Division of that Office from 1964 to 1967. Since 1967 he has been Deputy Controller of the Atomic Energy Commission.

At its meeting held April 30 and May 1, 1971, the Board had a series of informal discussions with several Federal agencies, professional accounting associations and industry associations concern-

ing the organization, operation, and mission of the Board. Also, the Board elicited from the various Federal agencies and professional and industry associations suggestions as to how their organizations might best contribute to the efforts of the Board.

The Board staff will be concerned heavily in researching existing cost accounting principles and practices, reviewing and analyzing such information from a technical standpoint, and testing possible cost accounting standards in operation. At its most recent meeting on May 28, the Board approved an overall technical work plan to be followed by the staff in meeting the objectives and requirements of Public Law 91–379. The staff has initiated effort leading to the development of regulations requiring affected defense contractors and subcontractors to disclose, in writing, the cost accounting practices being followed in pricing contract proposals and in accumulating and reporting contract performance cost data. Also, the staff was directed to initiate exploratory research leading to early development and promulgation of certain cost accounting standards.

Mr. Chairman, the estimate of $1,650,000 for the first full year of operation of the Board—fiscal year 1972—as shown in the budget does not take into account the pay raises granted to Federal employees in January of this year. We are not requesting the additional $45,000 cost of this pay increase since we expect to absorb it.

On the basis of our estimates, the $1,650,000 will be used as follows:

$750,000 for salaries and related benefits of the Board, professional staff (including an Executive Secretary) and supportive clerical staff.

$520,000 for travel of Board, its staff and task force teams comprised of representatives of Government, accounting profession and industry.

$310,000 for contract services, reimbursements for computer services, administrative and personnel services, and reimbursements to other Government agencies.

$70,000 Other—rent, communications, utilities, printing and reproductions, supplies and materials and equipment.

Our estimate is prepared on the basis that about 25 professional positions and 12 supportive clerical positions will be required to perform the research and technical effort needed for the early operations of this new organization.

Our estimate takes into account the need for coordination and cooperation with other Government agencies, the accounting profession, and industry. For example, it is possible that the Board will wish to establish task force teams. The size of these teams presumably would vary (three to five members or possibly more) with usually one member being from the Board's professional staff. These teams may visit plants of various types of defense and nondefense industries to obtain information on basic cost accounting practices in use today for the purpose of developing cost accounting standards for specific elements of cost. The task forces might be comprised of representatives of Government, the accounting profession and industry. In view of the indications of voluntary assistance coming from those sources, we anticipate that those serving on the task force teams will not be reimbursed for their services, but that the Board will pay the necessary travel costs involved.

Our estimate also takes into account that the Board will have to obtain as consultants or by contract the services of people highly qualified in the technical aspects of cost accounting from industry, the academic world, or the accounting profession, whose services the Board would not otherwise be able to obtain by permanent employment with the Board. We think that the Board staff should be held to a minimum and that other qualified services should be obtained through consultants or by contract on an as-needed basis. In addition to these services, the Board has entered into a memorandum of understanding and agreement with the GAO whereby the latter would provide administrative services such as printing, payroll, financial reporting, budget, personnel, security investigations, and office services to the Board on a reimbursable basis.

The legislative branch appropriations bill, 1972, as reported by the House Committee on Appropriations, and as passed by the House on June 4, 1971, provides an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the first full year operation of the Cost Accounting Standards Board, a reduction of $150,000 from the amount requested. This reduction well may delay the issuance of the standards contemplated under the statutes. As pointed out earlier, the Board's budget request does not include an estimated $45,000 to cover pay raises granted to Federal employees in January of this year, the Board expecting to absorb that additional cost of salaries. Recognizing the strong arguments for reducing expenditures whenever possible, the Board does not request any replacement of the approximately $200,000 reduction from its projected level of expenditure, but will make every effort to operate in fiscal year 1972 at the proposed appropriation of $1,500,000, if that be the wish of the Congress.

This generally summarizes our views with respect to the initial operation of the Cost Accounting Standards Board. I will be glad to answer any questions.

ESTABLISHMENT OF BOARD

Mr. STAATS. I will highlight it, and Mr. Schoenhaut, who is Executive Secretary of the Board, is here and he can add anything that I am not able to respond to.

The Cost-Accounting Standards Board was established, Mr. Chairman, by law in a bill approved by the President on August 15, 1970; funds were appropriated for operations of the Board in January of this year.

The Board has the responsibility for promulgating cost accounting standards to be used in all negotiated defense contracts and subcontracts with three exceptions, which are set forth on page 2 of the statement.

The exceptions are where the price is negotiated on the basis of established catalog or market prices of commercial items sold in substantial quantities to the general public, where prices are set by law or regulation, and then there is a cut off of $100,000. Those are the three exceptions.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Board was appointed on the 21st of January. We had our first meeting on February 8. Mr. Schoenhaut was appointed Executive Secretary on March 28. So you can see we are fairly recent in operation, but we are making good progress.

We have had four meetings of the Board. We have, in my opinion, four outstanding Board members, who are identified in the statement. This is going to require a great deal of work with the various professional accounting organizations, with business associations and with Government agencies.

1972 INCREASE IN FUNDS

We asked for $1,650,000 for 1972, which is at the same rate as we have received for 1971. In other words, there is no increase in personnel requested but our request reflects only the costs of a complete year of operation.

Senator HOLLINGS. Those are broken down on page 5. What was done on the House side?

HOUSE ACTION

Mr. STAATS. The House cut our request to $1,500,000.

Senator HOLLINGS. A cut of $150,000. What was the basis of the cut? Do you know?

Mr. STAATS. They did not indicate the basis. They just made the cut.

Senator HOLLINGS. They did not indicate what the $150,000 was deleted for?

Mr. STAATS. We are not asking for restoration of this amount, as we indicate on the last page of our statement. I think we could use $1,650,000. It simply means that we may have to proceed at a somewhat slower rate. We do have a requirement to submit a progress report to Congress in August of 1972; is that correct?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. Right; August 15.

Mr. STAATS. While we are not asking for the restoration, we simply want the record to show that this cut could slow down our progress.

CURRENT STAFFING

Senator HOLLINGS. Is the Board's supporting staff fully implemented? Where are they located?

Mr. STAATS. The staff of the Board is located in the GAO building to facilitate the provision of administrative and office services to the staff and the board on a reimbursable basis. The executive secretary is in the process of recruiting professional and clerical staff. Our lawyers, economists, and perhaps others who are well versed in defense contracting and cost accounting problems. Staff will be selected thinking is that the professional staff will be made up of accountants, from private industry, public accounting, the academic field, and Government. We have received about 150 application from individuals seeking employment as professional staff of the Board. The executive secretary has interviewed about 55 candidates, and a staff of 12 has been selected to date. These figures indicate that we are being highly selective in our recruiting efforts.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you anticipate any requests for additional personnel in subsequent fiscal years?

Mr. STAATS. We are not in a position to state with certainty the number of staff that are likely to be required ultimately. We do not anticipate, however, that our requirements will substantially exceed the 25 professional and 12 supportive clerical positions provided for in our budget estimate.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you feel like you have had an adequate hearing?

Mr. STAATS. I believe we have.

Senator HOLLINGS. You made a very outstanding statement. We have the highest regard for you and your General Accounting Office, Mr. Staats.

If necessary, we will come back, but I think we have the main pitch here. If we came back here this afternoon, we would be running back and forth to the Senate floor for the closed session, and I think it would be better to get any additional answers for the record.

Mr. STAATS. That would be satisfactory to us.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do any of your colleagues wish to add anything at this time?

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

If not, the subcommittee will be in recess, then, until Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. STAATS. Thank you very much.

(Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., Monday, June 7, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Wednesday, June 9.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1971

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10:10 a.m. in room 1223, New Senate Office Building, Hon. Ernest F. Hollings (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Hollings and Ellender.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

BUDGET REQUEST INCREASE: LETTER OF SENATOR PROXMIRE

Senator HOLLINGS. The first witness this morning before we go to the Library of Congress item will be the Honorable William Proxmire, distinguished Senator from Wisconsin, and chairman of the Joint Economic Committee.

Senator Proxmire has written a letter to the subcommittee requesting an increase in the amount of $95,000 over the budget estimate of $640,860 for the Joint Committee.

I am going to insert this letter into the record, Senator.

You may proceed and tell us the justification for the request.

(The letter follows:)

63-065 O—71——6

Congress of the United States

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

(CREATED PURSUANT TO SEC. 5(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 304, 79TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 7, 1971

Hon. Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative
Branch Appropriations
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear ~~Senator~~ Fritz:

The Joint Economic Committee, as you will recall, requested additional funds for 1972 in the amount of $95,000 over the current budget level of $640,860.

My letter of March 30, transmitting our budget, explained that this is intended to amplify the Committee's ongoing work in the field of program analysis and evaluation of priorities. This activity has proven very useful to the Congress and there is widespread interest in having us expand it. Last year, we were given $30,000 as a first year initial fund with the general understanding that a request for an additional amount would be entertained later.

We are informed that the House Committee has included in the 1972 Legislative Appropriations Act the amount of $640,860, which is our current 1971 budget level. We understand that this was done without prejudice to our request for a larger amount. We are informed that the House Committee was of the opinion that inasmuch as the Joint Economic Committee is chaired by a member of the Senate, the request for an increase would more appropriately be considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

As you know, the members of the Joint Economic Committee join me in vigorous support for increased analysis of the economic efficiency of Federal programs, and I will be most happy to testify and elaborate on this request if you desire.

Very truly yours,

William Proxmire
Chairman

HOUSE ACTION WITHOUT PREJUDICE TO INCREASE

Senator PROXMIRE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to testify on the budget request of the Joint Economic Committee for fiscal year 1972.

We have been informed by staff of the House Appropriations Committee that the House Committee included in the 1972 Legislative Appropriations Act the amount of $640,860 which is our current budget level for 1971. They did this because that amount appeared in the President's budget message which was prepared well before our 1972 budget request was formulated.

We are advised that the House action was taken without any prejudice to our request for a larger amount. The House Committee was of the opinion that, because the Joint Economic Committee is chaired by a member of the Senate, the request for an increase would more appropriately be considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee. That is the situation that we are in, at the present time.

BUDGET REQUEST: PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND PRIORITY EVALUATION

The committee's budget request for the fiscal year 1972 is $735,860. This would provide an increase of $95,000 over the current budget level. This additional amount is exclusively for expanding our present work in the field of program analysis and evaluation of Federal spending priorities.

1971 APPROPRIATION

Last year, you will recall the committee asked for a $125,000 increase in our budget to permit extension of our present activity in priority evaluation and program analysis. The Senate Appropriations Committee approved $35,000 which was raised to $50,000 on the Senate floor with the understanding that the $50,000 would provide a first-year initial fund and that a request for an additional amount would be considered later.

This amount was cut to $30,000 in conference. It has, however, permitted us to engage one additional staff man and to step up our activities in this very important field of economic analysis of spending programs.

MORE EFFECTIVE PATTERN OF FEDERAL SPENDING IMPERATIVE

For a number of years, we have been deeply concerned about the need for a more effective pattern of Federal spending. If we try to assess the Federal budget over the course of the next 5 or 10 years, it soon becomes apparent that in spite of the increased revenues that may be expected with economic growth—I say in spite of this growth of revenues—the pressures on the budget will increase rather than decrease.

The notion that increasing national wealth will permit expansion of Federal expenditures into new sectors without reduction in others is an illusion. The Brookings Institution recently published a study on Federal priorities which shows that there will be no fiscal dividend between now and 1974 and relatively little thereafter.

For this reason, it is imperative that the Congress devote more attention to examining the economic efficiency of the various spending programs. We need much more precise knowledge about the relationship between costs and benefits and the relation of these costs and benefits to our economic well-being as a whole. We need competent analysis of the needs of our society, particularly in the public sector, and better alternative approaches to meeting them.

1972 Expenditures Projection

Our projected budget expenditures are up to $230 billion for fiscal year 1972 and we need desperately to know more about the effects of these expenditures on our economy and the way our resources are used.

I think it is significant that even the Department of Defense which the Joint Economic Committee has criticized for wasteful spending is on record as stating that the Joint Economic Committee should be equipped to do more work in the field of spending priorities.

Committee Present Effort to Identify and Analyze Public Subsidy Programs

At the present time the committee, within the limits of staff availability, is trying to identify and analyze those many Federal programs that involve a subsidy to the public. Unfortunately, it is not possible at the present time for the Congress to know precisely how much subsidy is involved in the budget nor can it know precisely how the subsidies are affecting the economy.

Indeed, it may well be that some subsidy programs are nonproductive in the sense that costs outweigh benefits. In others, the hoped-for benefits may not be accruing as expected. We feel it very important to pursue this activity more thoroughly and, I might add, more rapidly, which additional staff will make possible.

Committee Assessment of Effectiveness of Public Manpower Program

We are also working to assess the effectiveness of public manpower programs. It is obvious that one of the primary elements in a vigorous growing economy is a sufficiency of training programs and facilities to assure sufficient supply of skilled personnel and to make possible the growth and change that a dynamic economy inevitably involves.

Program Cost—Benefit Relations Review

We have also just undertaken on a limited basis to attempt a review of the cost and benefit relations of a number of Federal programs chosen on a more or less sample basis.

Personnel Requisite

In its request last year for $125,000, the committee indicated that this amount would permit the addition of three or four qualified staff personnel to be assigned exclusively to evaluating public programs and the assessment of priorities. These would be expected to work closely with the staff of the General Accounting Office and with the

Library of Congress so as to maximize their utility. The $30,000 allowed last year has permitted the addition of one man plus some secretarial help.

I believe that we have established the value of the work permitted by these funds and ask you to approve funds for two possibly three more professionals plus the necessary overhead and secretarial help. I am convinced that with this addition we can make a vigorous contribution to the capability of the Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE: HOUSE REDUCTION

One other thing, Mr. Chairman. I understand that the Congressional Research Service is going to testify this morning. I was sorry to see that the House disallowed a substantial portion of the funds requested to carry out the additional responsibilities under the Reorganization Act. The act, as you know, would have empowered them to provide in-depth studies, including long-term program cost projections to committees. I would like to attest to the fact that they have been tremendously helpful to us over the years. We have resorted to them for help on a number of our studies and I would expect to get even more help from them in connection with our programs over the next 2 years. It is my fervent hope that you can make it possible for them to serve the Congress more fully.

COMMITTEE PERSONAL REQUISITE: NONDUPLICATION OF GAO EXPERTS

Mr. Chairman, in our conversation about this on the telephone, you inquired very properly about whether or not this might involve some kind of duplication, GAO work, and so on.

Senator HOLLINGS. Particularly like on manpower training, for example. Mr. Staats testified before the subcommittee that this is a comprehensive study of all the manpower training programs in all the departments of the Government.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think our committee uses GAO as much or more than anybody else in the Congress. We are not asking for any duplication of their thousands of professional experts.

What we are asking for is three self-starting staff members who can take the initiative and do the kind of work here on the staff of the Congressional Committee which will enable us as Senators and Congressmen and members of that committee to make sound and reasonable requests of the GAO for them to in turn to help us in developing some kind of understanding of the efficiency of these programs so that we can make economic decisions and efficiency decisions that make sense.

PRESENT PROFESSIONAL AND CLERICAL PERSONNEL

Chairman ELLENDER. How many professionals do you have on your joint committee now?

Senator PROXMIRE. On the majority side, we have nine; three on the minority side.

Chairman ELLENDER. How many clericals?

Senator PROXMIRE. Fourteen clericals.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS ASSISTANCE AND LABOR COMMITTEE STUDIES

Chairman ELLENDER. To what extent do you use the facilities of the Library of Congress in addition to the GAO?

Senator PROXMIRE. We use the facilities of the Library of Congress rather extensively.

Chairman ELLENDER. That is the purpose.

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes.

Chairman ELLENDER. That is why I have tried to point up to the Senate every year, as you know, when resolutions come up to create new committees, that there is without question a lot of duplication.

Some of the work that you are asking for now is being done by the Committee on Labor. They are making studies, also. I really don't see the necessity for such duplication Bill.

Senator PROXMIRE. Senator Ellender, we are conscious of the fact that they are making studies and they are very good studies and we approve of them.

OTHER STUDY REQUIREMENT AND BUDGET REDUCTIONS RESULTING FROM COMMITTEE EFFORTS

We think when we have the Federal budget of the size we have that we need not only studies in manpower, we need them in procurement, we need them in determining whether or not some of these nondefense spending programs can be justified.

I think you may recognize that over the last couple of years our committee has been able to indicate some ways the defense programs and other programs could be made more efficient; our studies have given us the background that has enabled us to cut the budget, to some extent.

Chairman ELLENDER. There is no doubt about that. If I had my hat on, I would take it off to you. You have done a marvelous job.

How much of that is going on? Aren't you through on some of them? Can't you start on others?

Senator PROXMIRE. Yes; indeed.

CONTINUAL BUDGET GROWTH

Chairman ELLENDER. You can make this indefinite, you know.

Senator PROXMIRE. There is so much to do, as you know, and the Federal budget is growing at such a colossal rate.

As I indicated here, we are going to have far, far more pressure. Both of you gentlemen are well aware of the fact that over the next 3 years we are going to have a fantastic pressure for spending more money and spending far above our income.

DEPENDENCE OF HEALTH, FAMILY ASSISTANCE, AND OTHER PROGRAMS OF TAX INCREASE OF EXPENDITURE REDUCTIONS

Charles Schultze, the former director of the Budget, who is probably as capable a man as you can get in this field, testified to our Joint Economic Committee the other day if we continue only with our present programs, there is going to be no fiscal dividend. If we have any of these new programs in health, in family assistance, and so forth,

to any extent at all, we are going to have to have an enormous tax increase or we are going to have to cut spending and that reduction in spending, in which we hope to assist, should be as intelligent and careful as possible so that we don't destroy services which are essential.

ANTICIPATE REDUCTIONS THROUGH EFFORTS OF SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

Chairman ELLENDER. Of course, the Appropriations Committee is going to do a lot of that. As chairman of it, I have started going back of the scene sometimes. What I hope to do is to use our present force during the holidays and during congressional adjournment to go behind the scenes and into the Defense Department and see what is going on, to the State Department, Commerce, Interior, and learn how they make up their budgets. I think that will be helpful. The moment they know they are being watched, I think they will be more careful.

So, these studies are being made from every angle. As you know, I have been not exactly opposed to the creation of some of these committees but the way they mushroom.

COMMITTEE PRESENT FUNDING AND PERSONNEL INCREASE

You are spending $640,860.

Senator PROXMIRE. That is correct.

I guess, Mr. Chairman, we will consider it.

Senator HOLLINGS. We certainly will.

If you had the extra $95,000, how many clerical and professional would you employ?

Senator PROXMIRE. We would employ at least two additional professionals. We need at least one secretary and possibly two.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OVERRUNS AND VALUE AND COST OF ECONOMISTS

Senator HOLLINGS. You have to make better cost estimates than that. You have been going over the Pentagon for cost overruns. You have gone between 20 percent and 30 percent in overruns in two statements.

Senator PROXMIRE. Economists, good economists, come high. They are very valuable. They are the best paid professional there is, paid more than lawyers, accountants or any other professional. If we are going to do an efficient job, we have to get good people. If we can get three people and one or two clerical personnel, we will do it. If you want us to give you a precise——

We will give it to you.

Senator HOLLINGS. If it were $200 million or $300 million over at the Pentagon, possibly $400 million, we would have a whole afternoon of hearings up and down. I really think you have saved the Government, in all seriousness, a fortune. While we still differ on the SST and some other programs, I am confident that the C–5A hearings and other influences which you and the committee have brought to bear have been beneficial.

Mr. Chairman, I like the enthusiasm to accomplish expenditure reductions, which is presently a rare commodity in the Congress. I believe better results would be obtained by making more funds available to this committee and, if necessary, reducing other requests. It has established responsibilities, and has demonstrated its ability to function effectively insofar as possible with its present staff. I think Senator Proxmire has demonstrated the requirement for expanding the committee's effort in priority evaluation and program analysis, and for the personnel necessary to that effort.

I commend the Senator. I will certainly try to support his request.

I want to know what you are buying. I can't be selling Senator Ellender on simply two or three professionals.

Senator PROXMIRE. We will make a commitment on the precise number of professionals and clerical personnel.

Chairman ELLENDER. Give us all the people.

Senator PROXMIRE. We now have 12 professionals. We have 14 clerical personnel. We will tell you what we are asking for.

(The information follows:)

JUNE 9, 1971.

Hon. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR ERNEST: In response to your request at the hearing this morning I am presenting the breakdown of the $95,000 increase which we have requested.

As indicated this morning, it is very difficult to stick to a precise salary level for economists. What we have done in the past is to pay salaries commensurate with the training and experience of the particular incumbent. I mention this because I would like some latitude in that respect.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM PROXMIRE, *Chairman.*

Joint economic committee

Economist	$23,124
Economist	23,124
Economist	23,124
Administrative assistance	10,578
Total	79,950
Agency contributions	7,224
Total	87,174
Contracts, temporary personnel and contingent expenses	7,826
Grand total	95,000

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF DR. L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JOHN G. LORENZ, DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS;
MRS. ELIZABETH E. HAMER, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS;
WILLIAM J. WELSH, DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT;
PAUL L. BERRY, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT;
CARLETON W. KENYON, ACTING LAW LIBRARIAN;
F. E. CROXTON, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT;
GEORGE D. CARY, DEPUTY REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS;
LESTER S. JAYSON, DIRECTOR, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE;
NORMAN BECKMAN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CONGESSIONAL SERVICE;
EDMOND L. APPLEBAUM, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR ACQUISITIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT;
FRAZER G. POOLE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PRESERVATION, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT;
ROBERT S. BRAY, CHIEF, DIVISION FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED;
PAUL R. REIMERS, COORDINATOR OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS;
WILLIAM W. ROSSITER, CHIEF, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE; AND
DONALD C. CURRAN, BUDGET OFFICER

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator HOLLINGS. Today, we will examine the budget estimates of the Library of Congress.

We are pleased to welcome the Librarian of Congress, Dr. Mumford, and his associates.

Dr. Mumford, you can introduce your associates for the purpose of the record. Then you may proceed with your statement, please.

Dr. MUMFORD. Shall I do it verbally at the moment?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes; that will be fine.

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. John G. Lorenz, the Deputy Librarian.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hamer, Assistant Librarian.

Mr. William J. Welsh, Director of the Processing Department.

Mr. Paul L. Berry, Director of the Reference Department.

Mr. Carleton W. Kenyon, Acting Law Librarian.

Mr. F. E. Croxton, the Director of the Administrative Department.

Mr. George Cary, the Deputy Register of Copyrights.

Mr. Lester S. Jayson, the Director of the Congressional Research Service.

Mr. Edmond L. Applebaum, Assistant Director of the Processing Department.

Mr. Frazer G. Poole, the Assistant Director for Preservation in the Administrative Department.

Mr. Robert Bray, the Chief of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.

Mr. Paul R. Reimers, the Coordinator of Information Systems.

Mr. William W. Rossiter, the Chief of Financial Management Office.

Mr. Donald Curran, the budget officer.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you very much.

SUMMARY TABLES AND JUSTIFICATIONS

I will insert in the hearing record the summary tables appearing on pages 1–4 of the justifications. These tables indicate a total request under all heads of $72,389,000, an increase of $18,867,877 over the 1971 revised appropriation. In addition, 827 new positions are requested throughout the Library, bringing the total number of positions in fiscal year 1972 to 3,891, if allowed. We will discuss these as we examine the justifications.

I will insert at this point in the record page A–2 of the justifications, which reflects the total funds available from all sources—appropriations, gift and trust funds, reimbursements, and advances. These total, for fiscal year 1972, $150,985,801.

(The tables and justifications follow:)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Comparative Summary of Appropriation and Appropriation Estimates

TABLE I

	1971 Appropriation	Transfers to or from Other Accounts	Proposed Supplementals	1971 Adjusted	1972 Request as Amended	Increase or Decrease 1972 over 1971
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	$21,573,100	- $377,086 1/	$1,673,900	$22,869,914	$34,641,000	+ $11,771,086
Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office ...	3,594,500	----	317,500	3,912,000	4,586,000	+ 674,000
Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service	5,178,000	----	475,000	5,653,000	9,659,000	+ 4,006,000
Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards	9,000,000	----	441,000	9,441,000	10,098,000	+ 657,000
Books for the General Collections	800,000	----	----	800,000	1,090,000	+ 290,000
Books for the Law Library	140,000	----	----	140,000	175,000	+ 35,000
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	7,598,000	----	73,000	7,671,000	8,591,000	+ 920,000
Salaries and Expenses, Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of the Presidents	136,000	----	14,500	150,500	----	- 150,500
Furniture and Furnishings	----	+ 350,000 2/	----	350,000	570,000	+ 220,000
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Annotated Constitution	----	----	110,709	110,709	----	- 110,709
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents	----	----	30,000	30,000	76,000	+ 46,000
Total, Regular Appropriations	48,019,600	- 27,086	3,135,609	51,128,123	69,486,000	+ 18,357,877
Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program)	2,377,000	----	16,000	2,393,000	2,903,000	+ 510,000
Total	$50,396,600	- $27,086	$3,151,609	$53,521,123	$72,389,000	+ $18,867,877

1/ Transferred to the General Services Administration for space rental.
2/ Transferred from the Architect of the Capitol to the Library of Congress.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Summary of Permanent Budgeted Positions, 1970, 1971, 1972

TABLE II

Appropriated Title	1970 Total Number	1971 Total Number	1972 Total Number	Net Increase or Decrease
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	1,580	1,630	2,186	+ 556
Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office	332	337	362	+ 25
Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service	323	363	572	+ 209
Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards	604	615	657	+ 42
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	72	87	95	+ 8
Salaries and Expenses, Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of the Presidents	15	15	---	- 15
Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program)	10	10	11	+ 1
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Annotated Constitution	---	4	4	---
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents	---	3	4	+ 1
Total	2,936	3,064	3,891	+ 827

Note: The total number in each instance includes the full-time equivalent of part-time positions. Totals above do not include: (1) positions established on a temporary or indefinite basis, or (2) native personnel hired in connection with the Special Foreign Currency Program.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Summary of Increases and Decreases
Fiscal 1972

Increases	Library of Congress	Copyright Office	Congressional Research Service	Card Distribution	Books General	Books Law	Blind and P. H.	Presidential Papers	P.L. 480	Furniture and Furnishings	Revision of Annotated Constitution	Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents	Total
To maintain present level of staff and service in 1972:													
Ingrade increases and reallocations	$ 456,191	$216,661	$ 171,278	$ 46,524	----	----	$ 16,003	----	3,446	----	----	----	$ 958,243
Additional extra day	70,811	14,748	33,760	20,410	----	----	3,406	----	----	----	----	----	152,579
Annualization of positions	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12,201	----	----	19,831	32,032
Annualization of health benefits	35,000	7,000	7,000	15,000	----	----	2,000	----	----	----	----	----	67,000
Annualization of pay increases	566,829	110,879	167,217	153,759	----	----	26,004	----	7,152	----	----	----	1,031,960
Annualization of GSA guard service	12,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12,000
Accident Compensation	8,697	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8,697
Increased travel costs	3,000	----	3,000	----	----	----	15,000	----	----	----	----	----	21,000
Equipment rental - Automation	100,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100,000
Increased printing costs	----	20,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	20,000
Increased cost of acquisitions	----	----	----	----	212,000	14,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	226,000
Replacement of passenger vehicle	4,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4,000
Increased cost of furniture and equipment	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12,000	----	----	12,000
Increased cost of communications and bulk shipping rates	----	----	----	----	----	2,500	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,500
Total cost to maintain present operating level	1,265,527	369,338	382,255	285,753	212,000	16,500	62,413	----	22,799	12,000	----	19,831	2,650,011
Transfer of Title II-C from HEW:													
Salaries	(428) 4,796,097	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(428) 4,796,097
Personnel benefits	405,232	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	405,232
Non-personal services	1,943,671	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,943,671
Total, Title II-C	7,145,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7,145,000
To meet increased workload, to strengthen service, and to reduce arrearage:													
Salaries, new positions	(74) 1,[illegible]819	(25) 1[illegible]236	(20) 2,[illegible]280	(4) 141,455	----	----	(6) 62,740	----	(1) 15,611	----	----	(1) 24,851	(385) 4,291,572
Personnel benefits	[illegible]2,45[illegible]	17,437	[illegible]1,[illegible]	[illegible]4,[illegible]	----	----	5,502	----	1,[illegible]	----	----	1,[illegible]	360,127
Salaries, impact of CRE	(30) 227,414	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(30) 227,414
Personnel benefits	20,[illegible]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	20,[illegible]
Subtotal	(104) 1,[illegible]8[illegible]	(25) 218,[illegible]	(20) 2,[illegible]2[illegible]	(4) [illegible]2[illegible]	----	----	(6) 68,[illegible]	----	(1) 16,[illegible]	----	----	(1) 26,[illegible]	(415) 4,899,307
Special and temporary	----	----	50,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	50,000
Increased travel	----	----	[illegible]3,[illegible]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	23,100
Transportation of things	----	----	[illegible]	----	----	----	5,000	----	----	----	----	----	10,000
Telephone and telegraph	----	----	5,600	----	----	----	11,000	----	----	----	----	----	16,600
Printing and reproduction	----	16,9[illegible]	[illegible]3,000	----	----	----	24,[illegible]	----	----	----	----	----	243,975
Printing, publications	108,000	[illegible],[illegible]	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	136,000
Microfilm project	----	45,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	45,000
Contractual services	----	----	[illegible],[illegible]	----	----	----	106,000	----	----	6,000	----	----	611,000
Pamphlets and documents	----	----	15,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15,000
Preservation of materials	273,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	273,000
Preservation of motion pictures	245,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	245,000
Taking book materials	----	----	----	----	----	----	627,700	----	----	----	----	----	627,700
Increased acquisitions	----	----	----	----	13,000	1,500	----	----	----	----	----	----	21,500
Rental of space	377,066	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	377,066
Equipment rental - automation	254,251	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	254,251
Automation - IBG	240,749	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	240,749
Automation - MARC	117,647	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	117,647
Non-personal services - CRE impact	246,560	----	----	----	6[illegible],[illegible]	10,000	----	----	----	135,000	----	----	456,560
New furniture and equipment	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	[illegible],000	----	----	82,000
Total increases to meet increased workload, etc.	1,375,463	311,168	1,622,745	371,217	7[illegible],000	11,500	82,[illegible]17	----	16,[illegible]56	273,000	----	26,169	8,965,965
Total Increases	11,786,391	680,500	4,006,00[illegible]	657,000	2[illegible],000	35,000	2[illegible],000	----	32,6[illegible]	285,000	----	46,000	18,760,576

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Summary of Increases and Decreases
Fiscal 1972

Decreases	Library of Congress	Copyright Office	Congressional Research Service	Card Distribution	Books General	Books Law	Blind and P. H.	Presidential Papers	P.L. 480	Furniture and Furnishings	Revision of Annotated Constitution	Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents	Total
One position: 1 GS-12 Asst. Chief, Buildings	(-1) -15,305	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(-1) - 15,305
Printing, Motion Picture Cumulative Catalog	----	-6,500	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	- 6,500
Maintenance of machines	----	----	----	----	----	----	-25,000	----	----	----	----	----	- 25,000
Supplies and materials	----	----	----	----	----	----	-40,000	----	-6,685	----	----	----	- 46,685
Completion of Presidential Papers	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(-15) -150,500	----	----	----	----	(-15) -150,500
Partitions	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-15,000	----	----	- 15,000
No additional funds required	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-110,709	----	-110,709
Total Decreases	-15,305	-6,500	----	----	----	----	-65,000	-150,500	-6,685	-15,000	-110,709	----	(-16) -369,699
Net increases, regular appropriations	11,771,000	674,500	4,006,000	657,000	290,000	35,000	920,000	-150,500	33,000	220,000	-110,709	46,000	17,380,777
Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program):													
Foreign currencies - increases	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	595,300	----	----	----	595,300
Foreign currencies - decreases	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-118,300	----	----	----	-118,300
Net increase, foreign currencies	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	477,000	----	----	----	477,000
Total Increases, Library of Congress	$11,771,000	$674,500	$4,006,000	$657,000	$290,000	$35,000	$920,000	-$150,500	$510,000	$220,000	-$110,709	$46,000	$17,857,477
(New Positions)	(556)	(25)	(204)	(43)	---	---	(8)	(-15)	(1)	---	---	(1)	(827)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Total Funds Available - All Sources

Source	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
Annual Appropriations to the Library of Congress	$46,957,000	$53,898,209[1/]	$72,389,000[2/]
Annual Appropriations for Library Buildings to Architect of the Capitol ..... (See Schedule 1)	4,207,000	17,184,000	72,289,000
Gift and Trust Funds ..... (See Schedule 2)	3,959,400	4,132,723	4,132,723
Reimbursement for Services Performed ..... (See Schedule 3)	94,268	55,471	48,173
Working Fund Advances and Allocations ..... (See Schedule 4)	10,526,814[3/]	9,383,471[4/]	2,126,905
Total	$65,744,482	$84,653,874	$150,985,801

1/ Includes $3,010,900 supplemental request for pay increase (House Document).
Includes $140,709 supplemental for Revision of the Annotated Constitution and the Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents.

2/ Includes $2,660,000 proposed amendment for pay increase and $72,000 amendment for Revision of the Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents.

3/ Does not include $571,473.76 for severance pay and terminal costs (Aerospace Technology Project).

4/ Does not include $38,503.68 for severance pay and terminal costs (Aerospace Technology Project).

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

ANNUAL APPROPRIATIONS AND AUTHORIZED POSITIONS 1939 - 1972

Year	Library of Congress 1/		Copyright Office 3/		Legislative Reference 4/		Card Distribution 5/		Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped		Books for General Collections	Books for Law Library	Books for Supreme Court	Presidential Papers		Preservation of Motion Pictures		Revision of Annotated Constitution		Special Foreign Currency Program 6/		Alaska Church Records	Furniture and Furnishings 11/	Flags and Sponsor's Ownership		TOTAL	
	Amount	Positions 2/	Amount	Positions 2/	Amount	Positions 2/	Amount	Positions 2/	Amount	Positions 2/	Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount	Positions 2/	Amount	Positions 2/	Amount	Positions 2/	Amount	Positions 2/	Amount	Amount	Amount	Positions 2/	Amount	Positions 2/
1939	$ 1,466,800	498	$ 305,400	136	$ 131,500	39	$ 365,000	82	$ 275,000	4	$149,500	$ 70,000	$ 8,000	$ ----	--	$ ----	--	$ ----	--	$ ----	--	$ ----	1 -----	1 -----	--	$ 2,971,300	959
1940	1,743,987	592	337,460	146	138,760	54	409,560	92	275,000	8	118,000	85,000	----	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	3,107,787	1,092
1941	2,040,618	642	352,840	150	154,580	60	444,260	117	325,000	8	148,000	85,000	10,000	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	3,560,298	1,177
1942	2,219,947	876	334,740	148	171,005	66	454,375	127	350,000	8	248,000	90,000	20,000	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	3,886,967	1,225
1943	2,089,262	972	327,920	155	187,440	68	434,090	129	370,000	8	173,068	90,000	20,000	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	3,791,712	1,332
1944	2,497,862	882	355,759	129	219,751	65	533,953	121	370,000	8	198,000	95,000	20,000	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	4,290,325	1,306
1945	2,542,200	912	368,000	131	213,000	62	521,665	114	500,000	8	198,000	85,000	20,000	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	4,457,905	1,227
1946	3,062,405	962	370,700	149	275,276	72	542,100	113	500,000	10	525,000	150,000	20,000	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	5,445,481	1,308
1947	3,545,060	995	424,925	192	349,100	131	791,482	129	500,000	14	370,000	125,000	20,000	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	6,547,567	1,463
1948	3,619,700	951	424,925	180	500,600	113	750,000	154	1,000,000	16	300,000	95,000	20,000	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	6,711,625	1,416
1949	3,820,271	964	781,800	211	541,500	117	897,375	149	979,400	17	300,000	95,000	24,000	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	7,429,346	1,458
1950	4,170,120	1,009	851,228	224	751,398	139	1,020,736	166	1,000,000	18	300,000	95,000	25,000	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	8,219,482	1,576
1951	4,355,180	1,014	929,360	239	790,000	151	1,102,660	173	1,000,000	20	270,000	85,500	22,500	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	8,555,180	1,597
1952	4,815,483	1,010	1,027,010	239	866,300	151	1,172,750	174	1,000,040	20	270,000	85,500	22,500	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	9,259,543	1,594
1953	4,880,812	1,011	1,052,909	239	869,300	151	1,235,107	179	1,000,000	20	270,000	85,500	22,500	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	9,416,128	1,600
1954	4,810,272	1,002	1,100,000	244	901,721	151	1,264,800	188	1,000,000	21	270,000	90,000	22,500	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	9,459,293	1,606
1955	4,815,636	971	1,123,900	238	897,300	144	1,249,100	190	1,000,000	21	260,000	90,000	25,000	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	9,360,936	1,564
1956	5,143,064	973	1,238,475	247	1,054,932	158	1,402,339	192	1,006,678	21	300,000	90,000	25,000	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	10,360,508	1,591
1957	5,310,993	1,007	1,287,547	256	1,067,387	158	1,487,100	204	1,067,481	24	300,000	90,000	27,500	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	10,627,608	1,649
1958	6,217,345 8/	1,063 8/	1,329,455 7/	236 7/	1,267,000	162	1,715,000	221	1,306,000	25	320,000	90,000	27,500	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	12,272,500	1,710
1959	6,748,300	1,091	1,397,256	236	1,290,300	171	1,878,635	223	1,367,900	25	320,000	90,000	30,000	106,800	15	60,000	2	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	13,289,191	1,763
1960	7,159,890	1,147	1,450,000	245	1,455,400	180	1,981,300	238	1,619,400	28	350,000	90,000	30,000	106,800	18	60,000	2	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	14,302,790	1,858
1961	8,132,800	1,171	1,589,800	247	1,780,200	208	2,172,700	265	1,722,200	29	400,000	90,000	35,000	112,800	17	60,600	2	----	--	----	--	----	-----	-----	--	16,986,100	1,940
1962	8,455,000	1,211	1,600,000	247	1,809,200	208	2,347,000	288	1,786,100	31	470,000	90,000	38,000	112,800	19	60,600	2	25,000	1	800,000	4	----	-----	-----	--	17,193,700	2,011
1963	10,074,380	1,253	1,673,360	247	1,966,820	213	2,754,370	319	1,893,910	31	570,000	110,000	----9/	112,800	19	60,600	1	-----	2	679,900	4	15,000	-----	-----	--	19,905,340	2,091
1964	9,726,000	1,276	1,781,040	252	2,119,000	220	3,042,000	331	1,900,000	33	670,000	110,000	-----	112,800	15	50,000	1	-----	--	970,000	9	-----	-----	-----	--	20,498,800	2,137
1965	11,001,800	1,365	1,914,200	255	2,412,800	224	3,910,100	393	2,458,600	36	670,000	110,000	-----	112,800	15	50,000	1	-----	--	1,541,500	10	-----	-----	-----	--	24,081,800	2,299
1966	11,994,700	1,426	2,072,500	268	2,586,200	228	4,100,300	400	2,681,600	38	780,000	125,000	-----	112,800	15	50,000	1	-----	--	1,948,500	10	-----	-----	-----	--	26,351,600	2,384
1967	13,524,100	1,618	2,329,000	293	3,010,500	263	4,648,600	429	4,603,100	54	800,000	125,000	-----	112,800	15	50,000	1	-----	--	2,268,000	11	-----	-----	-----	--	31,471,100	2,894
1968	15,810,968 10/	1,671 10/	2,532,832	308	3,349,323	286	4,422,800	564	5,968,234	59	990,000 11/	125,000	-----	112,800	15	----12/	--12/	-----	--	2,229,643	12	-----	-----	-----	--	37,141,600	2,721

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Annual Appropriations and Authorized Positions

Year	Library of Congress 1/ Amount	Perm. Pos. Items 2/	Copyright Office 3/ Amount	Perm. Pos. Items 2/	Congressional Research 4/ Amount	Perm. Pos. Items 2/	Card Distribution 5/ Amount	Perm. Pos. Items 2/	Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped Amount	Perm. Pos. Items 2/	Books for General Collections Amount	Books for Law Library Amount	Books for Supreme Court Amount	Presidential Papers Amount	Perm. Pos. Items 2/	Preservation of Motion Pictures Amount	Perm. Pos. Items 2/	Revision of Annotated Constitution Amount	Perm. Pos. Items 2/	Special Foreign Currency Program 3/ Amount	Perm. Pos. Items 2/	Alaskan Church Records Amount	Furniture and Furnishings 13/ Amount	Blinds' and Dancers's Procedures Amount	Perm. Pos. Items 2/	TOTAL Amount	Perm. Pos. Items 2/
1969	$18,015,300	1,533	$2,987,800	324	$1,870,000	311	$7,250,000	604	$6,668,000	64	$665,000	$125,000	----	$118,800	15	$ ----	--	$ ----	--	$2,009,000	10	$ ----	----	$ ----	--	$41,712,900	2,861
1970	20,881,000	1,580	3,446,000	332	4,021,000	323	8,025,000	604	7,030,000	72	750,000	140,000	----	136,000	15	----	--	----	--	1,816,000	10	----	----	----	--	46,097,000	2,956
1971	[illegible]	1,630	[illegible]	337	5,033,000	363	[illegible]	615	[illegible]	87	800,000	140,000	----	150,300	15	----	--	110,700	4	[illegible]	10	----	350,000	30,000	3	[illegible]	3,064
1972 (estimate)	34,641,000	2,186	4,956,000	362	6,654,000	372	10,998,000	697	8,591,000	95	1,080,000	175,000	----	----	--	----	--	----	4	2,983,000	11	----	975,000	76,000	4	72,389,000	3,844

1/ From 1939 to 1953 for comparative purposes includes appropriations under the following heads: salaries, Library proper; salaries and expenses, Library buildings; salaries and expenses, union catalogs; general printing and binding, miscellaneous expenses; contingent expenses; purchase/duplication expenses; expenses, Library of Congress Trust Fund Board; motion picture project; security of the collections; penalty mail; Sunday opening, Library proper; Sunday opening, Library buildings.

2/ Includes the full-time equivalent of part-time and temporary positions.

3/ From 1939 to 1953 for comparative purposes includes appropriations under the following heads: salaries, Copyright Office; and printing the catalog of title entries of the Copyright Office.

4/ From 1939 to 1953 for comparative purposes includes appropriations under the following heads: salaries, Legislative Reference; index to State legislation; revision of the Annotated Constitution of the United States of America.

5/ From 1939 to 1953 for comparative purposes includes appropriations under the following heads: salaries, distribution of catalog cards; and printing, catalog cards.

6/ Includes $117,345 comparative transfer of 20 positions from Copyright Office.

7/ Includes $117,345 comparative transfer of 20 positions to Library of Congress.

8/ Transferred to Judiciary Branch.

9/ Includes U. S. Dollar Support personnel only.

10/ Includes comparative transfer of $250,000 from Books for the General Collections; $50,000 and 1 position from Preservation of Motion Pictures.

11/ Includes comparative transfer of $250,000 to Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress.

12/ Includes comparative transfer of $50,000 and 1 position to Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress.

13/ Appropriation transferred to Librarian of Congress from Architect of Capitol.

14/ Includes $377,000 transferred to General Services Administration for space rental.

15/ Includes proposed pay raise supplemental of $[illegible] [House Doc No.].

[illegible]

BUDGET REQUEST: INCREASE OVER 1971

Senator HOLLINGS. You may proceed.

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

I have a brief summary statement which I would like permission to present first before we go into details regarding particular items.

The budget before you requests $72,389,000 for all the operations of the Library, an increase of $18,867,877 over the fiscal 1971 level.

I should like to limit my introductory remarks to several very special items which should help to explain these large increases.

As you know, in the past the requests for increases I have made have been to accommodate the essential growth that this committee has recognized must take place in a large research library. This budget is no exception, but some of the circumstances governing it are unusual.

MANDATORY INCREASES

Almost one-half of the increase—more than $9,795,000—is needed to continue the present level of service, of which the built-in costs, such as salary increases, price escalation, and annualizations, amount to $2,650,000.

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ACQUISITION AND CATALOGING

$7,145,000 is needed to continue a program being successfully carried out since 1966 with great benefit to the Library of Congress and to other libraries and library users, the national program for acquisitions and cataloging. Under this program, important research materials of the world are rapidly acquired and cataloged by the Library and this essential cataloging information is made available for research and education throughout the country. Thus, wasteful duplication in cataloging costs is avoided.

PROGRAM PRIOR FUNDING THROUGH HEW AND PROPOSED DIRECT FUNDING TO LIBRARY

Beginning in fiscal 1966, this program was supported from funds transferred by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, under title IIC of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended. To insure the continuation of the program, it is now proposed that funds for this program be provided directly to the Library at the same level as in fiscal year 1971. A corresponding amount has been deleted from HEW's Office of Education budget request. The request, therefore, does not represent an increased cost to the Government, but is rather a transfer from one section of the Federal budget to another.

Chairman ELLENDER. What is the amount?

Dr. MUMFORD. $7,145,000.

That is for this whole program, the national acquisition and cataloging program.

1971 Committee Report on Office of Education Bill

I should like to mention that in the report of the Senate Committee on Appropriations on funds for the Office of Education for fiscal year 1971, the committee, in speaking of the program, stated:

> Although this committee strongly supports this program it feels that funds for this purpose should be consolidated under a single budget request: (that is, the Library of Congress).

Subsequently, the Office of Management and Budget decided that this program should be removed from the Health, Education, and Welfare budget and funded directly to the Library of Congress.

For these reasons, and based on the Library's basic authority to acquire and catalog materials and distribute cataloging information, I have included the funds in the Library's budget estimates.

Congressional Research Service: Responsibilities Pursuant to 1970 Legislative Reorganization Act

A second unusual item in this budget is an increase of $4,006,000 to permit the Congressional Research Service (formerly the Legislative Reference Service) to begin to meet the responsibilities given it in the 1970 Legislative Reorganization Act and to keep up with the increasing workload. The Legislative Reorganization Act directs the Service to perform several important new tasks and to perform its traditional services in greater depth.

New and Present Positions

A total of 239 new positions were requested, of which 209 were for Congressional Research, itself, and 30 for other Library units to provide direct support for the Congressional Research Service.

Chairman Ellender. What will be the total number you will have in your Congressional Research?

Mr. Jayson. As Dr. Mumford will show you, we are not going to request the full 209. We will be going for 137 which, in addition to those we have on staff, will give us a total of 500 employees.

Senator Hollings. What is the amount you have on staff?

Mr. Jayson. We have 363. We will be asking for 137.

Chairman Ellender. What is the 209 you just mentioned?

Mr. Jayson. The 209 was the original budget request which was reduced by the House. The House gave us 52 out of the 209. We are making an appeal for an additional 85 which will total 137.

Dr. Mumford. Shall I proceed, Mr. Chairman?

Senator Hollings. Please.

General Library Growth Requisite

Dr. Mumford. These two unusual items—the national program for acquisitions and cataloging and the expansion of the Congressional Research Service—together represent an increase of nearly $12 million, or two-thirds of the total increase requested.

I trust that these unusual items that I must include this year will not obscure the need for increases for our day-to-day operations. Many of the important special services could not be successfully performed

unless the general library is able to grow at a reasonable rate. A good library, especially the Library of Congress, must be able to keep pace with the constantly increasing flow of materials.

PROCUREMENT OF FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT: TRANSFER OF AUTHORITY

I should like also to make special note of a fund change. Public Law 91–280 transferred the authority to purchase furniture and equipment for the Library of Congress from the Architect of the Capitol to the Librarian of Congress. This change is reflected in our budget requests.

RESTORATION OF HOUSE REDUCTIONS

I hope that your committee will grant us those items allowed by the House. I would, however, like to request the restoration of certain items. My entire appeal is for funds to implement the Legislative Reorganization Act as it relates to the Congressional Research Service and to the support furnished the Congressional Research Service by other units of the Library.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The House approved funds for the Congressional Research Service that would allow for approximately 52 additional positions and an increase of $137,000 for nonpersonal services. The Director of the Service has asked that I appeal 85 new positions at a cost of $1,235,364, $50,000 for special and temporary services, and approximately $70,000 for other nonpersonal services, totaling $1,355,000.

IMPLEMENTATION OF REORGANIZATION ACT

After serious consideration, the Service believes that it could begin implementation of certain of the activities authorized under the Reorganization Act with a minimum of 137 new positions. It should be pointed out that 37 of the positions are essentially workload positions for the present program.

SERVICE EXPANSION

The remainder of my appeals are based on the proposed expansion of the Congressional Research Service. Under Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress, I would like to appeal 13 of the original request of 30 new positions and $134,000 for non-personal services for the support of the Congressional Research Service. This represents an increase of $253,000 under this appropriation.

BOOKS AND FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

For books for the general collections, I am appealing $33,000 of the $128,000 reduction.

For furniture and furnishings, I am appealing $70,000 of the House reduction of $135,000.

In sum, I am appealing an increase of $1,711,000 for the Congressional Research Service and supporting services under other appropriations to the Library.

We would be happy to answer any questions the committee may have.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let us get to the summary sheet, Dr. Mumford and insert it in the record, the amount requested and what the House allowed. I wish to make clear in my mind what you are appealing.

(The table follows:)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Summary of 1972 Appropriation Request

Appropriation	Amended Budget Request	Allowed by House	Appeal to Senate	Total Request to Senate	Positions Requested	Positions Allowed by House	Positions Appeal to Senate	Positions Total Request to Senate
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	$34,641,000	$33,408,000	$ 253,000	$33,661,000	129 1/	75 1/	13	88 1/
Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office	4,586,000	4,586,000	-----	4,586,000	25	25	--	25
Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service	9,659,000	6,800,000	1,355,000	8,155,000	209	52	85	137
Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards	10,098,000	9,726,750	-----	9,726,750	42	--	--	--
Books for the General Collections	1,090,000	962,000	33,000	995,000	--	--	--	--
Books for the Law Library ...	175,000	156,500	-----	156,500	--	--	--	--
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	8,591,000	8,550,000	-----	8,550,000	8	8	--	8
Salaries and Expenses, Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of the Presidents	-----	-----	-----	-----	-15	-15	--	-15
Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program) ..	2,903,000	2,891,000	-----	2,891,000	1	1	--	1

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Summary of 1972 Appropriation Request

Appropriation	Amended Budget Request	Allowed by House	Appeal to Senate	Total Request to Senate	Positions Requested	Positions Allowed by House	Positions Appeal to Senate	Positions Total Request to Senate
Furniture and Furnishings ...	$ 570,000	$ 435,000	$ 70,000	$ 505,000	--	--	--	--
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Annotated Constitution	-----	-----	-----	-----	--	--	--	--
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents	76,000	76,000	-----	76,000	1	1	--	1
Total	$72,389,000	$67,591,250	$1,711,000	$69,302,250	400	147	98	245

1/ In addition, 428 positions were allowed by the House as part of the $7,145,000 for the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging.

NEW POSITIONS

You originally requested a total of 239 new positions. The House allowed you only 52 of that 239. Is that correct?

Dr. MUMFORD. We made a request for 209 new positions for the Congressional Research Service. The House allowed us 52 new positions in this appropriation.

Senator HOLLINGS. Then you say you are only appealing 85?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; plus 13 new positions in other parts of the Library that provide support for the Congressional Research Service.

Senator HOLLINGS. So, that is not 85 but 98.

Dr. MUMFORD. The 13 positions come under the appropriation Library of Congress salaries and expenses rather than Congressional Research Service.

Senator HOLLINGS. I am trying to get to the exact number——

Mr. JAYSON. Mr. Chairman, may I clarify that?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes.

Mr. JAYSON. The original request of the Legislative Reference Service, now the Congressional Research Service, itself, as distinguished from the Library proper, was 209 positions.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right. I will start with 209.

Mr. JAYSON. The Library proper, because of the increase in CRS staff, felt there was impact on its services which would require 30 additional positions in the original request making an overall total 239. The House disallowed that 30 under salaries and expenses—LC and only gave CRS 52 new positions.

Now, in our appeal, we are seeking 85 additional for CRS, itself, and the Library proper is seeking 13 positions based on impact.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thirteen of the 30?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes; that would give CRS a total of 137 new positions for 1972, 52 plus 85.

IMPLEMENTATION OF REORGANIZATION ACT AND WORKLOAD INCREASE

Senator HOLLINGS. Now, Mr. Jayson, will you elaborate on that?

You started out with that 209. How can you cut back to the 137, or how do you arrive at the 137 rather than 209 now?

Mr. JAYSON. The 209 positions, as I will explain later, were based on implementing the Reorganization Act in all of its aspects. It would get us started on a first-year program with respect to all the responsibilities and services that were authorized in the act.

The House Appropriations Committee allowed only 37 positions which was a 10-percent increase in present staff, matching a 10-percent workload increase that we had last year, leaving in the eyes of some Members in the House no positions to implement the Reorganization Act.

When the bill came on the floor, the Members who had sponsored the Reorganization Act, principally the members of the Rules Committee, Congressmen Sisk, Smith, and others, felt that this would frustrate the purposes of the Reorganization Act if CRS was cut to that extent. They ultimately, after talking to Chairman Mahon and Subcommittee Chairman Andrews, amended the bill on the floor so

as to permit us 52 positions with the understanding that we could go back for a supplemental later on in the year.

Now, we feel that the 37 positions that were recommended by the committee, as distinct from what the House later did on the floor was really a workload figure, leaving only 15 additional positions which resulted from floor amendment, to implement the act. The total that the House approved was 52.

We feel that to really implement the act meaningfully and as a minimum, we need at least 100 positions, as I will explain later, plus the 37 for workload, making 137. Even under that figure, what we would have to do is actually to cut back on various aspects of the new responsibilities under the Reorganization Act and begin with a much smaller beginning.

Let me illustrate the principal aspects.

Indepth Assistance to All Committees

For example, under the Reorganization Act, one of the basic thrusts was for us to provide in-depth committee assistance to all committees of both Houses. If we do that, we believe we would have to have additional staff totaling 209 people. We feel by cutting back we can be selective the first year, start with some committees. That is the reason why we reduced them.

Salaries and Expenses: Justifications

Senator Hollings. The first item is the main Library head, salaries and expenses, for which an amended estimate in the amount of $34,641,000 has been submitted—a net increase of $11,771,086 over the adjusted 1971 appropriation. I ask that pages 5–21 of the justifications be inserted in the record at this point.

(The justifications follow:)

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1971 Regular Bill		$21,573,100
Transferred to General Services Administration for Space Rental		- 377,086
Proposed supplementals due to pay increases		+ 1,673,900
1971 Adjusted		22,869,914
1972 Estimate	$33,120,000	
Proposed amendment due to pay increase	1,521,000	34,641,000
Net Increase		+11,771,086

Analysis of Increases and Decreases

Decreases

1. One position ..... - $ 15,305

The Library dropped one GS-12 position, Assistant Chief, Buildings and Grounds Division, when the Architect of the Capitol established the Resident Engineer position in the Library.

Increases

1. Ingrades and reallocations ..... + $ 456,191

Funds are requested to cover within grade increases and reallocations as follows:

Salaries	$424,435
Personnel benefits	31,756
	$456,191

Ingrades and reallocations (continued)

To absorb this amount would mean the equivalent of approximately forty positions could not be filled.

2. One extra day salary costs ..... + $ 80,211

Funds are requested to cover cost of salaries in 1972 for the extra work day as follows:

Salaries	$74,708
Personnel benefits	5,503
	$80,211

3. Annualization of the increase in health benefit costs ..... + 35,000

This action is necessary to provide for annualization of the increase in employee health benefit insurance costs which are payable by the Library. The increase was effective January 11, 1971; funds for the period January 11 - June 30 are being requested in the fiscal 1971 supplemental request.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

4. Annualization of pay increases ..... + $ 566,829

This request is necessary to provide for annualization of the 1971 pay raises effective in October and November 1970 for Wage Board employees and on January 11, 1971, for General Schedule employees; from the effective date through June 30, funds have been requested in the fiscal 1971 supplemental requests.

	General Schedule	Wage Board	Total
Salaries	$499,546	$27,761	$527,307
Personnel benefits	37,441	2,081	39,522
	$536,987	$29,842	$566,829

5. Annualization of increased costs of the General Services Administration guard services at the Navy Yard Annex ..... + 12,000

6. Accident compensation - reimbursement to Bureau of Employees' Compensation ... + 8,697

The Library's reimbursement to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation for benefits and other payments for fiscal year 1970 exceeded the amount budgeted for those purposes in 1969 as follows:

Available	$ 3,200
Cost	11,897
	$ 8,697

7. The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging ..... + $ 7,145,000

This request is an increase in the 1972 Budget for the Legislative Branch; however, there is a corresponding decrease in the Office of Education appropriation, Libraries and Educational Communications (09-40-0212-0-1-608) under activity 4, Cataloging by the Library of Congress (see pp. 449-450 Budget of the United States Appendix 1972). The purpose of the program is to acquire and catalog for the Library of Congress, and for other research libraries in the United States, all library materials from foreign countries which are needed for scholarly research.

New positions requested (428):

1 GS-16; 1 GS-15; 10 GS-14; 10 GS-13; 39 GS-12; 111 GS-11; 6 GS-10; 70 GS-9; 11 GS-8; 73 GS-7; 16 GS-6; 37 GS-5; 23 GS-4; 8 GS-3; 5 GS-2; 7 WG .	$4,758,997
Salary for two extra days	37,100
Contribution to health benefits	45,754
Group life insurance	23,700
Contribution to retirement	335,778
Total personnel costs	$5,201,329

The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (continued)

Non-personal service costs $1,943,671

For travel, transportation, communications, printing, supplies, books and library materials, and other non-personal service costs.

$7,145,000

8. New positions requested (99) ..... + $ 1,050,472

Processing Department (25)

To catalog an additional 6,000 motion picture film strip titles (4)

4 GS-9	$ 41,880
Contribution to health insurance .	400
Group life insurance	207
Contribution to retirement	2,932
	$ 45,419

New positions requested (continued)

Processing Department (continued)

To achieve and maintain currency in the preparation and distribution of MARC II tapes (14)

1 GS-11; 2 GS-8; 8 GS-6; 3 GS-4 ..	$112,023
Contribution to health insurance .	1,400
Group life insurance	556
Contribution to retirement	7,842
	$121,821

To apply standard book classification (Class K) to legal materials (4)

1 GS-9; 1 GS-7; 1 GS-5; 1 GS-3 ...	$ 31,514
Contribution to health insurance .	400
Group life insurance	156
Contribution to retirement	2,206
	$ 34,276

New positions requested (continued)

Processing Department (continued)

To record change in bibliographic records (3)

2 GS-5; 1 GS-4	$ 20,078
Contribution to health insurance .	300
Group life insurance	99
Contribution to retirement	1,405
	$ 21,882

Total Processing Department ..... $ 223,398

Reference Department (24)

To provide additional capabilities in reference and circulation services, and to organize increasing amount of material to make it readily available to readers (24)

1 GS-13; 1 GS-12; 8 GS-11; 2 GS-9; 2 GS-7; 1 GS-6; 7 GS-5; 1 GS-4; 1 GS-3	$239,844
Contribution to health insurance .	2,400
Group life insurance	1,187
Contribution to retirement	16,789

Total Reference Department 260,220

New positions requested (continued)

Law Library (7)

To meet increased demands for broader coverage in legal reference and research services, and to assist in acquiring and organizing additional material for the collections (7)

6 GS-13; 1 GS-4	$112,768	
Contribution to health insurance .	700	
Group life insurance	558	
Contribution to retirement	7,894	
Total Law Library		$ 121,920

Administrative Department (23)

To meet increased workload in Management Services (2)

1 GS-13; 1 GS-7	$ 26,343	
Contribution to health insurance .	200	
Group life insurance	130	
Contribution to retirement	1,844	
	$ 28,517	

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New positions requested (continued)

Administrative Department (continued)

To improve material management and supply services (4)

1 GS-14; 1 GS-12; 1 GS-7; 1 GS-6	$ 52,164
Contribution to health insurance	400
Group life insurance	258
Contribution to retirement	3,651
	$ 56,473

To meet increased workload from the operation of rental space (5)

1 GS-9; 4 GS-5	$ 38,222
Contribution to health insurance	500
Group life insurance	189
Contribution to retirement	2,676
	$ 41,587

New positions requested (continued)

Administrative Department (continued)

To meet workload in the Building Planning Office and in the Personnel Office (2)

1 GS-12; 1 GS-8	$ 24,533
Contribution to health insurance .	200
Group life insurance	121
Contribution to retirement	1,717
	$ 26,571

To expand essential preservation activities (10)

1 GS-12; 1 GS-9; 1 GS-7; 2 GS-6; 1 GS-5; 1 GS-4; 1 WB-123; 1 WP-8; 1 WG-4 .	$ 88,061
Contribution to health insurance .	1,000
Group life insurance	437
Contribution to retirement	6,165
	$ 95,663

Total Administrative Department ..... $ 248,811

New positions requested (continued)

To refinance positions currently funded from project overhead (17)

1 GS-12; 2 GS-11; 1 GS-9; 3 GS-7; 1 GS-6; 4 GS-5; 1 GS-4; 1 WP-16; 1 WP-13; and 2 WG-3	$149,179	
Contribution to health insurance	1,700	
Group life insurance	738	
Contribution to retirement	10,442	
Total refinanced positions		$ 162,059

Office of the Librarian (3)

To meet increasing workload in the Offices of Information, Exhibits, and Publications (3)

3 GS-9	$ 31,410	
Contribution to health insurance	300	
Group life insurance	155	
Contribution to retirement	2,199	
Total Office of the Librarian		34,064
		$1,050,472

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

9. Travel ..... + $ 3,000

The cost of regular travel and travel to attend professional meetings has increased as a result of higher authorized per diem rates for travelers. The 1971 base of $12,500 would be increased to $15,500, or an increase of 14 percent.

10. Replacement of one medium sedan automobile ..... + 4,000

The purpose of this request is to replace the Library's official passenger automobile which is six years old, and has been driven over 50,000 miles. The replacement standards of GSA permit the replacement of the vehicles of this age and mileage. The cost of maintaining the present vehicle is increasing steadily and it is now desirable to replace it.

11. Printing, publications ..... + 103,000

This request is needed to cover $14,000 for higher costs on existing work; $18,000 is needed to publish works deferred for lack of funds; $30,000 is needed to publish guides, catalogs, and checklists of the American Revolution Bicentennial; and $41,000 is needed to publish guides to the official publications of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

12. Rental of space ..... + $ 377,086

In fiscal year 1971 the Library transferred $377,086 to the General Services Administration for rental of 122,200 square feet of storage and office space, which reduced the base available to the Library by that amount. Therefore, the Library requests an increase of $377,086 which will restore the base available to $604,000. It is estimated that $500,000 will be needed to lease up to 100,000 square feet of additional office space, and the balance is needed for maintenance cost associated with existing occupied leased space.

13. Rental of equipment ..... + 354,251

Approximately $100,000 of the increase is needed to maintain the Library's central computer system at its present level of power. The balance of $254,251 of the increase is needed to carry out the expansion of the automated activities of the Library as proposed for 1972.

14. Automation studies ..... + $ 578,486

Bibliographic application of Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC) - increase of $337,687

There are three program areas of expansion proposed in 1972: (1) to expand the development of bibliographic authority files; (2) expansion of programming and systems design leading to computer production of book catalogs; and (3) application of automated techniques to the Process Information File.

Related computer applications including Congressional Research Service and Copyright Office - increase of $240,799

It is proposed to expand and strengthen the Library's Congressional Research applications; to complete design and installation of an accounting and workload system for the Copyright Office; to continue development of automated management information systems; and to complete an automated system to produce directories and bibliographies in technical fields such as science and technology.

15. Preservation of library materials ..... + $ 273,000

Restoration and preservation of books, manuscripts, etc. - increase of $107,500

The increase is needed because of higher binding costs, and larger quantities of deteriorating bindings, increases in serials to bind, and increases in the general publishing of paper bound volumes which require a protective library binding.

Preservation of deteriorating books, newspapers, etc., by microreproduction - increase of $145,500

The increase is needed to in rease the microfilming of brittle books by 10,000 volumes more per year ($100,000), and $45,500 for price increases and to microfilm more deteriorating newspaper and serials.

Preservation of sound recordings - increase of $20,000

The increase requested is needed to more rapidly convert deteriorating phonograph discs to permanent tape form. In addition, the increase will offset increasing costs of salaries and supplies.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

16. Preservation of deteriorating motion picture films and other photographic media ..... + $ 245,000

The increase of funding is needed to increase the rate of conversion of motion picture film to 3 million feet per year. A more rapid conversion rate is necessary because old nitrate film is deteriorating faster than it can be converted and saved with existing funds.

17. Impact of the expansion of the Congressional Research Service ..... + 494,168

New positions to meet the added workload (30)

1 GS-11; 4 GS-9; 3 GS-7; 1 GS-6; 11 GS-5; 6 GS-4; 2 WG-5; 2 WG-3	$227,414
Contribution to health insurance	3,000
Group life insurance	1,275
Contribution to retirement	15,919
	$247,608
Computer related hardware and software leasing	227,360
Increased telephone costs	19,200
	$494,168

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

Impact of the expansion of the Congressional Research Service (continued)

These increases are requested to provide the supporting services in administrative support, reference and law library support, and to handle expanded acquisition activities. Additional computer systems support, particularly for on-line computer terminals is anticipated.

Total increases	+ $11,786,391
Net increases	+ $11,771,086

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ACQUISITION AND CATALOGING

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. Mumford, for the national program for acquisition and cataloging, you are requesting a total of $7,145,000, and 428 new positions, and from the justification I understand this is an activity for which funding has been transferred from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. This is your first request for appropriations under the Library of Congress budget and accounts for most of the increase in your request for salaries and expenses.

Are these 428 positions already filled?

Dr. MUMFORD. The majority of them are.

Mr. WELSH. Mr. Chairman, 416 people are on board.

Senator HOLLINGS. 416 are on board right now?

Mr. WELSH. We currently have a number of vacancies. We have had as many as 428 at one time.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are additional positions for this activity being requested for the fiscal 1972?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir.

OVERSEAS PERSONNEL

Senator HOLLINGS. Where are the overseas positions located?

Mr. WELSH. There is one American in Rio, one American in Nairobi, and one in Indonesia. There are three more. There is one in Florence.

Chairman ELLENDER. Do you have one In Vienna?

Mr. WELSH. No, sir; we do not.

Dr. MUMFORD. We have an American in Wiesbaden.

Mr. WELSH. Tokyo, Wiesbaden, Florence, Nairobi, Djakarta, and Rio.

Senator HOLLINGS. Djakarta, also?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. For the Processing Department, you are requesting 25 new positions. What are they for and how much money is involved?

Dr. MUMFORD. In the light of the action of the House, and after reviewing our requirements, while all of these positions requested are badly needed, we have reduced that request to 18.

I would like to ask Mr. Welsh to elaborate on the positions.

Mr. WELSH. There are three categories, sir. The first is a request for four catalogers for a total cost of $45,000. These four would catalog an additional 6,000 motion picture and film strip titles.

The second category is for 14 positions at an annual cost of $129,000. These people would be involved in a program to achieve and maintain currency in the preparation and distribution of MARC tape, magnetic tape, a technique we now use to produce and distribute some of our cataloging copy.

Senator HOLLINGS. The third category?

Mr. WELSH. I made a mistake.

There are only two categories. We eliminated the third category.

Dr. MUMFORD. The others have been deleted. We are not appealing to this committe for restoration of them.

Senator HOLLINGS. The House eliminated those 24 positions in the reference department; is that right?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir, they eliminated seven. They allowed 17.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. For the reference department, you are requesting an increase of 17 positions. What is the current number of positions in the Reference Department?

Dr. MUMFORD. There are 544 positions currently authorized in this appropriation for the reference department.

MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

Senator HOLLINGS. How many of these new positions would be assigned to the manuscript division? How much money is involved?

Dr. MUMFORD. The original request for fiscal year 1972 includes 10 positions for the great Americans program in the manuscript division, at a cost of some $122,000 plus personnel benefits. On the basis of the action by the House, we have reviewed priorities and feel that the program could be started with only five positions. These would cost about $65,000 plus personnel benefits.

PAPERS OF GREAT AMERICANS

Senator HOLLINGS. Explain the objectives of this new program to organize and microfilm the papers of great Americans. Whose papers do you contemplate preserving under this program?

Dr. MUMFORD. The objectives are to arrange, index, and prepare for microfilming the manuscript collections of personal papers of a number of prominent Americans. Similar work has been done for 23 Presidents whose papers are in the Library of Congress. A study of the history of the United States cannot be limited to the Presidents, so we are requesting staff to arrange and index the papers of other prominent Americans who did not attain the Presidency.

The early phase of this program would concentrate on collections that document the national history of the United States, from the Revolutionary War to the mid-19th century. The following are specific examples of collections that would be indexed in the next few years:

Benjamin Franklin, diplomat (1706–1790).
Alexander Hamilton, Cabinet Officer (1755–1804).
Gouverneur Morris, Diplomat (1752–1816).
Robert Morris, congressional leader (1734–1806).
Nathanael Greene, military leader (1742–1786).
Benjamin Tappan, judge and antislavery leader (1773–1857).

A valuable byproduct of the presidential papers program has been the recording of presidential index information on computer tapes. It is hoped that this information already collected can be brought together with the subsequent information that will result from the proposed work on the papers of other great Americans, so as to produce eventually a large, overall computerized index of the holdings of the Library's manuscript collections. Such an index would form a resource guide of inestimable national value.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are these new positions, in effect, transfers from the appropriation, "Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of Presidents"? Are the same personnel involved, in other words?

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, these are new positions in this appropriation, but the type of work involved is quite similar to that performed for the presidential papers. The appropriation for "Organizing and Microfilming the Papers of the Presidents" is ending this fiscal year; no new funds are being requested in fiscal year 1972. That appropriation originally authorized 15 positions, of which only 11 are now filled, but this new program would have had only 10 positions. We had expected to retain 10 of the former staff because their experience is directly applicable to the new program. We shall now reduce the number to five.

Senator HOLLINGS. As this project gets underway, do you have any estimate of what your personnel requirements might be in subsequent years?

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, there is a great quantity of manuscript material in our collections, but we have planned to concentrate on only the most significant collections. A staff of five could arrange and index some 30,000 pieces a year. If we found that the work was going well and was greatly beneficial to researchers, we might ask for an additional five people in 2 or 3 years.

LAW LIBRARY

Senator HOLLINGS. The next item is the request for seven additional positions for the Law Library, an increase of $121,000 for fiscal 1972.

What is the current appropriation?

Dr. MUMFORD. About 78 positions; around $1 million.

Mr. KENYON. Seventy-eight positions; a little over $1 million.

Dr. MUMFORD. Here again, Mr. Chairman, we have reduced the request from seven to four.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FACILITIES OF THE LAW LIBRARY

Senator HOLLINGS. The committee has a letter, I believe, from Mr. George Freeman, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the Citizens for the Law Library of Congress which supports a request for additional staff which we will insert in the record at this time.

Can you give the committee the details of this proposed new 3-year program?

(The information follows:)

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

1155 East 60th, Chicago, Illinois 60637 Telephone (312) 493-0533

April 28, 1971

Appropriations for the Law Library of Congress
for the Fiscal Year Beginning July, 1971

Dear Senator Ellender:

During the two-year period from 1968 through early 1970, this Committee of the American Bar Association, at the direction of that Association, held a number of meetings with Mr. L. Quincy Mumford, the Librarian of Congress, and Lewis Coffin, Esquire, the Law Librarian of Congress, and the members of their staff to review the level of services offered by the Law Library of Congress to the Congress, the entire Federal Government, the law schools of the nation and the Bar generally in its collecting, digesting and interpreting foreign law. The Law Library of Congress is the only place in the nation where the attempt is made to collect systematically and make available the laws of all nations. The Law Library provides these services by (1) collecting both past and current legal publications of foreign law and (2) having trained experts in the laws and language of these foreign countries available at the Library for translation, interpretation and analysis of these publications and for consultation by members of Congress and other governmental authorities on particular legal problems arising under the laws of these foreign countries.

The results of our study are summarized in the report of our Committee to the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association in February of 1970, a copy of which is enclosed. At its mid-winter meeting in Atlanta, Georgia on February 24, 1970, the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association unanimously adopted the proposed recommendations upon a favorable recommendation of the Board of Governors of the Association. Through these resolutions, the American Bar Association urges the Congress to provide the additional funds necessary for the Library (1) to hire sufficient additional legal personnel to remedy the current deficiencies in coverage of foreign law and (2) to expand the Library program for systematic collection and indexing of all significant publications of all of the countries.

Last spring, the Congress in acting on funding of the Title II-C program of the Higher Education Act of 1965, took a first step toward implementing the second recommendation by increasing the appropriation for the comprehensive world-wide publications collection program.

It is my understanding that in the next few days your Committee will be called upon to consider appropriations for the Library of Congress for the fiscal year beginning in July of 1971. This will include a request for $122,000 in annual appropriations for the hiring of six legal specialists and one clerk to expand the Law Library coverage to international and comparative law, Greek law, Israeli law, Indian (Hindi) law, Indonesian law and Vietnamese law. Additional appropriations of $35,000 are also requested by the Law Library, $10,000 of which is ear-marked for adjustment for the impact of the reorganization of the legislative reference section and $25,000 to supplement the foreign law collection, primarily in these new areas. Since these additions to the staff and to the books would be a further step in implementing the program recommended by the American Bar Association to the Library, we respectfully urge their favorable consideration by you on behalf of the American Bar Association for the reasons set forth in detail in the enclosed report. In our opinoin, this will substantially increase the ability of the Law Library of Congress to be of service to the Congress and the country.

Respectfully yours,

George C. Freeman, Jr.

Senator Allen J. Ellender
U. S. Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

205/334
Enclosure

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE
ON FACILITIES OF THE LAW LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

RECOMMENDATION

The Standing Committee on Facilities of the Law Library of Congress recommends adoption of the following resolutions:

RESOLVED that since (1) the Library of Congress is the only institution in the United States with a program for collecting, digesting and interpreting the laws of all other nations, and (2) the Library presently does not have sufficient personnel and additional legal publications to provide comprehensive coverage because of insufficient funds, the American Bar Association urges that Congress provide the additional annual $380,000 which would be sufficient for this purpose.

RESOLVED FURTHER that since (1) the Library of Congress is the only institution in the United States with a program for systematic collection and indexing of all publications of all other countries, (2) the availability of such information is of vital importance to various branches of Government and of valuable assistance to the nation at large, (3) while the Library is presently covering 40 nations in its comprehensive publication collection program, it is unable to include the approximately 60 nations remaining because the full amount of $11 million authorized by Congress for this program has not been appropriated and (4) the full amount could be provided by an additional appropriation of approximately Six Million Dollars for fiscal 1970, the American Bar Association urges that the expansion of the Library of Congress's comprehensive publications collection program to include all nations is in the national interest.

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Standing Committee on Facilities of the Law Library of Congress is authorized to urge the substance of the foregoing

63-065 O—71——9

resolutions upon the proper Committees of Congress.

REPORT

One of the most vital services offered by the Law Library of Congress to the Congress, the entire Federal Government, the law schools of the nation and the Bar generally is in its collecting, digesting and interpreting foreign law. Although several of the major national law schools have important collections of the foreign law of particular countries such as Great Britain and the Soviet Union, the Law Library of Congress is the only place in the nation where the attempt is made to collect systematically and make available the laws of all nations. This very important service to the Government and the Bar was initiated with help of the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library of Congress many years ago.

The Law Library of Congress provides these services by (1) collecting both the past and current legal publications of foreign countries and (2) having trained experts in the laws and language of these foreign countries available at the Library for translation, interpretation and analysis of these publications and for consultation by members of Congress and other governmental authorities on particular legal problems arising under the laws of these foreign countries.

The full implementation of this outstanding program has been limited, however, because of insufficient funds. The program has also been handicapped by other factors such as the unavailability of printed material and the difficulties in finding lawyers, or legal scholars, who are both knowledgeable in the laws of a particular foreign country and fluent in its language and in English.

(1) Foreign Law Experts and Foreign Legal Material. -- At present there are 24 experts in foreign law on the staff of the Law Library of Congress. Each expert is trained in the law of the countries that he is assigned to cover. In addition, he is knowledgeable in their language and in English. He advises the Library in the acquisition of past publications of that country collected through the Library's comprehensive publications collections program. He prepares a digest in

English of the more significant publications. He thus keeps abreast of the latest trends in the law of the country. The foreign law expert is available for consultation by members of Congress and their staffs and by other agencies of the Federal Government. In addition, the Law Library Staff have also been willing to consult with the faculties of the nation's law schools and members of the Bar generally to the extent that this does not interfere with their primary obligations to members of the Congress.

The Law Library currently provides expert foreign law coverage for the great majority of the countries in Europe, Latin America, the Near East and the Soviet Union. But there are a number of countries in the Middle East, Africa and Asia where this service is not available. Lack of funds is the principal reason, though the shortage of trained personnel is also an important factor.

Your Committee are also of the view that where trained foreign law experts can be obtained by the Library of Congress only from foreign nationals who are outside the United States, they should be able to obtain priority in the granting of immigration visas under Sections 1153(a)(3) or (a)(6) of Title 8 of the United State Code as "members of the professions" or as persons capable of performing specified skilled labor "for which a shortage of employable and willing persons exists in the United States".

Additional funds should be made available to the Library to employ the additional personnel needed to provide legal experts in laws of the various countries currently not covered. In many instances it will be possible to provide this service on a regional basis through review and interpretation of the law of several nations by a single individual. In view of the growing importance of international law, the Law Library should also add a special division on this subject. A list of the additional positions suggested by the Law Librarian is included in his attached letter. The estimated additional annual cost of fully staffing the foreign law division of the Law Library of Congress is approximately $280,000.

The Law Library obtains a substantial portion of current foreign legal publications from two general collection programs for the entire Library of Congress, the "P.L. 480 program" and the "Title 2(c) program". These are summarized in the Law Librarian's attached report and the Title 2(c) program is described in part 2 of this report. In addition, Congress includes a special appropriation for acquisitions by the Law Library in the annual appropriation of the Library of Congress. For fiscal 1970, this amount is $140,000. These special funds are used to supplement the collection of current legal publications in foreign countries not covered by the Library of Congress's comprehensive collection programs, to purchase past foreign legal publications and to aid the Law Library's law experts to maintain contacts with lawyers, jurists and book dealers in the foreign countries to which they are assigned.

The Law Librarian has advised the Committee that the present appropriation is not sufficient to permit him to acquire all presently known and needed publications or to permit the optimum development of liaison between the Library's foreign law experts and their contemporaries abroad. He estimates that an additional $100,000 a year would enable the Law Library to carry out both objectives. Your Committee is well aware of the need for effecting economies in government but urges that the need for comprehensive knowledge of foreign law rates high national priority in peacetime and even higher priority in national crises. Only through an orderly, well-financed continuing program can we have available for the Government and the nation the expert knowledge that may be critical on an hour's notice.

(2) Collection of Current Publications. -- The Library of Congress acquires many current legal publications through comprehensive programs by the entire Library designed to acquire copies of every significant new publication in each foreign country. These programs are summarized in the attached letter of the Law Librarian. There are 40 countries currently covered by these collection programs. They are shown in the attached world map. But it should also be noted that there are over 60 foreign countries not presently covered. The more important countries not covered include most of

the countries of the Middle East, South and Central America, North and Western Africa and the Far East, Poland, Hungary, Rumania, Greece, Turkey and Spain. In most, but not every instance, the reason for lack of such coverage has been lack of funds rather than censorship, export bans or other restrictions imposed by the foreign government. However, the acquisition of legal materials from many of these countries, and from some now covered by existing programs, does require ingenuity, perseverance, and the cultivation of special sources of information and help. It is, indeed, an art rather than a routine, and therefore more costly than might be supposed.

It is readily apparent that having one place in the United States where information on every other nation is systematically collected and available in understandable form on short notice is of vital importance to this country. In our present world, technological advance has virtually eliminated distance as a significant factor in world affairs. We are within hours of every country on the globe. America is being inexorably drawn closer to many nations on every continent in political and military matters. In the economic sphere, the day of a world market is almost at hand. Information collected through these programs by the Library of Congress can be of great value and assistance to the Congress and the other branches of Government, and to the universities and the Bar at large, in peacetime. This information is of crucial importance to our State Department and the defense establishment in times of international crisis.

The principal means of financing the Library's acquisition program has been under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The total sums made available to date for this program have been:

fiscal year	authorized	appropriated
1966	$ 5,000,000	$ 300,000
1967	6,315,000	3,000,000
1968	7,770,000	5,000,000
1969	6,000,000	5,500,000
1970*	11,100,000	*
1971	11,100,000	-----

* $4,500,000 Interim level pending action on HEW Appropriation Bill

In fiscal 1970, however, because the Appropriation bill for this program has not been enacted, the Library is currently operating at the reduced level of $4,500,000, which is substantially below the $11,100,000 needed to enable the Library to cover the entire world effectively through this program.

Since these comprehensive acquisition programs require maintenance of channels, the effect of these temporary cut-backs for even one or two years may seriously handicap the acquisitions program for many years to come. In addition, much of the material which will not be collected next year cannot be obtained in later years. In a world where ready access to information is often of crucial importance, denying ourselves an effective comprehensive world-wide information collection program could have serious consequences at some future date.

The above recommendations were formulated after a series of meetings during the past two years with Mr. L. Quincy Mumford, the Librarian of Congress, Mr. Lewis Coffin, the Law Librarian of Congress, and the members of their Staffs, but the ultimate recommendations and conclusions expressed in this Report are those of the Committee, which believe that they will materially aid the Library of Congress in serving Congress and the nation.

Respectfully Submitted,

Catherine Anagnost
Charlotte C. Dunnebacke
Maurice H. Merrill
Charles S. Murphy
John T. Subak
George Joseph Vining
George C. Freeman, Jr., Chairman

February, 1970

Dr. MUMFORD. I will summarize it briefly.

The basis of that request was the fact that we have not covered a number of areas of the world in law. We try to acquire foreign law from every country and to have someone on the staff who can help provide service to the Congress and to the rest of the Government because the Law Library is the only agency in the Government that has a very extensive collection of foreign law.

The facilities committee of the American Bar Association strongly recommended that we undertake, and we realize, the need for this, broader coverage to include those areas that we were not covering.

Mr. Kenyon, Acting Law Librarian, can elaborate on that, if you wish.

Senator HOLLINGS. Can you tell us about the size of the staff you anticipate and then after the 3 years the buildup, what is contemplated?

Mr. KENYON. The plan is a 3-year program to add 15 legal specialists to cover major areas where we have gaps, plus five supporting personnel.

FOREIGN LAW

The other part of the program is to increase funds for books for the Law Library in the amount of approximately $100,000. Our requests would be over a 3-year period.

Chairman ELLENDER. Is this work carried on separately from your regular library?

Mr. KENYON. No; this is our essential service. In the main, we are the foreign, international and comparative legal research service to Congress.

This year, we have pruned back our request to just four legal specialists which we feel are the most critical in providing legal expertise along with language proficiency.

Chairman ELLENDER. Do these books come to you transcribed?

Mr. KENYON. No, sir; most of them are in the vernacular language, of the country in which the book is issued. Our legal experts have to search out the law, analyze it, interpret it, and also translate it. They also have to be proficient in English, as well.

Chairman ELLENDER. Who uses that? Who comes there and gets that information?

Mr. KENYON. We have a tremendous number of requests from Congress for studies and reports. We are used quite extensively by the Federal agencies and the courts.

Chairman ELLENDER. From Congress, you say?

Mr. KENYON. From Congress and various committees.

Chairman ELLENDER. To learn about laws from——

Mr. KENYON. For example, many times in drafting laws, we will receive with respect to laws of other countries requests on the preventive detention laws of the major countries of the world, or dates stamping of food, or gun control, or the laws on elections in other capitals.

Senator HOLLINGS. I can see under the State Department over the years a collection of legal documents from several countries. We are not duplicating anything?

Mr. KENYON. No, sir; they use our collection as does the Department of Justice and other Federal agencies. Also, the courts use it

quite heavily and the bench and bar as a whole direct many questions to us.

Senator HOLLINGS. The American Bar does not have a facility of this kind?

Mr. KENYON. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do universities as you know have these?

Mr. KENYON. There are several excellent collections but they do not have the comprehensive coverage which is found in the Law Library. Nor do they have the expertise we have in both the law and the language.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you, Mr. Kenyon.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

Dr. Mumford, for the Administrative Department you are requesting 23 new positions, plus refinancing of 17 other positions heretofore funded from various agency and department projects. We will insert pages 124–127 in the record covering the 17 refinancing positions.

Can you explain these project overhead funds?

(The information follows:)

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

To refinance positions currently funded from project overhead

Buildings Management Office, Management Services

2	WG-3	Laborers @ $6,198	$ 12,396

Central Services Division, Management Services

1	GS-11	Printing Specialist	$ 12,615
1	WP-16	Binding and Publications Program Assistant ...	9,776
1	WP-13	Offset Pressman	8,840
3			$ 31,231

Personnel Office

1	GS-12	Position Classification Specialist	$ 15,040
2	GS-7	Personnel Assistants (Staffing Assistants) @ $8,582	17,164
1	GS-6	Employee Development Assistant (Typing)	7,727
1	GS-5	Employee Relations Clerk	6,938
1	GS-5	Personnel Action Clerk	6,938
1	GS-4	Clerk (Typing)	6,202
7			$ 60,009

Exchange and Gift Division

1	GS-11	Assistant Head, European Exchange Section	$ 12,615
1	GS-9	Russian Exchange Specialist	10,470
1	GS-7	West European Exchange Specialist	8,582
2	GS-5	Accessioners @ $6,938	13,876
5			$ 45,543
			$149,179
		Personnel benefits	12,880
17	Positions	.....	$162,059

The Library has been receiving working fund advances from other agencies, which include a 15% charge for overhead, as follows:

	Total Received	Overhead	Staff Paid from Overhead
1969 (actual)	$7,546,000	$984,308	125
1970 (actual)	4,250,000	554,337	75
1971 (estimate)	2,453,000	320,000	36
1972 (estimate)	2,453,000	320,000	36

The above decreases in receipts and available overhead funds resulted from budget reduction in work orders placed by other agencies, mainly the Department of Defense.

These overhead funds have been used primarily to add personnel in those areas that felt an impact from the addition of these projects, principally in units of the Administrative Department and certain other selected areas. Even though the workload in these areas rose steadily year by year, as long as project overhead funds were available, the Library did not ask Congress for additional assistance.

In fiscal year 1969 the Library was able to finance about 125 positions from these funds. Since that time the following reductions have been effected or are planned:

Number of positions funded in 1969	125
Number of positions eliminated through attrition	- 59
Number of positions remaining	66
Source of funding for remaining positions:	
Working fund overhead	36
Appropriated to the Library in fiscal year 1971 ..	13
Request as additional new positions in fiscal year 1972	17
	66

The 17 positions are requested in fiscal year 1972 to finance that portion of the loss which cannot be absorbed without severely damaging normal business operations.

Twelve of the positions requested for 1972 are in the Administrative Department. These positions are in Personnel Office (7), Duplicating Unit (3), and Buildings Management Office (2), and represent only a portion of the losses in these services where workloads continue high despite the reduction in work performed for other agencies.

Five of these positions are in the Exchange and Gift Division, which requests, receives, acknowledges, accessions, and routes about 6,000,000 items annually. The division currently has 41 appropriated positions and cannot perform those tasks, so vital to the programs of the Library of Congress as well as many other libraries and institutions without additional financing.

HOUSE BILL POSITION ALLOWANCES

Dr. MUMFORD. Here again, Mr. Chairman, we have reduced our request to this committee. It covers several areas in the Administrative Department.

I would like to ask Mr. Croxton, the Director of the Department, to speak to that, if I may.

Mr. CROXTON. Of the 23 positions originally requested, only the 16 highest priority positions have been allowed in the House bill. This means that we will be able to handle the positive program for safety and preparedness, to improve our management of materials, to add some police, and to add six of the 10 positions which we feel are badly needed in our preservation program.

REFINANCING POSITIONS

All of the 17 positions for which we are requesting refinancing are all filled. Personnel are already on board. These 17 positions were all allowed by the House. These represent 12 positions of general support service in the Administration Department and five positions in the Processing Department.

Chairman ELLENDER. Did the House give any reasons for cutting you back in their report?

Mr. CROXTON. I was unaware of any. I did not see any.

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir; the report does not give specific reasons with respect to these positions.

Chairman ELLENDER. If you expect us to go to bat for you, you had better make a good case for it because you have some mighty sharp men on the other side of the Capitol.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is why I am trying to put it in the record here at this time and get exactly the reasons and why you are only appealing a certain amount each time you were cut.

In other words, you are not just appealing and saying, "Well, we got so much from the House; we will get so much from the Senate; and then compromise between the two."?

We want to know the actual need and be able to justify it.

Dr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, as I said earlier, all of these positions and all of the funds which we requested were badly needed but we have included in our request to this committee those things which are of the highest priority. We hope that this committee will approve what the House has approved and those positions that we are requesting be restored. We believe we can live within that limit.

The main thing that we are appealing, really the only thing, as I indicated earlier, are positions for the Congressional Research Serice and supporting positions, in addition to what the House has approved. We certainly hope very much that the committee will approve the allowances which the House has made.

Senator HOLLINGS. With reference to your request for an increase of $377,086 for the rental of space, for the record I am going to insert pages 137 and 140 from the justification.

(The justification follows:)

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RENTALS

Rental of Space - increase of $377,086

In fiscal 1971, the Congress appropriated $604,000 for space rental for the Library of Congress. In fiscal 1972, the General Services Administration will assume payment of the rent for the space at 800 South Pickett Street, Alexandria, Virginia, in the amount of $377,086. Transfer of funding to GSA in 1971 decreases the base for this appropriation under Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress, by that amount, from $604,000 to $226,914.

The additional responsibilities given to the Library in the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 has resulted in a request of 209 new positions in the Congressional Research Services appropriation (formerly Legislative Reference Service) and various supporting services in other appropriations. These additional services cannot be accommodated in the space now available to the Library and additional rental space will be required.

Until availability of space in the Washington area is explored with GSA, it is not possible to predict the exact amount, type, and cost of such space. The available space may require considerable renovation to make is suitable for Library use and moving and other related costs will have to be provided from the funds allowed. We are therefore requesting that the appropriation be restored to its 1971 level of $604,000; in the event that portions of this amount are not needed, they will be

lapsed and returned to the Treasury. When the James Madison Memorial Building is completed, the functions in leased spaces will be returned to the Capitol Hill buildings.

The Library currently occupies the following spaces, through General Services Administration, located off Capitol Hill:

	Location	Occupant	Square Footage	Estimated Rental Costs Fiscal Year 1972 LC	Estimated Rental Costs Fiscal Year 1972 GSA	GSA Maintenance Costs in Federally Owned Buildings
1.	Suitland, Maryland	Motion Pictures	2,550	$ ----	$ ----*	$ 3,445
2.	Bldgs 159 and 159E, Navy Yard	Card Division, GPO Branch	74,205	----	----*	125,609
3.	Middle River, Maryland .	Storage	39,780	----	----*	16,907
4.	1291 Taylor Street, N.W.	Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	83,995	----	266,678	----
5.	214 Massachusetts Avenue, N. E.	Information Abstracting, Catalog Publication Division	53,676	----	259,330	----
6.	2028 Duke Street, Alexandria, Virginia ..	Newspapers and Other Materials	48,762	----	144,547	----

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)
RENTALS

	Location	Occupant	Square Footage	Estimated Rental Costs Fiscal Year 1972 LC	Estimated Rental Costs Fiscal Year 1972 GSA	GSA Maintenance Costs in Federally Owned Buildings
7.	Building #1, Union and Cameron Streets, Alexandria, Virginia ..	Storage	3,330	$ 3,500**	$ ----*	$ ----
8.	Crystal Mall Arlington, Virginia ...	Copyright Office	81,187	----	394,000	----
9.	800 South Pickett Street Alexandria, Virginia ..	Geography and Map Division, Laminating, and Copyright Deposits	122,200	----	376,000	----
10.	Required for maintenance of occupied space		----	100,500	----	----
11.	Available for additional rental space, moving, and other make ready costs		80,000	500,000	----	----
		Total	589,685	$604,000	$1,440,555	$145,961

* Federal Government owned
** Library reimburses GSA for maintenance costs

63-065 O—71——10

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)
RENTALS

Summary	Square Footage	Rental Costs	GSA Maintenance Costs, Federally Owned Buildings
Federally owned buildings	119,865	$ -----	$145,961
Leases paid by General Services Administration .	389,820	1,440,555	-----
Available for leases, moving and related costs paid by Library of Congress	80,000	604,000	-----
Total direct cost	589,685	$2,044,555	$145,961

Does not include guard service or imputed value of Federally owned buildings.

SPACE NEEDS

Senator HOLLINGS. You refer to the additional personnel authorized for the Congressional Research Service under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. These 209 new positions, of course, which have been cut back now to whatever the amount was, 137, will impose certain space problems.

Will you comment on what additional space will be required for the 137, assuming we approve that?

Dr. MUMFORD. We have reduced that item to purely maintenance. Mr. Croxton can give you the details.

Mr. CROXTON. The allowance by the House was $104,000 instead of the $604,000 which we requested. We believe, in view of the size of our revised request for the Congressional Research Service that the $104,000 will be adequate for fiscal year 1972.

We are not requesting an increase over what the House allowed in this case.

Dr. MUMFORD. This request for space was tied to or necessitated by the request for the expansion of the Congressional Research Service.

JAMES MADISON LIBRARY BUILDING

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the status of the James Madison Memorial Library?

Dr. MUMFORD. Last Friday, the House voted funds for the balance of the original authorization to proceed with the construction of it.

Senator HOLLINGS. How much was voted?

Dr. MUMFORD. $71,090,000. Congress has already appropriated approximately $19 million for final working drawings and for the underground structure.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let me jump back a minute, though.

You said you weren't requesting any additional space for the 137. You don't need any space for that additional 137.

Where are you going to put them?

Mr. CROXTON. We are going to squeeze this smaller number of positions in rather tightly. We felt it was advisable for this year to try to live within our space limitations. It will be very difficult.

AUTOMATION REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. Mumford, with respect to your automation request of $2,035,300, an increase of $570,486 over the 1971 appropriation, can you explain briefly for the committee the present status of the automation program?

Dr. MUMFORD. May I ask Mr. Reimers, who is head of the Information Systems Office, to outline the program in automation? It covers a variety of programs.

Mr. REIMERS. Our program is now divided into three basic headings: Machine Readable Cataloging; Related Applications including support for the Congressional Research Service and the Copyright Office; and Centralized Development of Computer Operations. In computer operations there are three basic costs involved. One is running the computer, itself. The second is getting the information into

the machine, and the third is writing the programs. In all of these, we have attempted to keep our costs down as much as possible.

Centralized Development of Computer Operations

Probably the most technical but the most far-reaching of these is the third program I have mentioned, the centralized development of computer operations. This is rather technical because it involves what is called system programing. The control of the computer by an operating system and the development of standards and procedures are under this program.

Congressional Research Service Products

We run our machines 24 hours a day. We have two machines because we have a great many online systems. For example, in the Congressional Research Service, we have a total of 48 terminals. The typing of the input, for example, of the Bill Digest, is done within the Congressional Research Service. It is typed only once and it goes directly into our machine after it is edited.

We also have four terminals in committees of the House on which they are maintaining their committee calendars using our computer on line so that they can keep their records up to date.

I think one of the rather interesting products is this Bibliography of Federal Grants in Aid to State and local governments which was published as a committee print by the Committee on Government Operations of the Senate.

This was requested by the committee. The query was then passed to the Congressional Research Service and they worked with our people in order to structure a query to the machine. We then used programs which we had already written for other purposes and selected from this some 4,100 records of citations which the CRS had already placed in our computer files.

This was then expanded because some citations fell under more than one heading. It was then printed on our high-speed printer, again using programs which had been developed for other purposes. This is the way we are saving manpower and money. We are using programs developed in one area to do work in another.

The whole running time on the computer took about 2 hours and this is a fairly complete bibliography.

Senator Hollings. To what date is that one?

Mr. Reimers. This is up to date to 1969. That was the cutoff date.

Senator Hollings. When would you bring this back up to date?

Mr. Reimers. We could bring this up to date at any time, sir.

Senator Hollings. You did this in 2 hours. You can update this in about 2 minutes?

Mr. Reimers. The actual records are already updated in the machine. This would take about the same amount of machine time. Largely it is a matter of time for printing.

Chairman Ellender. You have to add more material to get that updated, don't you?

Mr. REIMERS. That is continually being updated and fed in, sir, on a day-to-day basis by CRS.

Chairman ELLENDER. That is what takes time.

SELECTIVE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Mr. REIMERS. That takes time, but, as I say, it is done on the terminals themselves. It is a byproduct of another service which we are supplying now called the SDI Service, the Selected Dissemination of Information Service. The same information put in is actually furnished to researchers in the Congressional Reference Service, and to committees of the Senate and House.

We now have 262 users of it. We send out weekly citations which have been put in by the bibliographers in the Congressional Research Service. We then match this against the profiles which have been given by the members of the Senate and House Committees, or their staffs, and also by the various CRS bibliographers and experts. These go out every week. This is the same information. Again, we use the information for many purposes.

There are now, as a matter of fact, 15 Senate offices being furnished with this SDI Service and 17 Senate committees.

In addition, there are eight House offices, 20 House committees, and eight users in the Office of the Legislative Counsel in the House.

Mr. JAYSON. I wonder if I can add a word there, Mr. Chairman, concerning this last product that Mr. Reimers was talking about.

INTEREST PROFILES

For many years, on a manual basis, the Service has been keeping its own researchers right up to date with regard to the latest writings, journal articles, and books in their particular field. For example, people in our Foreign Affairs Division have to know the latest things that are going on in various countries. If there is a "ping pong detente," the latest interpretation of that may be published in an article somewhere.

We have a staff of bibliographers whose only duty is to scan a representative group of newspapers, to scan all Government publications, review them, to scan some 3,000 periodicals, journals, professional magazines, and the like, to look at publications of the research organizations, the States, lobbyists, and so forth.

Then they make a little note, a citation, such as appears on a catalog card, indicating the author of the article, the title, and where it can be found. Each week, the researcher gets the cards which relate to his subject interest.

For example, if you have an article in the Sunday Times magazine section dealing with the rising rates of interest, our economists should be aware of this latest article. If you have an article dealing with water pollution in the Far West, dealing with the latest problems or the latest thinking about it, this will be noted by our bibliographers. This is now done on the computer.

The computer takes the particular interest of each staff member, the economist for the various fields of economy, unemployment, housing,

transportation; the lawyer may be interested in civil rights or Supreme Court decisions, and so on.

At the end of the week, the machine automatically prints out those citations which relate specifically to that researcher's interests. So that he is kept currently apprised of the latest writings, the latest developments in this field.

Now, since the machine already has the citations in it on a regular basis, these bibliographers are putting them in, if you had a few more customers it is just a little bit more work for the machine, and a little bit more clerical work. In the past, CRS professional staff has had the benefit of this. This year, we sent a letter to the chairman of every committee offering them that service. So that the Committee on Agriculture, for example, could be apprised of the latest writings, articles, publications, relating to various aspects of agriculture.

As you see here, what the researcher gets or the committee or staff man or member would get, is these cards which will describe the article under a particular subject heading. He can tear out one of these cards, put it in his file if he wants it or he can call CRS up and say, send me a copy of the article, itself, and we will send it over, or he may simply discard the cards.

The important thing is that if you use books, you must realize that books are 3, 4, 5 years old by the time they are published. For Members of Congress who deal with current problems, they have to have the latest thinking and writing just as our researchers do. SDI is designed to provide that service.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good.

How about the total amount appropriated now for this automation and computerization? Can you tell from its inception what we have expended?

Mr. ROSSITER. $7,502,000, sir.

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. How long will the machine last? I get the feeling computers begin to change almost like women's dress styles. By the time you think they have gotten in style, it is out of style.

Is this going to last us now?

Mr. REIMERS. Here again we are operating under technical systems. We try to write in what we call higher level languages rather than the language of the machine, itself. We write in language approaching English. This is operated upon by what is called a compiler which then compiles object code for the machine, itself. That is what the machine understands.

As we pass from machine to machine, as long as we have written in these higher languages we can compile for a new machine without completely reprograming. This is what we have attempted to do wherever possible.

There are some cases in which we are dealing with very technical areas in which we must write with something closer to the machine language, itself, an assembly language. Wherever possible, we try to write in a higher language which is called in the trade, machine independent.

Senator HOLLINGS. You said building upon these and adding new computer tools will provide CRS with assistance "which will make it easier to undertake additional programs."

What additional programs are contemplated by CRS?

Mr. REIMERS. We were thinking here of the programs that were involved in the expansions under the Congressional Reorganization Act, for example, some of the analyses that we are required to do. Since we have, for example, the information on the Digest of Public Bills in our computer, we can access these in a number of ways. Again, we are using the same input. One of the big costs of running any computer system is the manual cost of getting the information into the machine. We have never been able to solve this problem. People said that optical character recognition was going to solve the problem; it has not quite come to fruition. It is still one of the big expensive things.

USES OF INFORMATION IN THE COMPUTER

Wherever possible, we try to use the material which is in the computer memory in a number of ways. For the Digest of Public Bills, for example, we put in the digest information as time goes along. As we come to a publication of a Digest of Public General Bills, we print this on a high-speed printer. This is the way it looks.

The next step will be to go from this to produce a magnetic tape for GPO so that they can set type in their Linotron. The difficulty with the present form is that it is not proportionally spaced. It is written like the typewriter with the same length of letter for an "m" as for an "l." The Linotron, on the other hand, can proportionally space this and can compress it. We will save printing and binding costs doing this.

There are other ways in which we can use this information once we have it in. In other words, we can get the printed material, itself. This is one output. This can come out only fairly infrequently since it is a printed product. On the other hand, if we want something completely up to date, we can run a computer run. We can do this overnight.

For example, here is a listing of bills and resolutions having Senate floor action. This list was done on the 5th of June and is up to date as of this time. For another more up-to-date version, as we put things into the machine we can get them out of the machine on what is called a CRT—excuse me; a cathode ray tube display. Here we request the information by a keyboard and have it immediately appear before the person operating the keyboard.

AUTOMATION FACILITIES ON CAPITOL HILL

Senator HOLLINGS. At that point, what automation facilities are available on Capitol Hill? Are we duplicating any there? Do you have one of those cathode ray tube mechanizations and there could be others around or not?

Mr. REIMERS. As far as I know, this is the only cathode ray tube device on the Hill thus far. We are coordinating planning. We are dealing with the representatives of the Senate and the House who are assigned duties in the automation field.

One of our functions of this same group which is doing standardization is training. We are holding automation seminars and we have

invited to our seminars representatives of the Senate, the House, the Government Printing Office, and the GAO. They have been coming to our seminars and as a result we have been talking with each other much more than we were in the past.

One of the things that happened last year, or a little more than a year ago, was that some of the large companies did what we call "unbundling." They separated their training costs, software cost, and hardware cost. Instead of now getting people trained free—it was "free" in quotes; it was part of the rental cost before—I think the rental cost came down 3 percent and our training costs went way up.

What we do now is send one person to a training course, bring him back and have him train about 15 of our people. So, we are running a kind of training school. We have managed to cut our training cost this way.

ADMINISTRATIVE TERMINAL SYSTEM

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the administrative terminal system?

Mr. REIMERS. The administrative terminal system is, what is called a text editing system. It is a system in which an operator sits at a typewriter very much like a Selectric typewriter, in fact, it is based on the golfball typewriter.

This information is fed into a disc memory at the computer. The operator can call back and correct it at any time. After he has finished a whole document, he can call the document back, insert a line, delete a line, or delete a word, so that we get perfect copy.

After perfect copy is produced, it is available within the computer and we can transfer it to some of the other functions so that we use this to do two things: One, to get perfect copy and, secondly, to make machine readable text available for other uses.

We have used this to some extent, to retrieve information but it is not a good retrieval system.

The system which we are using now can be used with many of our terminals, not only with the cathode ray tube terminals but also with the typing terminals and is more truly a retrieval system.

With the administrative terminal system, we have only one point of access. For example, for bill digests, we can recall by bill number but in no other way. With the more complex retrieval systems, we will be able to retrieve by the title of the bill, by the sponsor of the bill, by the bill number, or by various descriptors which are added.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you very much, Mr. Reimers.

PRESERVATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

The next item is the budget estimate of $1,639,200 for preservation of Library materials, an increase of $515,000 over the fiscal year 1971. It seems rather large when compared to the prior year increments.

Will you comment on that?

Dr. MUMFORD. Reference was made to that briefly by Mr. Croxton in describing items under the Administrative Department.

We have the specialist here, Mr. Poole, who can speak to it in more technical detail than I can.

Mr. POOLE. The preservation activities of the Library of Congress encompass preservation of all the materials in its collections. These

are books, manuscripts, all kinds of documents, maps, microfilm, prints, photographs, and motion pictures.

This request for an increase of $518,000 in nonpersonal services is based upon the fact that we have not been able in the past to keep up with the tremendous amount of deteriorating materials.

BRITTLE BOOKS

We have in the book collection alone some very, very serious problems. The paper of the last century is so brittle that this is what happens to it (illustrating).

We estimate there are thousands upon thousands of these volumes that we cannot give to a user because simply to turn a page would break it off.

We must treat these books either by deacidification or lamination, which is a chemical treatment, or if they are so far gone that this is impractical from the standpoint of expense, we must microfilm.

The request this morning is based upon an increase in several categories:

For $107,000 over last year to enable us to bind more materials, to deacidify and laminate more of these materials, to restore other kinds of materials, maps, and other materials that I mentioned, so that we can keep these for future generations.

Thousands of these volumes, if they are not preserved now, will be gone within the next 20 years. As a matter of fact, from studies made back in the 1960's, it was indicated that of the books published between 1900 and 1939, approximately 97 percent of those books had a useful life of less than 50 years.

MICROFILMING OF DETERIORATING MATERIALS

We also have this morning a request for an increase for $145,000 for the preservation of materials of this sort which are so far deteriorated that they can only be saved by microfilming. We are now spending about $100,000 a year at a cost of approximately $10 a volume to microfilm these materials for preservation.

Chairman ELLENDER. The entire book?

Mr. POOLE. The entire book.

We can't keep up with the number of items which are deteriorating unless we increase this rate of microfilming. So, this request includes a doubling of our microfilming program, microfilming for preservation.

PRESERVATION OF SOUND RECORDINGS

We have also a rather minor increase of $20,000 requested for preservation of sound recordings. We do have some very valuable sound recordings. They are old discs and old cylinders. The materials are of extreme value for research purposes but they are deteriorating and must be transferred to tape in order to save them.

PRESERVATION OF MOTION PICTURES

There is finally an increased request for $245,000 for the preservation of motion pictures. We have a very extensive motion picture col-

lection, many millions of feet of which are on the old type of nitrate film which becomes brittle or turns to dust unless it is properly preserved. Even the best of preservation techniques will not maintain this film.

In order to preserve these motion pictures, we must transfer them to acetate tape which is permanent. We are finding the tremendous number of films which we have in our collection are simply going to dust. The only way we can preserve them is to transfer them to acetate so that these can be kept for the future.

MICROFILMING OF BOOKS

Senator HOLLINGS. Let me ask, Mr. Poole: Who decides what books? All books?

Mr. POOLE. No; we don't have enough staff or enough funds for all books. These books are selected by our staff that works in this field. They are submitted to the selection officer and to the experts in various fields, in Italian, Slavic languages, history, etc. Experts in each field make a judgment as to whether this book is worthy of spending the money on it for preservation.

Senator HOLLINGS. Then you could not tell what percentage is being preserved?

You were talking about all books from 1900 to 1939.

Mr. POOLE. I used that by way of example of the magnitude of the problem.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is right. You said about 97 percent.

Mr. POOLE. About 97 percent of the books published in this period have a useful life of 50 years or less.

PAPER CHEMISTRY

Chairman ELLENDER. Is that because of the use of inferior paper?

Mr. POOLE. Yes, sir; beginning about 1840, when we began to make paper out of woodpulp, about 1850, when we began to go from the old gelatin sizings which had been used to make paper we began to use alum resin sizing. The alum rosin in the presence of moisture in the atmosphere breaks down into sulphuric acid. It is the acid in the paper which creates deterioration.

Senator HOLLINGS. I just got back from looking at the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Book of Isaiah. They had the right kind of ink and parchment there.

Mr. POOLE. They did.

NITRATE FILM

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to add a word on the problem of the nitrate film.

These examples I have here demonstrate what happens to nitrate motion picture film. The image, of course, disappears and eventually the base of the film, itself, will disintegrate. The whole film finally will just turn to powder so that there is nothing left of that particular motion picture film.

As you can see from these other examples, the image that does remain on nitrate film in many instances has shrunken; it gets out of focus; and it just pulls away from the film base.

In addition to the kind of damage that occurs from the very nature of the nitrate film, there is also physical damage in running films through a projector. A number of things can actually happen to them. The real purpose of our program is to attempt to save in the best way we can this motion picture record which is a valuable record of our culture and history.

In order to preserve and save this record, we have now established in the Library of Congress a laboratory which can copy these deteriorating fllms and do this work on a relatively inexpensive basis.

We also use commercial laboratories to the extent that they are available, but much of the work is very tedious; it takes experts and expert equipment to copy it and to get a good print on safety film that can be preserved for the future.

MICROFILMING RECORDS OF RUSSIAN ORTHODOX GREEK CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA: LETTER OF GOVERNOR EGAN

Senator HOLLINGS. The Governor of Alaska, the Honorable William A. Egan, has written the committee endorsing the appropriation of funds to the Library of Congress to index and microfilm the records of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church in Alaska.

I will insert the Governor's letter in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

April 19, 1971

The Honorable Allen J. Ellender
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee
1235 Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Ellender:

Enclosed is a copy of the following Joint Resolution which recently passed the Alaska State Legislature:

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 45

Sincerely,

William A. Egan
Governor

Enclosure

Alaska State Legislature

1971

Source:

HJR 45

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 45

Relating to the indexing and microfilming of Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska.

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

WHEREAS the federal budget now pending before the United States Congress includes an appropriation item in the amount of $4,000 for the Library of Congress to index and microfilm the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska; and

WHEREAS these records are of particular value as a source of vital statistics data; and

WHEREAS they are extremely valuable also as a research tool for historians and other individuals interested in church activities in Alaska and contain information which constitutes a largely untapped source of Alaskan history; and

WHEREAS the age and condition of the records dictate the fact that microfilming is an absolute necessity if this vital information is to be retained;

BE IT RESOLVED by the Seventh Alaska State Legislature that it unqualifiedly supports the inclusion in the federal budget of funds for this small but extremely important work and urges the Congress not to delete from the appropriations measure before it any of the money currently earmarked for the indexing and microfilming of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church records in Alaska.

COPIES of this Resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Allen J. Ellender, U. S. Senator and Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee; the Honorable George H. Mahon, U. S. Representative and Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee; the Honorable L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Mike Gravel, U. S. Senators, and the Honorable Nick Begich, U. S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

Authentication

The following officers of the Legislature certify that the attached enrolled resolution, House Joint Resolution No. 45, was passed in conformity with the requirements of the constitution and laws of the State of Alaska and the Uniform Rules of the Legislature.

Passed by the House March 24, 1971

Gene Guess
Speaker of the House

ATTEST:

Constance H. Paddock
Chief Clerk of the House

Passed by the Senate April 15, 1971

Jay S. Hammond
President of the Senate

ATTEST:

Emylou Lloyd
Secretary of the Senate

William A. Egan
Governor of Alaska

Senator HOLLINGS. Will you please briefly comment on this project?

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, the work on the Alaskan church records should be completed this year.

A number of years ago now, the Congress appropriated $15,000 for this particular project and the Library has been working on it steadily since the early 1960's. The project is almost completed at the present time. There is a small amount of money which has been carried over from year to year. This was a no-year appropriation. I think it is about $4,000 that is shown in the "Budget of the United States" as money that was still to be expended.

We have no request for new funds for 1972, but will expend the remaining amount from the original $15,000. We have virtually completed the work, as I mentioned. The vital statistics records were microfilmed in 1962 in 25 reels. We are still in the process of transcribing and indexing these vital statistics records, work that requires a specialist able to read Russian script. Despite problems in finding specialists, we have a contract out now that calls for the final work on this index by December 31, 1971.

We have indexed virtually all of this material and shall certainly finish the project in the coming fiscal year.

PRESERVATION RESEARCH OFFICE

Senator HOLLINGS. There are three new positions for the preservation research office. With those, will the research laboratory be fully staffed?

Mr. POOLE. We may ask for one or two additional positions in fiscal 1973. With that fiscal 1973 request, we believe it will be fully staffed.

We have our Director on board and three vacancies, vacancies for two chemists and one technician.

ALIEN EMPLOYEES

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you, Mr. Poole.

Dr. Mumford, on page 167 you are requesting a change in the administrative positions. Why is this amendment necessary? I think the House refused that. You are still appealing that?

Dr. MUMFORD. No, sir; we are not.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why not?

Dr. MUMFORD. It would help us to do it but there seems to be some sentiment against doing it in the House. For many years, we have been permitted to employ 10 aliens to meet the requirements of our cataloging programs and reference services because in many cases we could not find citizens qualified to do it.

Senator HOLLINGS. What was the objection on the House side? The fact that they were aliens?

Dr. MUMFORD. I don't think there was any particular reason for the rejection.

Mrs. HAMER. No reason was given. It simply was not allowed.

Senator HOLLINGS. I was wondering. When you said they were so strongly against it, I just wondered what were the reasons.

Dr. MUMFORD. We can live with the present quota allotment. It would help if we had the number increased.

Mr. LORENZ. I did wonder, if we had asked for a more gradual increase instead of going from 10 to 20, if we had gone from 10 to 15 I think this may have been something they would have been more willing to go along with. It might have been the size of the increase that met with objection.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let us make a note of that. We might go from 10 to 15.

Mrs. HAMER. We are right up against our quota at the present time.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Senator HOLLINGS. The next item is salaries and expenses of the Copyright Office. You are requesting there $4,586,000, an increase of $674,000 over the adjusted 1971 Appropriation Act.

I am going to put pages 169 through 174 and pages 176 and 177 of the justifications in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE

1971 Regular Bill		$3,594,500
Proposed supplementals due to pay increase		317,500
1971 adjusted		$3,912,000
1972 Estimate	4,345,000	
Proposed amendment due to pay increase	241,000	4,586,000
Net increase		$ +674,000

Analysis of Increases and Decreases

Decreases

1. Printing the Motion Picture Cumulative Catalog 1960-1969 ..... - $ 6,500

   The Copyright Office received a special non-recurring increase to publish this catalog in fiscal 1970. The work has been completed.

Increases

1. Ingrades and reallocation increases ..... + $216,661

   Funds are requested to cover within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:

Salaries	$201,554
Personnel benefits	15,107
Total	$216,661

Ingrades and reallocation increases (continued)

$83,494 of the requested increase is for within-grade increases due employees. The balance of $133,167 is a special request to cover position reallocations made in fiscal 1970. A comprehensive position classification review was made which resulted in 89 positions being reclassified to higher grades and salaries in accordance with civil service standards governing these positions. Most of the positions were in the Copyright Examiner series and the Copyright Cataloger series.

2. One extra day salary costs ..... + $ 14,792

Funds are requested to cover cost of salaries in 1972 for the extra work day as follows:

Salaries	$13,761
Personnel benefits	1,031
Total	$14,792

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APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE (CONTINUED)

3. Annualization of the increase in health benefit cost ..... + $ 7,000

This request is necessary to provide for annualization of the increase in employee health benefit insurance costs which are payable by the Library. The increase was effective January 11, 1971; funds for the period January 11 - June 30, 1971 are being requested in the fiscal year 1971 supplemental request.

4. Annualization of pay increases ..... + $110,879

This request is necessary to provide for annualization of the pay increase effective January 11, 1971; funds have been requested in fiscal year 1971 supplemental for the period January 11 - June 30, 1971.

Salaries	$103,148
Personnel benefits	7,731
Total	$110,879

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE (CONTINUED)

New positions requested (25)		+ $216,668
Increasing registration workload and to reduce average registration processing time to two weeks (20):		
1 GS-14; 2 GS-9; 7 GS-5; 6 GS-4; and 4 GS-3	$149,629	
Contribution to health insurance	2,000	
Group life insurance	741	
Contribution to retirement	10,474	
Total	$162,844	
Increasing public copyright search services (4):		
4 GS-9	$ 41,880	
Contribution to health insurance	400	
Group life insurance	207	
Contribution to retirement	2,931	
Total	$ 45,418	

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE (CONTINUED)

New positions requested (continued)

Clerical support for automation planning (1):

1 GS-6	$ 7,727
Contribution to health insurance	100
Group life insurance	38
Contribution to retirement	541
Total	$ 8,406

6. Printing ..... + $ 69,500

Printing, Forms	$ 10,000
For increased costs and number of forms needed by the Copyright Office.	
Printing, Catalogs	26,500
For an increasing number of registrations and higher printing costs.	

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE (CONTINUED)

Printing (continued)

Printing, Publications (not to be added to the base in subsequent years) ..... $ 33,000

To pay for reprinting 13 past issues of the Bulletin of Copyright Decisions.

7. Microfilm Project ..... + $ 45,000

For additional costs of supervision, for a large volume of records being microfilmed, and for higher microfilming costs.

Total increases ..... + $680,500

Net increases ..... + $674,000

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE (CONTINUED)

Income: Fiscal 1970

Fees applied	$1,956,441.00

Estimated value of materials transferred to the Library of Congress:

	Received	Items Selected	Average Price	Total Value of Items Selected
Books	174,519	92,664	$ 8.36*	$ 774,671.04
Periodicals	177,244	177,244	1.49	264,093.56
Motion Pictures	4,908	1,670 (6,680 reels)	150.00	1,002,000.00
Music	110,010	25,235	4.90	123,651.50
Maps	3,946	3,946	7.50	29,595.00
Prints, Pictures, and Works of Art	38,379	1,213	15.00	18,195.00
	509,006	301,972		
			Subtotal estimated value of materials	$2,212,206.10
			TOTAL INCOME	$4,168,647.10

Obligations: Fiscal 1970

Salaries	$3,068,740.00
Other obligations	419,527.00
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	$3,488,267.00

	1970
RATIO of total income to obligations	120%
RATIO of fees applied to obligations	56%

* Discount price

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE (CONTINUED)

The following table compares income and obligations for fiscal 1967 to 1972:

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
Income:						
Fees applied	$1,812,036	$1,865,488	$1,879,831	$1,956,441	$2,015,000	$2,076,000
Estimated value of materials selected by the Library ...	1,649,220	2,297,668	1,925,780	2,212,206	2,433,000	2,677,000
TOTAL	$3,461,256	$4,163,156	$3,805,611	$4,168,647	$4,448,000	$4,753,000
Obligations:						
Salaries	$2,207,684	$2,410,604	$2,732,950	$3,068,740	$3,583,000	$4,149,000
Other obligations	118,242	120,577	253,059	419,527	329,000	437,000
TOTAL	$2,325,926	$2,531,181	$2,986,009	$3,488,267	$3,912,000	$4,586,000
Ratio of total income to obligations	149%	164%	127%	120%	114%	104%
Ratio of fees applied to obligations	78%	74%	63%	56%	52%	45%

In view of the recent continuing decrease in the ratio of fees applied to obligations incurred, plans are being developed for the introduction of a bill to increase the registration fees to a level reflecting the value of service rendered to those persons who are directly benefitted.

FEE—OBLIGATION RATIO

Senator HOLLINGS. On page 177, it indicates that the ratio of fees applied to obligations continues to decline and your note at the bottom of the page indicates plans for introduction of a bill to increase registration fees.

What is the present status of those plans? In other words, what is the present fee and what will you propose under the legislation?

Dr. MUMFORD. May I ask Mr. Cary, the Deputy Register, to speak to that?

Mr. CARY. Mr. Chairman, the present copyright fees which have been in existence since about 1965 are $6 for most registrations.

The problems that we have been looking at in view of the declining ratio have resulted in an indication to us that perhaps the new fee structure should go from $6 to $8, and the bill that has been drawn up—but which has not yet been introduced—goes to that amount. We feel that the ratio will go back up to the 65 percent approximate return.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the additional 25 positions?

Mr. CARY. These were requested primarily because of the normal growth rate of work. The average annual increase in the work product that we receive is growing about 3 percent per year. Last year, the workload increased 5 percent. At the present rate this year it will probably wind up another 5 to 6 percent. So, I might say that the last 2 years we have been running well above the normal increase.

The 25 jobs breakdown into 20 positions requested on the basis of a 3-percent increase just to take care of the normal increase. The other jobs are for four jobs which were requested because of services that we render on a fee basis, incidentally, but which do not relate directly to the registration process. This is in the area of search requests. We get a number of requests to do searches of our records for which we have to charge a statutory rate for those searches. This work has been increasing quite extensively over the past 5 years or so. It is almost double. We are requesting four positions to take care of this.

The remaining position is a secretarial job to aid our systems analyst who is working with the Information Systems Office on the automation system.

Senator HOLLINGS. How did the House treat you on that one?

Mr. CARY. They gave us the entire 25. We have no complaints.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is wonderful.

Thank you very much, Mr. Cary.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAYSON

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The next item, Dr. Mumford, is the Congressional Research Service, salaries and expenses for which $9,659,000 is requested, an increase of $4,006,000 over the fiscal year 1971.

Of this increase, $2,902,045 is for 209 new positions which I think we all understand now you are reducing to 137.

JUSTIFICATION

I want to put pages 191 through 198 in the record, as well as pages 203 through 207, of the justification, which will reflect the growing workload in the Service.

(The justification follows:)

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

1971 Regular Bill		$5,178,000
Proposed supplementals due to pay increase		475,000
1971 adjusted		$5,653,000
1972 Estimate	$9,161,000	
Proposed amendment due to pay increase	498,000	9,659,000
Net increase		+$4,006,000

Analysis of Increases

1. Ingrades and reallocations ..... + $135,836

Funds are requested to cover the cost of within grade increases and reallocations as follows:

Salaries	$126,365
Personnel benefits	9,471
Total	$135,836

To absorb this amount would mean the equivalent of approximately nine positions could not be filled.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE (CONTINUED)

2. One extra day salary costs ..... + $ 33,760

Funds are requested to cover cost of salaries in 1972 for the extra work day as follows:

Salaries	$ 31,408
Personnel benefits	2,352
Total	$ 33,760

3. Annualization of the increase in health benefit costs ..... + $ 8,000

This action is necessary to provide for annualization of the increase in employee health benefit insurance costs which are payable by the Library. The increase was effective January 11, 1971; funds for the period January 11 - June 30, 1971 are being requested in the fiscal year 1971 supplemental request.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE (CONTINUED)

4. Annualization of pay increases ..... + $167,217

This request is necessary to provide for annualization of the pay increase effective January 11, 1971; funds have been requested in the fiscal year 1971 supplemental for the period January 11 - June 30, 1971.

Salaries	$155,558
Personnel benefits	11,659
Total	$167,217

5. New positions requested (209) ..... + $2,902,045

For policy analysis and research (112)

7 GS-17; 7 GS-14; 35 GS-13; 35 GS-11; 7 GS-9; and 21 GS-5	$1,655,675
Contribution to health insurance	11,200
Group life insurance	8,195
Contribution to retirement	115,897
Total	$1,790,967

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE (CONTINUED)

New positions requested (continued)

For documentation and status of legislation (27)

11 GS-13; 5 GS-11; 1 GS-9; 9 GS-5; and 1 GS-3 ...	$ 336,882
Contribution to health insurance	2,700
Group life insurance	1,668
Contribution to retirement	23,582
Total	$ 364,832

For information and reference services (54)

1 GS-13; 1 GS-12; 11 GS-11; 15 GS-9; 5 GS-7;	
11 GS-5; 2 GS-4; and 8 GS-3	$ 504,440
Contribution to health insurance	5,400
Group life insurance	2,497
Contribution to retirement	35,311
Total	$ 547,648

New positions requested (continued)

For administration (16)

1 GS-17; 2 GS-15; 3 GS-11; 1 GS-9; 2 GS-5;

2 GS-4; and 5 GS-3	$ 183,263
Contribution to health insurance	1,600
Group life insurance	907
Contribution to retirement	12,828
Total	$ 198,598

6. Senior staff reallocations ..... + $ 35,442

For the promotion of 6 GS-17 to GS-18; 2 GS-16 to GS-17; and 8 GS-15 to GS-16.

Salaries	$32,970
Personnel benefits	2,472
Total	$35,442

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE (CONTINUED)

7. Experts and consultants ..... + $ 50,000

An increase from $25,000 to $75,000.

This increase is requested to hire temporary experts and consultants on a personal service basis.

8. Travel ..... + 26,100

An increase from $15,000 to $41,100.

The increase is needed for $7,500 regular travel, $18,000 for attendance at professional meetings and $600 local travel cost.

9. Transportation ..... + 5,000

To pay for the costs of moving household goods to Washington of well qualified new appointees in shortage skill classifications.

10. Rent, Communications and Utilities ..... + 5,600

An increase from $12,000 to $17,600.

An addition of $3,800 is needed for increased costs of long distance telephone service, and $1,800 is needed for telegraph, teletype and cable communications used for acquisition of research materials.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE (CONTINUED)

11. Printing and Reproduction ..... + $ 203,000

An increase from $168,000 to $371,000.

Printing Publications ($58,000)

The increase is needed to print the Digest of Public General Bills, because it is an increasing larger publication; Government Printing Office costs have increased; and a special GPO surcharge is made on this work because it must be completed within 10 days of receipt.

Printing Forms ($30,000)

$20,000 is for cards used in the Selective Dissemination of Information program, and $10,000 for stationery and forms.

Offset and Photo Duplication ($115,000)

Of this increase, $40,000 is needed for making copies of reports and research materials using offset press methods; $60,000 is for electrostatic print copies of materials, and $15,000 is needed to make microform copies of Central files for distribution to research divisions.

12. Supplies and Materials ..... + $ 15,000

An increase from $55,000 to $70,000.

This increase is requested to purchase research materials used in responding to Congressional requests which can be answered by sending prepared materials.

13. Other Services ..... + $ 419,000

An increase from $3,000 to $422,000.

Training ($19,000)

For training of staff members in facilities outside of the Library.

Professional and Consultant Contractual Services ($400,000)

This request is made to implement the Reorganization Act of 1970 which authorizes the Service to procure by contract the temporary or intermittent assistance of specialists in areas for which the Service itself has little or no expertise or supporting facilities.

Total increases ..... + $4,006,000

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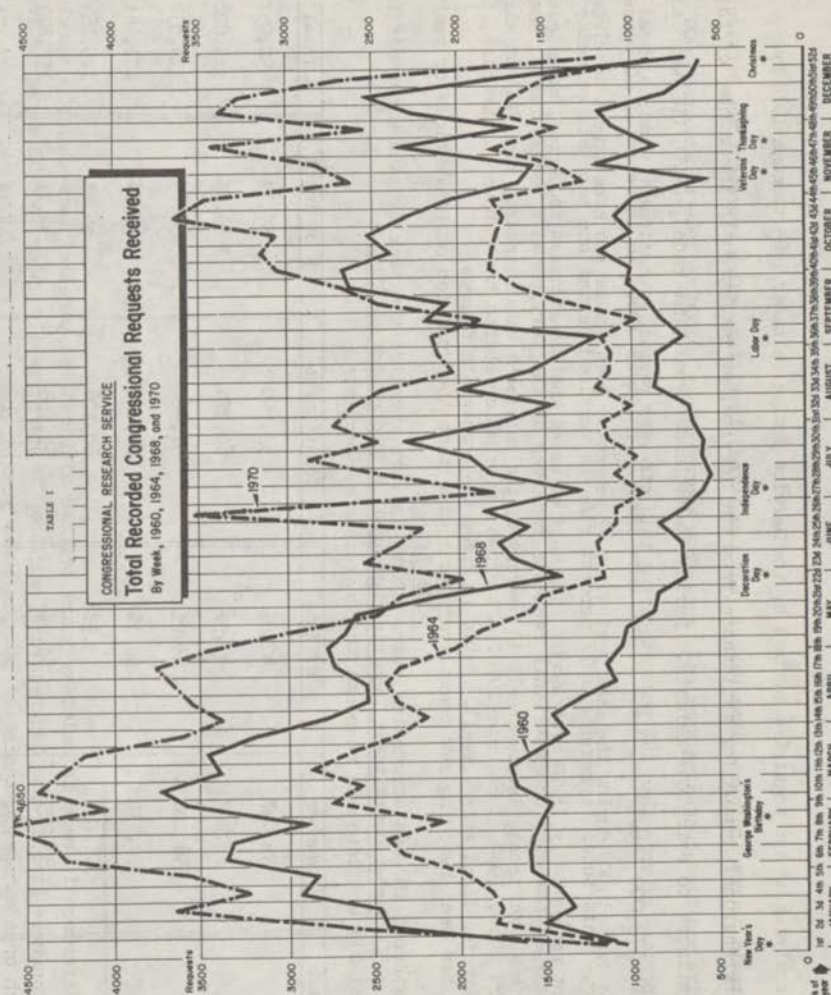
Workload

Congressional demand for assistance from the Service, as reflected in the volume of inquiries it receives, continues to reach new heights. During the calendar year just ended, 1970, CRS was called upon to handle over 173,000 inquiries, some 15,000 more than in calendar 1969, an increase of 10 percent within a single year. This total represents a 77 percent rise in workload during the past six calendar years.*

Table I shows the Congressional requests received by the Service on a weekly basis, comparing calendar years 1960, 1964, 1968, and 1970. It shows, as similar charts have shown in the past, that the workload has been reaching new peaks every year, and that the duration of the periods of peak workload has lengthened in each succeeding year, which, in turn, creates the backlogs and other difficulties that affect timely and adequate response to Congressional requests.

* Reference is made to calendar years because of the close parallel between CRS's workload and that of Congress itself, and Congressional workload is more readily understood in terms of its sessions which open at the beginning of each calendar year.


CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
Total Recorded Congressional Requests Received
By Week, 1960, 1964, 1968, and 1970
1970
1968
1964
1960
Requests
Week of the year
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
MARCH
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
New Year's Day
George Washington's Birthday
Decoration Day
Independence Day
Labor Day
Veterans' Day
Thanksgiving Day
Christmas

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE (CONTINUED)

An analysis of the inquiries handled by the Service during calendar 1964 through 1970 by reference to their source indicates that Member (and Committee) inquiries, which represent the Service's more substantive and time-consuming workload, rose from approximately 40,000 in 1964 to almost 97,000 in 1970, an increase of more than 142 percent during this six-year period. Constituent inquiries rose from 53,000 to over 76,000 during the same period, up 43 percent. Both member and constituent inquiries rose 10 percent respectively, 1970 over 1969. It should be noted that constituent inquiries, comprising 44 percent of the 1970 total, involved only 18 percent of the Service's total research time (almost all at the lowest professional staff level). Table II gives the comparable figures:

TABLE II

Member-Constituent Inquiries Compared by Percentages of Total

Calendar Year	Member	% of Total	Constituent	% of Total	Total
1964	39,847	42.9%	53,090	57.1%	92,937
1965	53,402	47.0%	60,226	53.0%	113,628
1966	56,108	49.2%	57,929	50.8%	114,037
1967	70,332	53.1%	62,119	46.9%	132,441
1968	68,787	53.3%	60,376	46.7%	129,163
1969	88,285	55.9%	69,528	44.1%	157,813
1970	96,803	55.9%	76,368	44.1%	173,171

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE (CONTINUED)

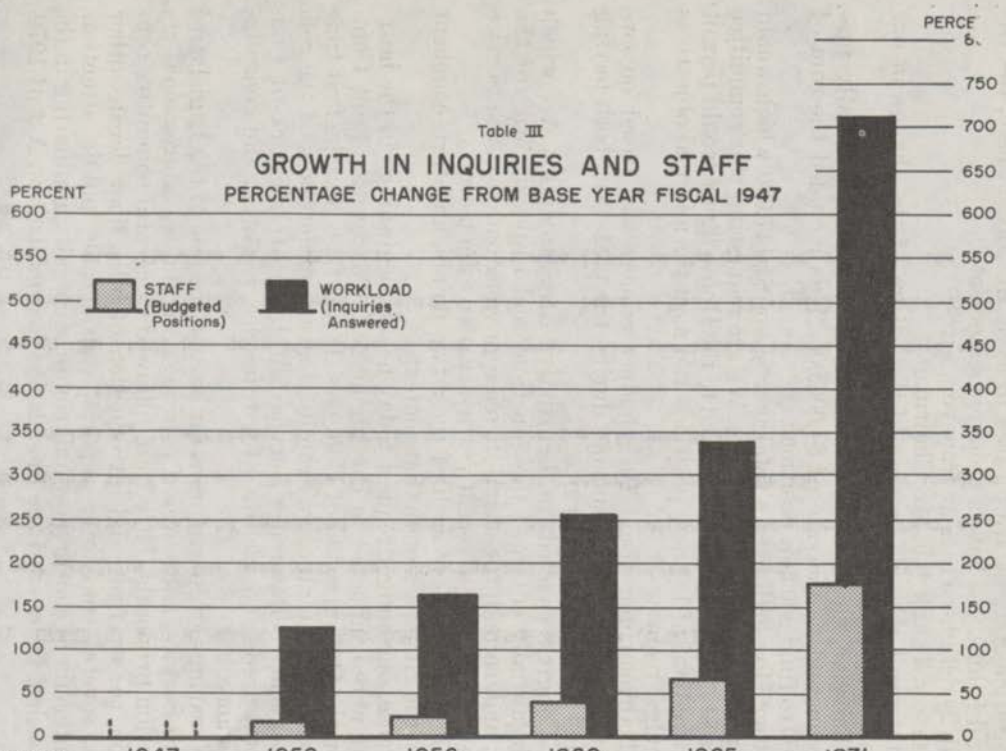
The workload during the past year was characterized by arrearages, frequent inability to accept important research projects requested by Committees, delays in response, and generally harried conditions throughout the Service. The present budget request, described under the three major program activities set out below, in additions to staffing the Service for its new responsibilities, should alleviate these conditions.

Although CRS staff has been strengthened over the years, the percentage increase in workload has greatly exceeded the percentage increase in staff. This is shown in Table III which compares the two percentages for miscellaneous years from fiscal 1947 forward (1947 is the year CRS received its statutory charter).

Table III

GROWTH IN INQUIRIES AND STAFF

PERCENTAGE CHANGE FROM BASE YEAR FISCAL 1947



Fiscal Years	1947	1952	1956	1960	1965	1971
Inquiries Answered	22,841	51,076	59,425	81,000	100,000	185,000 (est.)
Permanent Staff	131	151	158	180	219	363

SERVICE CHARACTER CHANGE AND BUDGET REQUEST INCREASE

Senator HOLLINGS. I think while the committee recognizes the Service's responsibilities have increased as a result of the Legislative Reorganization Act, we are pleased to have Mr. Jayson here, the Director, and I think you have a prepared statement.

We will be delighted to hear from you, sir.

Mr. JAYSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The statement is made because of the nature of the change in our charter and our relatively substantial request.

Mr. Chairman, the Service's fiscal 1972 budget as originally presented requested an increase of $4,006,000. This included the sum of $2,902,000 to fund 209 new positions.

The other House allowed a total increase of $1,147,000 which would fund 52 positions and other objects. We are requesting this committee to restore $1,355,000. That sum added to the House figure would permit us to fund a total of 137 new positions and meet the minimal objectives of our budget request.

Mr. Chairman, our fiscal 1972 budget request was based on two significant developments occurring during the past year, both having a profound impact on the Service:

First, Congress enacted the Legislative Reorganization Act which very substantially enlarged the functions and responsibilities of the Service; and, second, the sharp increase in workload that the Service has been experiencing in recent years increased even more.

I would like to talk to each of these two points, and then comment briefly on the House action in that context.

In a sense, our budget request today has its beginnings in the hearings that were conducted in the summer of 1965 by the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress. It was then, for the first time in 20 years, that an intensive examination was undertaken of the role of the Legislative Reference Service within the framework of Congress' total needs and facilities for reference, research, and consultative assistance.

Those hearings, of course, went far beyond the role of the Legislative Reference Service, and covered a wide spectrum of congressional reorganization proposals. They were followed by careful committee consideration, the drafting and introduction of bills, floor debate, other hearings, several committee reports, considerable public attention, and an intermix of controversy and compromise, all culminating in the enactment last October of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT

Throughout those 5 years of deliberation, the one thing that almost everyone agreed upon was that Congress needed and should be provided with new and broader sources of information and research. The scope of legislative activity had widened immensly since the Reorganization Act of 1946. The complexity of fiscal operations of the Government had grown enormously, the problems of legislative oversight had become more urgent, and increasingly more difficult. And the need for more specialized and more intensive analysis of the programs and policies of Government was recognized by all.

To meet these needs, the committees studying the reorganization proposals considered several options such as enlarging committee staffs or even creating an entirely new agency, but in the end turned to a device that had been developed in the 1946 act and which had proven to be highly successful, namely, the principle of supplementary research staffs; in other words, a pool of experts.

The House Rules Committee, in its report on the 1970 act, spelled out some of the advantages of supplementary research staffs:

They could be equally available to all committees; they would insure equal availability of information to both Houses of Congress; they would provide common frames of reference by working with committees of equivalent jurisdiction in both Houses; their work would be without political bias and therefore more credible and objective.

Additionally, the pooling principle is inherently more economical and efficient than dispersed staffs, for resources can be more easily reallocated as changing conditions and Congressional needs warrant.

The report concludes that:

> The complexity of committee responsibilities requires another supplementary staff to provide massive aid in policy analysis. For this purpose we propose that Congress expand the functions and facilities of the Legislative Reference Service in the Library of Congress.

The bill was enacted by the Congress late last year. It set forth a new charter for the Service. It restated and continued our traditional functions; it expanded others; and it directed the Service to undertake a variety of important new services, with particular emphasis on in-depth policy analysis for committees. It changed our name from Legislative Reference Service to Congressional Research Service, to reflect more accurately the kind of functions we are now required to perform.

RESPONSIBILITY OF CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The new and expanded functions are detailed in our justification book, beginning at page 200. These include, in the words of the Rules Committee report, the responsibility of the Congressional Research Service, upon request, to:

> Supply committees with experts capable of preparing, or assisting in preparing, objective, nonpartisan, in-depth analyses and appraisals of any subject matter. These analyses and appraisals will be directed toward assisting committees in determining the advisability of enacting legislative proposals, of estimating the probable results of such proposals and alternatives thereto, and of evaluating alternative methods for accomplishing the results sought.

The act spells out in considerable detail specific services the Congressional Research Service is now required to perform for committees. To assist them in planning their research schedules, the service is directed to prepare and present to each committee at the beginning of each Congress a list of subjects and policy areas the committee might profitably pursue. These lists, of course, are to be prepared in close cooperation with the committees, themselves, and their staffs.

The service is directed to maintain continuous liaison with all committees, so as to make its services, its resources, its work product, and its capabilities known and available to committees and their staffs.

The service is directed to provide each committee, at the beginning of each Congress with a list of programs and activities, under the committee's jurisdiction, scheduled to expire during that Congress.

It is contemplated that backup material will also be provided to assist the committee in evaluating each program and to determine whether it should be modified, extended, or dropped.

The act directs the service to provide members with a concise memorandum on any legislative measure scheduled for a hearing. This memorandum is to include a discussion of the purpose and effect of the measure, its legislative history, and whether any like measures were previously introduced in Congress, and, if so, their legislative history.

The act authorizes the service to employ or contract with such outside experts, consultants, or research organizations on a temporary basis as may be needed from time to time to serve the research needs of the Congress.

And there are various other expanded responsibilities assigned to the service.

Now, how is all this to be done?

SUPPLEMENTARY RESEARCH STAFFS

The final report of the Joint Committee on the Organization of Congress stated that:

> All our recommendations in connection with the Service imply that additional professional and clerical staff will be needed to implement them.

The Rules Committee report stated:

> In the long run, we believe, it will be both less expensive and more productive to build up these supplementary research staffs than to disperse additional special staff among the committees. Congress must nevertheless recognize that excellence is not cheaply bought. Although it is impossible to estimate long-term costs with any degree of precision at this time, we would expect the Congressional Research Service, for example, to triple its staff by 1975.
>
> A sudden large expansion of staff is probably inadvisable and perhaps even impossible, given the difficulties of recruiting expert research personnel. The resources of both agencies will therefore develop gradually. We nevertheless expect the build-up of those resources to be substantially completed within five years.

BUILDUP OF THE CRS

Mr. Chairman, our fiscal 1972 budget request is the first step in a 5-year program to build up the resources of the service to meet the new responsibilities assigned to us under the act. The long range goal is to make more information and research available to the members and committees of Congress—indepth policy analysis, relevant and authoritative data, interpretive and evaluative assistance, oriented in form and content to the needs of the legislator—to assist the Congress in achieving sound legislative policy and in preserving its independent and equal role in our system of Government.

To implement these new dimensions of service to the Congress, we have made a careful study of the provisions of the new act and committee reports as they relate to the Congressional Research Service. We have made a comparison of the subjects of committee jurisdiction with the existing subject coverage of our research divisions, and thus have identified subject area gaps in our capabilities.

We have developed a system for tracking major legislative issues, for identifying studies and recommendations that have been made by governmental agencies and others with regard to them, for monitoring the positions on those issues taken by interested groups, and for tracing the status of related congressional activities.

We have initiated, on a pilot basis, with a limited number of committees, the type of continuous liaison that the act contemplates. We are establishing an ongoing working relationship with the General Accounting Office looking toward a free exchange of information between our two agencies, and toward collaborating with each other on congressional assignments whenever feasible.

And we are pursuing a series of other projects exploring the implications of our new responsibilities under the new Reorganization Act.

Obviously, we explored, too, the implications of new workloads in relation to staff requirements. Our budget request is designed to move us forward cautiously, with pilot efforts, in gearing up to carry out the new directives that Congress has given us.

At the present time, we are faced with a dilemma. On the one hand, we are endeavoring to provide the Congress with all of the assistance it has always expected of us. You are familiar with what we have done in the past: providing analyses of issues facing the Congress, legal research, surveys of court decisions, translations, position papers, comparisons of bills, background reports, tabluations of statistics, scientific data, and a broad variety of other types of research services. We provide briefings and consultations, spot factual information, articles, books, and many other kinds of general reference assistance.

But, on the other hand, congressional officers who are familiar with the 1970 act's new provisions have already been requesting the new kinds of services that we are now directed by law to perform. Regrettably, we simply do not have the manpower to undertake these new assignments.

WORKLOAD OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Equally distressing, while this has been going on, as we noted in the justification book, the workload of the service—wholly apart from the new responsibilities assigned to us under the act—has again risen to unprecedented heights.

During calendar year 1970, we received from congressional offices over 173,000 requests for research and reference assistance. This was 15,000 more requests than we received during the preceding year, an increase of 10 percent. And it continues to rise.

For a 6-week period just past, we received over 1,000 inquiries a day, 4 days out of 5. You can imagine the frantic conditions under which we have to operate and the arrearages that accrue in consequence. A few weeks ago, in early April, we took an inventory of all requests on hand. We found that there were 3,880 requests pending in the Congressional Research Service that day involving an estimated total of 24,000 hours of research time to complete.

Our workload today is now more than 80 percent over what it was when the reorganization hearings first began in 1965. Needless to say,

this percentage increase in workload has greatly exceeded the increase in staff.

As always, our workload is a reflection of the workload of the Congress, itself. We have no more control over the extent of the workload than the Members, themselves, have over the increasing complexities of the social, economic, and technological problems facing the country.

EXPANDED RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SUPPORT

One of the principal objectives of the Reorganization Act was to provide Congress with the expanded research and information support it needs to meet its responsibilities—independent of the great pressures originating in the executive branch.

Our original budget request, in which we sought an increase of $4,006,000 for 209 new positions and other objects, was designed to provide an initial implementation of the expanded responsibilities given to the Congressional Research Service under the Reorganization Act, and at the same time enable the Service to meet the increase in current workload, wholly apart from the act. The House authorized an increase of $1,147,000, allowing only 52 new positions. The managers of the bill indicated that if it develops later on in the year that there is a need for more, and that competent people are available, then we could come back for a supplemental.

During the debate on the floor of the House, it was pointed out that 37 of these positions would represent approximately a 10-percent increase in present staff matching the 10-percent increase in workload that we had last year. This would leave very little for implementation of the Reorganization Act.

Mr. Chairman, we are not requesting restoration of the full amount we originally sought. We are asking that you restore $1,355,000 to permit us a total of 137 new positions, 85 over what the House allowed. This would constitute a reduction of $1,504,000 from our original request to the Congress.

In that connection, we have deleted from our request all new supergrade positions and supergrade reallocations since the Joint Committee on the Library has not acted on our request to authorize them, as required by the Reorganization Act.

However, with 137 positions, we would be able to begin a meaningful implementation of the new act.

We would much prefer to move forward more slowly than originally contemplated but with a definite figure at the beginning of the fiscal year rather than have to come back later for a supplemental. It would facilitate more efficient organization, recruitment, and planning for other necessary support. More importantly, it would permit us to get underway—to start new services, fill gaps in subject coverage, and fulfill our new responsibilities under the act.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. Now, the additional 85, Mr. Jayson, would be almost totally allocable, you might say, to the Reorganization Act?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. In general terms, what would they do in setting up the Reorganization Act. What would you do with the 85?

Mr. JAYSON. We have broken down our budget request into three broad programs, the first of which is most important to the act. It is policy analysis and research, where we would put the bulk of these people, some 59 of them. That involves the new in-depth policy analysis that would be performed for committees.

I mentioned in describing the act that one of its principal purposes and objectives was to assist the committees in their advance research planning. We will need manpower to work with the committees and their staffs to identify and develop the subject areas which the committees will be looking into in their hearings as the session proceeds.

This will permit the committees and their staffs to determine the subject areas in which they need in-depth research, and it will permit the Congressional Research Service to go back and do that research and bring it back to the committees in advance of the hearings.

Senator HOLLINGS. That would be 57?

Mr. JAYSON. We actually indicated that of the total of 137——

Senator HOLLINGS. Eighty-five for the reorganization, and of the 85 you are testifying to about 57 or 59?

Mr. JAYSON. Fifty-nine. It may be easier if we talk in terms of the total, 85 that we are appealing plus 52 allowed by the House. Of the total 137 positions, we will devote some 77 people essentially to working with the committees——

Senator HOLLINGS. And to the Reorganization Act.

Mr. JAYSON. And to the Reorganization Act; yes.

Let me make a clarification here.

If we had 137 total positions, we would devote 100 to the Reorganization Act and 37 would represent present current workload needs. The bulk of the 100 reorganization positions—namely, 77 of them—will be involved in policy analysis, liaison with the committees, developing studies that the committees need, tracking legislative issues, and so forth.

Senator HOLLINGS. Assume that the committee is sympathetic. What I am trying to do is get this thing fixed in my mind so that we can debate it on the Senate floor and describe it later and justify it.

What you are saying in essence, is that without this 85 that you are appealing you have almost no chance at all of making any real start under the Reorganization Act; is that correct?

Mr. JAYSON. That is correct.

For example, in connection with these lists of expiring legislation that we are now required to submit to each committee, the preparation of those lists alone, without developing much backup material to accompany each list, we figure will involve some five people. We estimate there are some 700 programs and activities that expire in each Congress.

We will have to identify those programs and activities and then pinpoint them to the various committees. This, in itself, will not be sufficient. I think each committee will need and will request additional material to determine whether each program should be modified, extended, or dropped. That is five people people simply to identify the things and to get started on the background material.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORIES

The Reorganization Act requires us to provide to any Member of Congress, at any time a bill comes up for hearing, a memorandum giving its purpose and effect and its legislative history. This will require, we believe, nine people on the staff to develop legislative histories and to develop analyses of the bills, providing concise statements as to what their meanings are, to search and see if any other bills like them were introduced in prior Congresses. We expect to use computers to assist us in this.

That is 14 people right there, for these two new functions, without reference to the policy and analysis aspect.

Senator HOLLINGS. This is the kind of information I need.

UTILIZATION OF PERSONNEL

Mr. JAYSON. In addition, we will need for the new researchers the necessary support, the research material that makes them capable of assisting the Congress. We feel we will need people for that support purpose. Then there are clerical and reference people. I can give you a specific breakdown of the 100 for the record.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is what I want.

(The information follows:)

NEW RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE DEPENDENT UPON APPROPRIATION REQUEST TO THE SENATE

In the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–510), Congress assigned a number of new duties to the Congressional Research Service. It also directed the Service to carry out more systematically and in a broader scope duties the Service had previously performed only intermittently and on a small scale. The principal intent, according to the report accompanying the bill, was to "expand the functions and facilities" of the Service in order "to provide massive aid in policy analysis" to congressional committee. The request for a total of 137 new positions also takes into account the sharply increased workload experienced in fiscal 1971 and the further increase anticipated in fiscal 1972. The primary purpose of the request (100 positions out of the total of 137 requested), however, is to begin to implement many of the new duties and services stemming from the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Certain activities would be deferred entirely until fiscal year 1973. This request would represent the first step in a 5-year buildup by the Service to meet the responsibilities assigned under the act.

New Legislative Reorganization Act responsibilities	Positions required	Cost	Extent of implementation
Indepth policy analysis.—The 1970 Act requires the Service to assist all committees by providing in-depth analysis in determining the advisability of enacting legislative proposals and in evaluating alternative methods for accomplishing the goals of such proposals. Policy analysis includes, but is not limited to: identifying the problem being considered in terms of those affected, of those who are involved, of those who have studied it as observers or specialists, of those wh are engaged in related government regulation or other activity, etc. It includes an analysis of its implications as well as its secondary effects. It includes identification of additional information and data needed to present a full understanding of the problem, and then undertaking to obtain that data. It includes identifying the solutions that have been offered, such as legislative	64	$929,510	As a 1st year effort to implement the policy analysis responsibilities the Service expected (with more than 50 committees and over 250 subcommittees), an average of at least 1 additional indepth assignment from each of the full committees, committing 1 man-year of professional staff time and ½ man-year of assistant/clerical time. The request to the Senate has been reduced by over 20 percent thus reducing the coverage of committees during the 1st year by approximately 10 in each House. A similar reduction would be necessitated for implementing the liaison function. Formal liaison relationships will be undertaken on a pilot basis

New Legislative Reorganization Act responsibilities	Positions required	Cost	Extent of implementation
proposals; the recommendations that have been made by governmental agencies, boards and other official institutions who have studied the problem or some of its aspects; the recommendations of others, such as experts, professional societies, academia, the media, etc. It includes analyses of the strengths and weaknesses, the advantages and disadvantages of solutions offered, and of alternative solutions, taking into consideration the adverse as well as the beneficial effects of proposed solutions, and seeking out possible further alternatives to neutralize adverse effects. It includes other factors such as cost, the social and economic implications, etc.			with a limited number of committees to support advance planning of their research activities.
The 1970 Act also requires CRS to maintain continuous liaison with all committees so that they may better understand and utilize the Service's multidisciplinary research resources, determine priorities, and facilitate advance planning.			
Track major legislative issues.—To implement policy analysis and to assist committees in advance planning, a tracking system on current major legislative issues is being developed. For each active legislative issue, the important studies and recommendations made by Presidential commissions and governmental agencies will be identified; positions taken on these issues by interest groups will be monitored; and related legislative activities will be continuously updated.	6	$86, 924	Some 150 major legislative problems and issues have been identified for tracking to serve as a guide in priority in CRS work and a current awareness technique for monitoring the status of these issues for Congress. This function must be drastically reduced with only 20 percent of the resources originally requested now available. A more selective list of issues will be made and less intensive coverage of important studies. interest group positions and legislative activities will be monitored.
Agenda of emerging legislative issues.—The 1970 act requires the Service to prepare and submit to every committee at the beginning of each Congress, a list of subjects and policy areas the committee might profitably analyze in depth. This is an entirely new function for the Service. The purpose is to assist the committees in planning their research and hearing schedules.	7	134, 345	This legislative requirement is of great potential value in advance planning by committees. Much of the material going into such an agenda for each committee will be a product of the tracking effort and in depth policy analysis. The budget request will permit at least a beginning attempt to realize the intended benefits of the statutory directive.
Report on expiring legislation.—The 1970 act directs the Service to undertake a new function of supplying every committee, at the beginning of each Congress, a list of expiring legislation, programs and activities, within the jurisdiction of each committee. Approximately 700 programs and activities expire during each Congress. A plan is being developed to identify them, and to provide background information to assist committees in determining whether those should be extended or modified.	5	78, 796	1st year plans to carry out this responsibility could be achieved with the funds requested.
Provide purpose-and-effect memoranda.—In the future, the Service must have available, in anticipation of requests, legislative histories relevant to any measure that any committee may schedule for hearings. The Reorganization Act states that these histories are to be in the form of concise memoranda containing statements of the purpose and effect of a particular measure scheduled for hearings, a description of other relevant measures previously introduced, and an identification of all action Congress has taken on those measures.	9	115, 128	1st year plans to carry out this responsibility could be achieved with the funds requested.
Automation services in support of Reorganization Act functions.—4 House committees have received assistance in maintaining and producing their legislative calendars on the Library's computers. This service will be extended to Senate committees in fiscal year 1972. New automated information systems are to be made operational within the Service to speed up and monitor the status of all Member inquiries. Other automation applications will provide on-line search and retrieval of bibliographic and program material, and support the new legislative tracking, expiring legislation and legislative history duties of the Service.	3	38, 105	The automation request would permit improved retrieval of legislative information including Bill Digest, Bill Status, and storage and retrieval of information. Original plans would have to be deferred for responding to research inquiries in the field of information science and the application of microfilm and its relationships to automation in providing research services to Congress.
Administration	6	51, 416	
Total, implementation of Reorganiztion Act...	100	1, 434, 242	

New Legislative Reorganization Act responsibilities	Positions required	Cost	Extent of implementation
Increased workload.—Congressional demand for assistance from the Service, as reflected in the volume of inquiries it receives, continues to reach new heights. During the calendar year just ended, 1970, CRS was called upon to handle over 173,000 inquiries, some 15,000 more than in calendar 1969, an increase of 10 percent within a single year. This total represents a 77-percent rise in workload during the past 6 calendar years	37	$465,963	The 37 positions represent approximately a 10-percent increase in present staff. This would match the 10-percent increase in workload experienced last year and anticipated again in fiscal year 1972. These positions would permit the Service to hold even with respect to current and possibly the projected increased workload.
Total new positions	137	1,900,187	
Ingrades, reallocations, extra day and annualization		344,813	
Experts and consultants		50,000	
Other objects		207,000	
Grand total, requested increase to Senate	137	2,502,000	

New responsibilities that cannot be implemented under appropriation request	Comment
Provide outstanding specialists in new subject areas.—Authority is granted the Service to establish supergrade senior specialist positions in 22 specified fields and such other subject areas deemed necessary. The purpose of this legislative authority is to provide research work of highest quality for the Congress. Current gaps in subject areas proposed to be filled in fiscal 1972 were: Federal budget, engineering and public works, public administration, urban affairs, insurance, transportation and communication, veterans' affairs and technology.	Implementation of this authority has been deferred until fiscal year 1973.
Contract for research in specialized fields of knowledge.—The Service has been authorized to supplement its resources by seeking the contract assistance of educational, research and other organizations or experts learned in particular or specialized fields of knowledge. A selective roster of scholars and consultants in each major subject area is being developed. These new contract and consultant authorities, following strict criteria and procedures, will be used to answer a number of questions facing the Congress for which it would be impractical or inefficient to maintain fulltime experts.	Implementation of the contract authority has been deferred until fiscal year 1973. Limited additional outside technical assistance would be made available through our new authority to hire experts and consultants on a temporary basis.

BASIS OF HOUSE DETERMINATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have any way of determining of how they decided on just the 52 on the House side?

Mr. JAYSON. No indication was made in the House Appropriations Committee report, itself, which only recommended 37.

During the debate on the floor, it was pointed out that the committee thought we ought to go a little more slowly than we had proposed in connection with our original request for 209 new positions. During the debate on the floor, Mr. Sisk, who had managed the reorganization bill in the House, stated that he was going to seek an amendment to give us 100 more positions through an additional one and a half million dollars. He pointed out that those 37 positions represented simply 10 percent of our present staff and matched the 10 percent increase in the workload we had last year, therefore, leaving no staff increase for the Reorganization Act implementation.

On the floor, instead of $1.5 million, an additional $200,000 was actually proposed and was voted for the Service, providing an overall total of 52 positions. And, as I stated earlier, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee indicated that we could come back for a supplemental, something we would prefer not to do.

Senator HOLLINGS. The 85 would actually cost us $1,355,000, or is $1,355,000 equal to 137 new positions?

Mr. JAYSON. Eighty-five positions——

Senator HOLLINGS. Eighty-five over what the House allowed equals how many dollars?

Mr. JAYSON. Eighty-five positions alone equals $1,235,364.

In addition to that amount, we are asking for $50,000 for temporary experts and consultants, and $69,600 for other objects, making a grand total of $1,355,000 increase over the House.

Senator HOLLINGS. In general terms, if it is at all feasible to describe it, get like our friend, the Senator from Wisconsin, when he was asking for $95,000; he needed $95,000 for personnel to handle that budget thing. When you need 24,000 hours of research to complete 3,880 requests, that thing sounds so mammoth that we ought to order that you research it.

RESPONSE TIME TO CONGRESSIONAL REQUESTS

How many days are you behind on requests? Is there some way to tell in normal terms? I know my mail is running 5 days from Charleston to Washington to get a letter through. If I put in a request—of course, it depends on the type of request, whether or not you take a day or you take a month to do it.

Normally, for an average request, is there any way to ascertain how long for a response or how long you are delayed now?

Mr. JAYSON. Many of the requests that members put in are of a fast reference or factual nature, the who, what, when, where type of question. Also, we get a substantial number of constituent inquiries.

Our figures show that more than 65 percent of our requests last year were answered either the same day or within 24 hours. That is the fast reference or factual inquiry that we can handle easily. We are streamlined to handle those things.

Once you get into the more substantive research type of requests, then it is difficult to answer specifically how long it will take. We try to meet the member's needs. If he says he has a committee hearing coming up on Tuesday and that he needs that material by that time, we know if he gets it on Wednesday it will not be usable. We break our necks, drop everything else, to give it to him by that time.

Statistics show that 11 percent of our requests last year, 19,000 of them, required more than a week of response time. That can mean a week up to 6 months, depending on the nature and complexity.

Senator HOLLINGS. For 1,000 inquiries a day, do you have to have additional telephone operators over there?

Mr. JAYSON. That is part of our request. We have, I believe, eight people now answering the telephone. They are receiving on the average three or four requests every minute of every hour of the day during the peak periods. The result is that you get busy signals when your office calls us. They are delayed in transcribing their notes. If the member says, I need something in the next hour or so, sometimes there are so many calls coming in that they can't transcribe their notes and transmit them to the researcher in time.

Senator HOLLINGS. I imagine the Congressmen and Senators will all want to talk to Mr. Jayson.

Can you return all your calls?

Mr. JAYSON. I don't get quite that many.

Senator HOLLINGS. I have never been able to make it. I wondered how you do it.

Mr. JAYSON. I don't get quite that many, myself. The congressional offices and their staffs are asked to call our inquiry unit, a central call number. These people answering our phones have training as to where particular requests will go, the determination depends on the subject matter. For example, if it relates to a question about unemployment in the United States, it will go to our Economics Division. If it is a legal question, it will go to our Law Division. And so on.

Many of the more complicated requests are sent in by mail. While these are addressed to me, fortunately the staff can move them along to the researchers before they get to my desk.

Senator HOLLINGS. I am going to be getting with you and try to justify this additional 85 because I don't think it is good business to just put it off and talk about supplemental; we just spin our wheels and have to go over the whole thing, describe it twice, have two more hearings and all the time we are blaming the Pentagon for cost overruns.

Mr. JAYSON. Additionally, if we know in advance how many positions we will have for the year, we can go out and recruit.

Senator HOLLINGS. Right.

RECRUITMENT OF PERSONNEL

How many can you really efficiently hire of the 85 more research people?

Mr. JAYSON. As a result of conditions in business, as a result of the situation in many universities, we are getting a very high number of applications for positions with Congressional Research Service from very competent people. So that, I think the competence in most fields is available.

In terms of actually recruiting them and absorbing them, yes; it will take a little time.

Senator HOLLINGS. Spending a billion dollars on the Public Employment Act is denying this and talking abount supplementals is incongruous to me. It is a way of taking all that talent running around and making them researchers.

Mr. JAYSON. It is only 137 that we would get.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is right.

I will be trying to comp'ete that record a little more after I read it.

Is there anything more you wish to add because I think this is a good time to really go right into that Reorganization Act and get it moving efficiently, rather than making it a headache by understaffing.

Mr. JAYSON. One of the problems, like the one Senator Proxmire referred to this morning is that the subject areas that the committees have to deal with today require top-level specialists. Committee staffs develop specialties within their particular jurisdiction but they can only go so far and then they have to turn to some other place for greater in-depth specialization.

We have subject gaps. We have no one on the staff, for example, who is an expert in insurance. Also we have no one on the staff who is a top expert in transportation and communication, although Congress has many problems relating to air safety, highways, and marine transport. These were some of the positions we originally requested, senior specialist positions at supergrade level.

But we have now deleted that request because of the Joint Committee on the Library has not approved supergrade level of these positions.

Senator HOLLINGS. We had better start finding those. Insurance is a No. 1 subject. To get a good insurance actuary, you are talking $50,000. I know you can't pay that much.

Mr. JAYSON. We originally contemplated paying at the GS–17 level, about $33,000, for an insurance specialist. Congress needs an actuary on call. Also for problems in the Social Security field actuaries are needed by our Service.

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the duplication, if any, like we put in $500,000 to find out about the welfare picture, to bring it into focus? That has just gone to the joint committee in the supplemental.

What would you do on that and what would they do with a half-million dollar study?

ASSISTANCE TO COMMITTEES

Mr. JAYSON. Traditionally, the Congressional Research Service staff does not duplicate the staff of the committees in their work. It supplements them. That, I believe was the philosophy behind both the 1964 and 1970 Reorganization Acts, that the committee staff would assist the committee in identifying legislative problems, do all the staff work including some research, point to the various areas where they needed more information and research, and then turn to Congressional Research Service or perhaps the General Accounting Office for the more detailed indepth analysis and research.

Through the years, we have very carefully tried to avoid duplicating the activities or work of committee staffs. Of course, we only respond to what the committee asks for. If the committee, itself, is fully staffed and undertakes a study of its own, they are not going to have to turn to us.

Now, in connection with policy analysis, when we tried to estimate how many specialists we would need to fulfill that function as a first year implementation of the act, we thought in terms of the fact that there are at the present time some 55 or 56 standing committees in Congress, with perhaps 250 subcommittees. If every one of those standing committees were to give us on the average one request involving one man-year of indepth research—as a practical matter, it might be a team of three or four researchers working for, say, 3 months, but it averaged out to one man-year of our staff time per committee—we would need a staff of about 83 people for that purpose.

That is the number that was built into our original request for 209. We have cut that back because we felt that in light of what was said in the House, we ought to go more slowly. Without that number, we will not be able to go to every committee; we will not be able to tell each committee that we are prepared to assist them. With 13 new positions we will do it on a selective basis. If you ask which committees we will select, I will have to say, well, we will try to select those committees that we have some capability to assist today.

Senator HOLLINGS. I think this is where the expansion Government is justified in the sense, and I don't speak politically under the Republican administration; I guess it was the same policy under the Demo-

cratic administration, but they have the information in these various departments of Government but you can't get it. What you get is half an answer.

The bipartisan nature of this particular congressional research, like the General Accounting Office, is a salutary thing for Congress. That is the only way we can get information. I have tried, for example, on food stamps; I have tried to sneak around the administration. It is all there but they have been told not to testify. We have had to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to investigate hunger in America. We have had to go into States and give physical examinations to over 83,000 persons over a 3-year period and have yet to get a report. We are fighting for it. All I want to know is, what is there?

INFORMATION FROM EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Mr. JAYSON. Under the Reorganization Act, one of the provision is that the Congressional Research Service, acting at the request of a committee, may request from any executive agency material and data and the agency is required to give it to us.

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes, but what will they give to you? We are going to have to be relying more and more, and I think perhaps it is good, I would think even a wage-price board rather than in the executive branch would better be placed in the legislative branch. It would have representation on both sides and more truly reflect the economic picture.

As I emphasized, when President Johnson was here, he would have his economist; President Nixon has his economist. They will tell you anything.

Mr. JAYSON. The purpose in setting up the Legislative Reference Service was that Congress needed its own information and research resource.

COOPERATION WITH THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

You mentioned the General Accounting Office. I should mention that under the act, as spelled out in its accompanying committee report, we are expected to develop a cooperative effort with the General Accounting Office, to develop a free exchange of information, and even collaborate on assignments when feasible, and we are working toward a much closer relationship with GAO to assist the committees.

Senator HOLLINGS. Good.

Senator HOLLINGS. You state, on page 209, that it is "recognized that different committees will utilize the Service in different ways, some to a great extent, some moderately, and some not at all."

As a matter of interest, which committees of the Congress do you anticipate will be requiring services "to a great extent," based on past experience?

Mr. JAYSON. I can best respond to that question by providing two analyses. The first is a summary of some of the current in-depth projects undertaken for committees with whom we have frequent working relationships. The second identifies, based on a count of individual requests made for research, the committees which have most usually utilized CRS services.

EXAMPLES OF CURRENT COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

In the fields covered by our Science Policy Research Division, a study of Soviet space progress 1966–70 was recently completed for the Senate Aeronautical and Space Science Committee. The Senate Public Works Committee received extensive support on the subject of legislation to provide for formulation of national policy in materials. On the House side, a series of case studies under the general heading "Technical Information for the Congress" was prepared for the House Science and Astronautics Committee. A study for the House Foreign Affairs Committee documented experience and issues involving U.S. support for the World Health Organization.

In our American Law Division, an evaluation is underway of the suggested extensive revisions in the criminal code covered by title 18 of the United States Code. This is being done for the Judiciary Committees of both the Senate and the House. A study of possible revisions of the Corrupt Practices Act, including election reforms, is now underway for the Senate Commerce Committee, the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, and the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct.

In our Economics Division, major projects have been undertaken on the subject of the minimum wage (revisions in the Fair Labor Standards Act) for the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and the House Education and Labor Committee. Studies have been and are currently underway in the areas of housing finance and stimulation of housing production for the House Banking and Currency Committee. Work has also been done on the subject of revenue sharing for the House Ways and Means Committee and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.

In the fields covered by our Education and Public Welfare Division, our staff assisted the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee on the omnibus social security legislation, including welfare reform, day care, manpower training, medicare and medicaid and cash social security. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has been assisted in health manpower legislation and oversight of the Food and Drug Administration. Assistance was provided to the House Education and Labor Committee and also to the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committees in connection with the Occupational Safety and Health legislation.

Our Foreign Affairs Division has recently completed major studies for both the Senate Foreign Relations and the House Foreign Affairs Committees. On the Senate side, an analysis was done on "Reporting Requirements in Legislation on Foreign Relations," a study of the provisions of law requiring reports to Congress in the foreign relations field. The House Foreign Affairs Committee has issued a report on "Background Information on the Use of U.S. Armed Forces in Foreign Countries" dealing with the question of the proper roles of the executive and legislative branches in a decision to engage the U.S. Armed Forces in military action.

In the areas covered by our Government Division, work is underway for both the Senate and House Government Operations Committees on reorganization of the executive branch of the Government. Major work on the subject of congressional reform and reorganization has been provided for the House Rules Committee and projects are now underway for the new Joint Committee on Congressional Operations including assistance in its current hearings on the fiscal year and the authorization-appropriation process.

Finally, in the fields covered by our Environmental Policy Division, a major study is underway on national energy policy, including the complex issues of electric power, fuel supply, and the environment for the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Assistance in congressional oversight regarding implementation of the National Environmental Policy Act has been underway for the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

COMMITTEE UTILIZATION OF CRS SERVICES

The following is a list of Senate and House committees that have most utilized the services of the Congressional Research Service. In the Senate the number of requests from each committee in the 91st Congress ranged from 70 to almost 700 separate requests to our research divisions. In alphabetical order these are: Aeronautical and Space Sciences; Commerce; Finance; Foreign Relations; Government Operations; Interior and Insular Affairs; Judiciary; Labor and Public Welfare; Public Works; Select Committee on Small Business; and the Joint Economic Committee.

In the House, the number of requests we received from the following committees ranged from 75 to almost 350 for the biennium: Banking and Currency; Education and Labor; Foreign Affairs; Government Operations; Interior and Insular Affairs; Internal Security; Judiciary; Public Works; Rules; Science and Astronautics; Ways and Means; and the Select Committee on Crime.

Senator HOLLINGS. With respect to the Current Awareness (SDI) program—as far as I can determine, you give no workload figures on present utilization of this program. To what extent have committees of Congress subscribed to this service?

CURRENT AWARENESS PROGRAM

Mr. JAYSON. The so-called SDI or Current Awareness program is one which we have used for many years as a device to keep our own specialists alert to new reports, new studies, significant articles in their respective subject fields. When the computer's facility became available, we converted our old, manual system of search and alerting to a programed one which is much faster and has permitted us to make many more different subject sorts from a considerably broader data base.

We "shook this program down" with our own staff for nearly a year, during which time we searched about 1,500 citations a month for some 200 different staff subject profiles. Then in mid-January of this present session, when we were satisfied that the program was working smoothly, I wrote a letter to each committee chairman of both Houses offering to provide both the alerting service (sending cards selected according to the committee's interest) and a hard copy service by which we would attempt to provide either Xerox copies or loans of whatever material the cards revealed to be useful to their staffs and which they wished to see.

Up to the present time, 31 committees, plus several other congressional offices have requested the service and are now using it—some so enthusiastically that the provision of the follow-up copies has placed quite a burden on our reference staff. Needless to say we are very pleased with this response—it's the whole purpose of the idea, to make the best and latest information available to the committee specialists who need it—but it is taking up a substantial amount of reference time.

The 31 committees are divided 15 in the Senate and 16 in the House. In some cases, there are different staff members receiving citations on different subjects within the same committee, so these 31 committees actually represent 43 subscribers receiving that many individual subject profile sorts. The specific committees are as follows:

SENATE COMMITTEES

Special Committee on Aging
Agriculture and Forestry
Armed Services
Banking and Currency
Commerce
Finance
Foreign Relations
Government Operations
Interior and Insular Affairs
Judiciary
Labor and Public Welfare
Post Office and Civil Service
Public Works
Rules and Administration
Select Committee on Standards and Conduct

HOUSE COMMITTEES

Agriculture
Armed Services
Banking and Currency
Education and Labor
Foreign Affairs
Government Operations
Interior and Insular Affairs
Internal Security
Interstate and Foreign Commerce
Judiciary
Merchant Marine and Fisheries
Post Office and Civil Service
Public Works
Standards of Official Conduct
Veterans' Affairs
Ways and Means

When a committee requests the SDI service, members of our Library Services Division staff meet with the committee staff to determine what subjects they wish monitored, and a close working relationship is continued as the weekly cards go over and the requests come back. In the past 4 months, the various committees have requested hard copies of some 1,500 different articles and reports which they wished to use for committee work. Whenever possible, we try to provide copies which the staff can circulate and retain if they wish.

Such is the computer's facility that it can add on more profiles with relative ease (once the individual interviews are completed and the basic subject interests established), but the provision of the material cited and then requested is more time consuming. The SDI is just the menu; the hard copy is the food! It is our hope that we can soon offer the service to the individual membership of both Houses across the board. The staff we are requesting at this time, however, will be invested in supporting committee users plus a very modest expansion to individual Members who are requesting personal profiles as a result of the materials they are seeing in their committee work. Our own new researchers will, of course, be brought into the program.

INFORMATION CENTERS

Senator HOLLINGS. You plan to convert the five present House and Senate Office Buildings' bookrooms into information centers.

Give the committee more details concerning this plan—what services will be available specifically; will they duplicate current services, available by telephone inquiry; do you anticipate additional space requirements?

Mr. JAYSON. In the budget request originally submitted, we asked for 10 new positions for this purpose, two professional librarian positions for each of the five bookrooms. In view of the House action on our budget request, we have cut this request back to four and these are included within the 137 total that I spoke about before. That would provide sufficient staff to support a reference information center in the Rayburn House Office Building and one in the Old Senate Office Building.

We have found that on a day in which we receive 1,000 to 1,200 inquiries, a substantial number will be of the nature that can be answered by already-prepared CRS multilithed reports, by Xeroxing material from leading magazines and newspapers, and from certain basic reference works. Even though this material can be located fairly quickly, the simple mechanics of getting it from the Library Building-based CRS to the geographically disparate congressional offices reduced its usefulness to the offices making the request—requests which frequently related to individuals with whom the Members were immediately in conference, related to letters and speeches "in the typewriter," and similar "needed now" kinds of information.

We tried a pilot study of the information center device in the Rayburn Building, and it seems to have been unusually successful. It has generated quite a number of expressions of satisfaction from Members and staff working in that building. They found that they can drop down to the room and get an immediate response to a reference inquiry. We placed two trained librarians in the book room and supported them with a complete collection of CRS multilithed reports, 30 magazines, approximately 300 reference books, and reference sets of the Washington Post, the Washington Star, the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, and Christian Science Monitor. A computer terminal was installed in the room, so that inquiries received through the traditional telephone number at the Library could be identified as appropriate for the information center and retransmitted to the room within seconds without holding up the enquiring office. These devices, plus a Xerox machine, permitted the room to answer well over 1,500 inquiries during the past 90 days, as a rule reducing the time between the receipt of the request and the delivery of the reply to minutes.

The original space occupied in the Rayburn Building by our Loan Division has proved to be quite adequate for the pilot project—and for future use. The present space in the Senate is not as large, but with a rearrangement of furniture, we believe we can get most of the materials into it and it, too, will support the kind of activity we are suggesting.

CONTRACTS WITH OUTSIDE RESEARCH AGENCIES

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. Mumford, is this a good place to break for you about this time and come back at two o'clock?

Dr. MUMFORD. That is agreeable to us, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. We have a committee luncheon at 12:30 and I have to check by.

If that is satisfactory to you, the committee will recess until 2 o'clock.

Mr. JAYSON. One of the items that was deleted from our original budget request is the sum of $400,000 to fund contracts with outside research activities.

The act authorizes us to employ additional experts and consultants on a temporary basis. For this, we are still requesting $50,000. But it also authorizes us to undertake contracts with outside research organizations for research for the Congress.

We requested $400,000 for that.

We are not appealing that $400,000 in this revised budget, Mr. Chairman.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HOLLINGS. We will recess now until 2 o'clock.

(Whereupon, at 12:15 p.m., the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2 p.m.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2 O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1971)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF DR. L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS—Resumed

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ACQUISITION AND CATALOGING: LETTER OF SENATOR MAGNUSON

Senator HOLLINGS. Good afternoon.

Senator Magnuson, who is chairman of the Subcommittee on Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare appropriations, has written to me, urging that the appropriation for the national program for acquistions and cataloging be approved. This request is in the amount of $7,145,000, and heretofore has been carried in the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare Appropriation Bill.

I will insert Senator Magnuson's letter in the record.

(The letter follows:)

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 7th
1971

Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee
Senate Appropriations Committee
432 Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Allow me this opportunity of expressing my concern about a relatively small amount, but extremely important activity that appears in the Library of Congress appropriations request for 1972 -- the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC).

This program, established in 1966, has heretofor been financed through a transfer of funds to the Library from the Commissioner of Education, and in the past received consideration by our Labor-HEW Subcommittee. Fiscal 1972 marks the first time that funding for NPAC has been included in the overall Library of Congress request. This program should be included within the direct appropriations to the Library -- for several years now our Subcommittee urged such a change. I do wish to bring to your attention the background of NPAC, express my concerns and hope that we might insure the orderly expansion of this service.

The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging was created under Title II-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to allow research facilities in the United States to more efficiently acquire and classify materials of scholastic importance published abroad. Prior to its inception, university and research libraries in this country were all involved in duplicate efforts in the cataloging and other classification of these materials. Due to the shortage of qualified catalogers, and the high cost of complete cataloging, efforts prior to 1966 were at best superficial. Also, due to the fact that each library was involved in the classifying of much of the same material, the total cost of these efforts was a simple multiple of the number of research facilities involved.

The Higher Education Act of 1965, through NPAC, sought to consolidate these efforts in the Library of Congress, thereby making the most efficient use of the qualified manpower available, and allowing the libraries previously involved in this activity the opportunity to purchase catalog lists at a great savings. Not only does the program conserve public and private funds for more direct forms of research, but it allows for a more complete classification of foreign scholastic materials.

This program has been beset with funding difficulties since its inception. For Fiscal 1970, the Administration requested $4.5 million, a one million cut from 1969, which would have sharply curtailed the NPAC level of activity. Even with a Congressional appropriation of $6.7 million the program had to sustain a 15% administrative cutback. For Fiscal 1971, the Administration requested $4.8 million, which would have again meant curtailing some vital activities, while the Librarian of Congress indicated that $8.5 million was needed to maintain a constant level and allow for a modest expansion. We were finally able to appropriate $6.85 million. For Fiscal 1972, the Library and the Administration are agreed upon $7.145 million. This again may just maintain the current level of effort and I suspect this will not be sufficient to keep this program on track.

At the present time and for the past several years, through the NPAC program, the Library of Congress has been able to conduct a program which has fulfilled 75% of this nation's needs for the cataloging of foreign materials at an estimated annual savings of approximately $35 million. This leaves 25% of these needs still to be filled by public and private research facilities themselves, although the Library has estimated that at an annual cost of $15 million they could fulfill 99% of the need. I personally would be in favor of closing this gap.

In their overall recommendations for federal aid to education the current Administration has admittedly given aid to libraries a low priority rating. Nonetheless, this nation cannot hope to upgrade its educational systems without a sound research base. I deem this program which deals with the acquisition and cataloging of foreign publications of scholastic imminence to be vital for the continuing excellence and expansion of this nation's research capabilities and general academic prowess. I am sure that when you become personally aware of this program that you will share my concerns and know that during your current deliberations you will give it every consideration.

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Cordially,

Warren G. Magnuson

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, U. S. S.

WGM/wfr

cc: Senators Ellender,
Inouye, Cotton & Brooke

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Senator HOLLINGS. Next in line now is the salaries and expenses for distribution of catalog cards.

For this activity, Doctor, you are requesting the sum of $10,098,000, which is an increase of $657,000 over the adjusted 1971 amount.

JUSTIFICATION

We will insert pages 228 through 234 from the justification in the record at this point.

(The justification follows:)

63-065 O—71——14

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

1971 Regular Bill		$9,000,000
Proposed supplementals due to pay increase		441,000
1971 adjusted		$9,441,000
1972 Estimate	$9,771,000	
Proposed amendment due to pay increase	327,000	10,098,000
Net increase		$ +657,000

Analysis of Increases

1. Ingrade increases ..... + $ 94,584

Funds are requested to cover the cost of within grade increases and reallocations as follows:

Salaries	$87,990
Personnel benefits	6,594
Total	$94,584

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS (CONTINUED)

2. One extra day salary costs ..... + $ 20,410

Funds are requested to cover cost of salaries in 1972 for the extra work day as follows:

Salaries	$18,990
Personnel benefits	1,420
Total	$20,410

3. Annualization of the increase in health benefit cost ..... + $ 15,000

The request is necessary to provide for annualization of the increase in employee health benefit insurance costs which are payable by the Library. The increase was effective January 11, 1971; funds for the period January 11 - June 30, 1971 are being requested in the fiscal year 1971 supplemental requests.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS (CONTINUED)

4. Annualization of pay increases ..... + $155,759

This request is necessary to provide for annualization of the pay increase effective January 11, 1971; funds have been requested in the fiscal year 1971 supplemental for the period January 11 - June 30, 1971.

Salaries	$144,898
Personnel benefits	10,861
Total	$155,759

5. New positions requested (42) ..... + $371,247

To maintain currency in the preparation of book catalog publications (30):

1 GS-14; 1 GS-13; 1 GS-11; 3 GS-9; 1 GS-8; 3 GS-7; 2 GS-6; 2 GS-5; and 16 GS-3	$235,554
Contribution to health insurance	3,000
Group life insurance	1,166
Contribution to retirement	16,489
Total	$256,209

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS (CONTINUED)

New positions requested (continued)

To maintain currency in the preparation of New Serial Titles (7):

2 GS-11; 2 GS-8; 1 GS-6; and 2 GS-3	$ 62,991
Contribution to health insurance	700
Group life insurance	312
Contribution to retirement	4,409
Total	$ 68,412

To maintain currency in the preparation of subject heading and classification schedule publications (5):

5 GS-7	$ 42,910
Contribution to health insurance	500
Group life insurance	212
Contribution to retirement	3,004
Total	$ 46,626

Total increases + $657,000

General Statement

This appropriation finances the Distribution of Catalog Cards program, which provides for printing the cards used in the Library's card catalogs and in its book form catalogs, for printing certain technical publications, and for the cost of distribution of these items to Government agencies, libraries, and other institutions throughout the world. This distribution service is of vital importance to libraries of all types throughout the United States because it is the means by which they share the results of the work of the Library's experts in cataloging and classification. The sharing of the technical skills of these experts not only eliminates much costly duplication of effort by thousands of libraries in the country but also provides them with the results of language and subject competence in cataloging and classification work not otherwise available to them. The major effect of this service is to facilitate the research of all who use libraries.

Revenue producing activities. A part of this appropriation is used to finance the Library's own needs, such as the printing of 9,000,000 cards annually for its official and public catalogs and other uses and the printing of dozens of technical publications for its own use. However, the bulk of this appropriation, by supporting services to other libraries and institutions, brings in revenue which is deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Net cash receipts of $6,346,274 in 1970 amounted to a return of 79 percent of the total funds obligated; in 1971, the amount of the return is expected to be 80 percent of the total funds obligated. The following table indicates the pattern of activity during the last 20 years; in that 20 year period, the over-all percentage of receipts to cost was 102 percent.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS (CONTINUED)

Fiscal Year	Returns to the Treasury From Sale of Cards and Publications	Obligations	Percentage of Receipts to Cost	Total Cards Sold
1951	$ 985,022	$1,093,934	91	20,702,601
1952	945,067	1,171,618	82	20,816,692
1953	1,037,362	1,234,719	83	21,181,986
1954	1,087,326	1,264,580	84	22,340,089
1955	1,168,361	1,348,700	87	23,450,243
1956	1,280,172	1,400,188	91	24,692,621
1957	1,441,000	1,486,656	97	26,953,659
1958	1,558,762	1,713,003	91	28,351,083
1959	1,936,010	1,878,526	103	30,093,915
1960	2,171,284	1,979,841	110	32,057,488
1961	2,409,650	2,168,492	111	35,678,496
1962	2,792,099	2,342,235	119	42,386,314
1963	2,959,770	2,678,609	110	46,022,022
1964	3,679,781	2,991,789	123	52,505,637
1965	4,354,637	3,784,935	115	61,489,201
1966	5,046,417	4,099,277	123	63,214,294
1967	5,741,755	4,647,441	124	74,503,175
1968	7,026,601	6,221,060	113	78,767,377
1969	5,965,111	7,248,830	82	63,404,123
1970	6,346,274	8,025,000	79	64,551,799
1971 (est.)	7,500,000	9,000,000	83	75,000,000

* Includes pay raise supplemental but not the contingency fund.

RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF CARDS AND PUBLICATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. Included in these pages is a table showing the receipts from the sale of cards and publications which are quite impressive.

I think you are asking for 42 additional positions. Can you state the necessity for these additions?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; I will be glad to speak to that.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. Chairman, before we begin that justification, may I just say a word in connection with the presentation of the request for additional positions for the Congressional Research Service?

May I emphasize that if the committee allows those, that consideration be given to the 13 additional positions for the support in other parts of the Library under L.C. salaries and expenses.

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

In regard to the distribution of catalog cards, as you know, this is a service which provides catalog cards and book catalogs to libraries throughout the country.

As you indicated, the tables show the volume of sales, and returns to the Treasury for a number of years. For the details I would like to ask Mr. Welsh, in whose department the service is carried on.

Mr. WELSH. May we begin by making adjustment to the figures on page 234, the tables?

We can now report that the estimated return to the Treasury in fiscal 1971 will be $7,500,000 rather than $7,350,000. The obligations have been reduced to $9 million. The percentage of receipts to cost should be 83 percent rather than 80 percent. We have been able to improve our fiscal position.

In the House hearings, Senator, we asked that the budget request of an increase of $657,000 be reduced by $371,000 which is the cost of the 42 jobs. Through more efficient management and the benefits of our mechanization program we can provide for the 42 jobs from moneys that are saved in other parts of the program.

Thus we can eliminate the request for the additional jobs.

The increase we are requesting is $285,753 which is made up of in-grade increases, one extra day's salary cost, increase in health benefit costs and annualization of pay increases—all mandatory costs.

Senator HOLLINGS. You make it up from the contingency fund? What about that contingency fund on page 241?

Mr. WELSH. We did not need the contingency fund during the current fiscal year except to assist us in absorbing the pay raise. We absorbed all the 1971 pay raise costs of $441,000. We do not anticipate needing the contingency fund in fiscal 1972.

We ask, however, that it be appropriated so that in the event there is an unexpected increase in business, we will be able to provide for it.

BOOKS FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTION

Senator HOLLINGS. The next item is books for the general collections, an increase of $290,000 is requested for the fiscal year 1972, from $800,000 in 1971 to $1,090,000.

JUSTIFICATIONS

I ask that page 242 in the justifications be inserted in the record.
(The justifications follow:)

APPROPRIATION: BOOKS FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTIONS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1971 Regular Bill	$ 800,000
1972 Estimate	1,090,000
Net increase	$ +290,000

Analysis of Increases

1. For increasing cost of currently received material	+ $112,000
2. For two complete sets of the R. L. Polk city directories	+ 100,000

The R. L. Polk directories were previously received as copyright deposits. They are no longer copyrighted; therefore, they must be purchased, because they are essential and heavily used reference tools.

3. To acquire additional books for the Library from developing nations and the nations of the Far East	+ 13,000
4. For additional reference materials to support the Congressional Research Service	+ 65,000
Total increases	+ $290,000

INCREASE EXPLANATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Will you please explain this increase of $290,000?

Dr. MUMFORD. Of the original request——

Mr. WELSH. Dr. Mumford, may I speak to that?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes.

Mr. WELSH. The increase was for $290,000. Before the House we asked that the increase be decreased by $50,000 to $240,000. We were able to accomplish that by reducing our request for funds for Polk city directories from two sets to one. We decided that we would try to get by with one set rather than two. The first item of increases is $112,000 to cover the increase in costs of currently received materials; inflation is running at the rate of 14 percent in this appropriation.

The second item is for one set of the Polk directories at $50,000. The third item is to acquire additional books for the Library from developing nations and the nations of the Far East.

The fourth item is related to the expansion of the Congressional Research Service, $65,000.

The House accepted the reduction of $50,000 for one set of the Polk directories, eliminated the $13,000 request for the acquisition of material from the developing nations, and eliminated the $65,000 for CRS.

We are asking for a restoration of the $33,000 for CRS.

JUSTIFICATION

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the books for the law library, and increase of $35,000 was requested for a total appropriation of $175,000.

We will insert pages 248 through 251.

(The justifications follow:)

APPROPRIATION: BOOKS FOR THE LAW LIBRARY, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1971 Regular Bill	$140,000
1972 Estimate	175,000
Net increase	+$ 35,000

Analysis of Increases

1. For increasing cost of currently received materials	+ $14,000
2. To acquire additional law books for the collections	+ 8,500
3. For increased cost of communications and bulk shipping rates	+ 2,500
4. For additional reference materials to support the Congressional Research Service	+ 10,000
Total increases	+ $35,000

APPROPRIATION: BOOKS FOR THE LAW LIBRARY, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

The purchase of law books and other legal material - increase of $35,000 - from $140,000 to $175,000

This appropriation provides for the purchase of materials for the Law Library, perhaps the largest and most comprehensive collection of law books ever assembled. This fund is the principal means by the Law Library can acquire those essential materials not received through copyright deposit, international and domestic exchange, transfer from other Government agencies, gifts, and other means. Approximately 60 percent of the appropriation is used to purchase foreign law materials. The Congress, the Executive departments and agencies, and the Federal courts are dependent upon the Law Library as the most complete and most accessible source of legal information on all subjects for all countries of the world. Continued development of the foreign law collections is imperative for the protection and advancement of Government interests in foreign activities and international relations. Continued preeminence of the Law Library in all fields of law, domestic as well as foreign, prevents wasteful duplication in the working libraries of many Government agencies. Progressive development of resources is essential to the Law Library's role as a legal facility serving the bench and bar, legal scholars, and the general public of the Nation.

There has been no increase in this appropriation since fiscal 1966. The prices of subscriptions to legal publications and the prices of legal monographs continue to rise, so much so that the purchasing power of this appropriation has gone down resulting in fewer pieces received

at a higher unit cost.

Average Prices of Current Legal Materials

	Fiscal 1969	Fiscal 1970	% Increase
Monographs	$ 4.04	$ 4.73	+ 17.0
Subscriptions	24.42	24.98	+ 2.2

Total Pieces of Legal Material Acquired and Average Cost

	Fiscal 1969	Fiscal 1970	% Difference
Pieces	61,841	53,134	- 14.0
Average Cost	$ 2.10	$ 2.47	+ 17.6

(1) Increased cost of law books. The sum of $14,000 is requested to maintain parity with the continued inflationary trend in purchasing legal publications. Expenditures for law continuations, that is, serials and periodicals in the form of pocket parts, supplements, upkeep inserts, new pieces, and replacement volumes, have continued to accelearate. Prices of law monographs have risen at an even more rapid rate as indicated in the above table.

(2) Increase in acquisition activities. The sum of $8,500 is requested for increased acquisition activities. This amount will be used to strengthen and complete basic collections in those areas for which the additional six legal specialists are requested--Israel, Malaysia, Indonesia, Greece,

India, Pakistan, and Vietnam--and augment the depth and coverage of international and comparative legal source material. In addition, the number of law books being published in most jurisdictions of the world is increasing, as is the work required to search out and recommend for the collections significant publications which are difficult to locate and which represent gaps in our collections.

(3) Increased costs of communication services, bulk shipping costs, etc. The sum of $2,500 is needed to cover increased costs of communication services, bulk shipping rates, and other miscellaneous costs attendant upon present and continuing acquisition activities and services.

(4) Increased costs due to proposed reorganization of the Congressional Research Service. For the reorganization of the Legislative Reference Service into the Congressional Research Service, with the large growth in staff needing legal publications, an amount of $10,000 is requested.

The increase in the amount requested for acquisitions (with the exception of the $10,000 for the Congressional Research Service expansion) represents the first phase of a contemplated three-year program. This program has been recommended by the American Bar Association Standing Committee on the Facilities of the Law Library working with the Library of Congress and it has been adopted by resolution of the American Bar Association House of Delegates (see 56 A.B.A. Journal 380 (1970)). The proposed three-year program has as its target $100,000 to meet the additional increment in law book costs and acquisition activities necessary to provide the quality and availability of legal information which will enable the Law Library to meet current and future expectations of Congress and the Nation.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Are there any additional comments that we have concerning the increase for the law library?

Dr. MUMFORD. I will ask Mr. Kenyon to respond.

Mr. KENYON. The increase allowed in the House is for $16,500 for a total of $156,500. We have waived the remainder of the request due to denial of positions requested in salaries and expenses.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Senator HOLLINGS. The next item is salaries and expenses, books for the blind and the physically handicapped.

You are requesting an increase of $920,000 over fiscal year 1971 for a total appropriation of $8,591,000.

JUSTIFICATION

We will insert pages 252 through 258, 262 through 264, and 283 through 284 from the justifications.

(The justifications follow:)

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

1971 Regular Bill		$7,598,000
Proposed supplementals due to pay increase		73,000
1971 adjusted		$7,671,000
1972 Estimate	$8,536,000	
Proposed amendment due to pay increase	55,000	8,591,000
Net increase		$ +920,000

Analysis of Increases and Decreases

Decreases:

1. Repair of machines	- $ 25,000
As a result of improved preventive maintenance procedures and the machine replacement program the incidence of repairs have decreased.	
2. Supplies and materials	- 40,000
Fewer phonograph needles for talking book machines in service will be needed.	
Total decrease	- $ 65,000

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (CONTINUED)

Increases:

1. Ingrades ..... + $ 16,083

Funds are requested to cover the cost of within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:

Salaries	$14,962
Personnel benefits	1,121
Total	$16,083

2. One extra day salary cost ..... + $ 3,406

Funds are requested to cover cost of salaries in 1972 for the extra work day as follows:

Salaries	$ 3,162
Personnel benefits	244
Total	$ 3,406

63-065 O—71——15

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (CONTINUED)

3. Annualization of the increase in health benefit cost ..... + $ 2,000

The request is necessary to provide for annualization of the increase in employee health benefits insurance costs which are payable by the Library. The increase was effective January 11, 1971; funds for the period January 11 - June 30, 1971, are being requested in the fiscal year 1971 supplemental request.

4. Annualization of pay increase ..... + 26,094

This request is necessary to provide for annualization of the pay increase effective January 11, 1971; funds have been requested in the fiscal year 1971 supplemental for the period January 11 - June 30, 1971.

Salaries	$24,353
Personnel benefits	1,741
Total	$26,094

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (CONTINUED)

5. New positions requested (8) ..... + $ 68,242

To handle increased workload:

2 GS-9; 1 GS-7; 3 GS-5; and 2 GS-4	$62,740
Contribution to health insurance	800
Group life insurance	310
Contribution to retirement	4,392
Total	$68,242

6. Regular travel ..... + $ 15,000

The increase is requested because of higher authorized per diem rates for travelers, and to meet the need for personal consultation and presentations of programs for the blind and physically handicapped at libraries and other institutions in various states.

7. Transportation ..... + $ 5,000

The increase is needed to make bulk shipments by motor freight of library material to new regional libraries being opened in 1972, and in addition, several small libraries will be stocked.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (CONTINUED)

8. Telephone ..... + $ 11,000

The increase is needed because the growth in the program since 1968 the time of the last increase, has resulted in higher telephone usage and costs.

9. Printing ..... + $ 24,475

The increase is needed to offset higher printing costs, and to provide a larger quantity of special catalog cards and reading lists to the users of the Division services.

10. Professional and consultant services ..... + $ 10,000

The increase is needed to permit more librarians to participate in Division sponsored conferences on services for the blind and physically handicapped.

11. Publication Contracts ..... + $176,000

The increase is needed to supply 20,000 new readers with Talking Book Topics, and catalogs of available reading material, and to provide for increased printing costs.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (CONTINUED)

12. Books in raised characters ..... + $ 77,700

The increase is needed because of higher costs to produce 291 book and magazine titles, and to provide 10 titles of twin-vision books for children.

13. Sound recordings ..... + $510,000

$125,000 will be needed to offset higher production costs; $90,000 is needed to produce three additional recorded magazines, and $135,000 is needed to increase the number of copies of recorded magazines made available to readers by making them in large quantity editions; $50,000 for teaching materials for young handicapped children; and $110,000 is needed to produce many classics and perennial favorites in the talking book archives into sound tape cassette form.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (CONTINUED)

14. Music ..... + $ 40,000

This increase is needed to continue development of an electronic computer programming method whereby braille music can be produced by a computer from input instructions.

Total increases ..... + $985,000

Net increases ..... + $920,000

to the program. These include multiple sclerosis, cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, crippled persons, paralyzed persons, and a variety of other disorders, functional and structural, that prevent normal reading. Librarians in the program are increasingly active in liaison with other professionals, including doctors of medicine, administrators of homes and institutions, nurses, therapists, teachers of the handicapped, and many others capable of certifying need.

LIBRARY AND MACHINE LENDING AGENCIES COOPERATING DIRECTLY WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS TO SERVE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED READERS

ALABAMA
*Alabama Institute for Blind and Deaf

ARIZONA
*Arizona State Department of Library and Archives
Arizona Department of Public Welfare

ARKANSAS
*Arkansas Library Commission
Arkansas Department of Education

CALIFORNIA
*California State Library
*Braille Institute of America
Department of Rehabilitation

COLORADO
*Colorado State Library

CONNECTICUT
*Connecticut State Library

DELAWARE
Delaware State Library Commission
Delaware Commission for the Blind

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
*Library of Congress

FLORIDA
*Florida Council for the Blind

GEORGIA
*Georgia State Department of Education

HAWAII
*Hawaii State Library
Hawaii Department of Social Services

IDAHO
Idaho State Library
Idaho Department of Public Assistance

ILLINOIS
*Chicago Public Library
Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

INDIANA
*Indiana State Library
Indiana State Board of Health

*Regional Libraries (Note: Some Regional Libraries are also machine lending agencies.)

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (CONTINUED)

IOWA
*Iowa Commission for the Blind

KANSAS
*Kansas State Library

KENTUCKY
*Kentucky Department of Libraries
Kentucky Industries for the Blind

LOUISIANA
*Louisiana State Library
Louisiana Department of Public Welfare

MAINE
Maine Department of Health and Welfare

MARYLAND
*Maryland State Department of Education
Maryland Workshop for the Blind

MASSACHUSETTS
*Perkins School for the Blind
Massachusetts Commission for the Blind

MICHIGAN
*Wayne County Federated Library System
*Michigan State Library

MINNESOTA
*Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School
Minnesota Department of Public Welfare

MISSISSIPPI
*Mississippi Library Commission
Mississippi State Department of Public Welfare

MISSOURI
*St. Louis Public Library

MONTANA
*Montana State Library

NEBRASKA
*Nebraska Public Library Commission
Nebraska Department of Public Institution

NEVADA
*Nevada State Library
Nevada Department of Health, Welfare, and Rehabilitation

NEW HAMPSHIRE
*New Hampshire State Library

NEW JERSEY
*New Jersey State Library
New Jersey Commission for the Blind

NEW MEXICO
*New Mexico State Library
New Mexico State Department of Public Welfare

NEW YORK
*New York Public Library
*New York State Library

NORTH CAROLINA
*North Carolina State Library
North Carolina State Commission for the Blind

NORTH DAKOTA
North Dakota Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

OHIO
*Cleveland Public Library
*Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County
Ohio Department of Public Welfare

*Regional Libraries (Note: Some Regional Libraries are also machine lending agencies.)

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED (CONTINUED)

OKLAHOMA
*Oklahoma Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services

OREGON
*Oregon State Library

PENNSYLVANIA
*Free Library of Philadelphia
*Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh
Pennsylvania State Library

RHODE ISLAND
*Rhode Island Department of State Library Services
Rhode Island Division of Services for the Blind

SOUTH CAROLINA
South Carolina Commission for the Blind

SOUTH DAKOTA
*South Dakota State Library Commission
South Dakota Service to the Visually Impaired

TENNESSEE
*Tennessee State Library and Archives

TEXAS
*Texas State Library
Texas Commission for the Blind

UTAH
*Utah State Library Commission
Utah State Board of Education

VERMONT
Vermont State Department of Public Welfare

VIRGINIA
*Virginia Commission for the Visually Handicapped

WASHINGTON
*Seattle Public Library

WEST VIRGINIA
West Virginia Department of Welfare

WISCONSIN
*Milwaukee Public Library
Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services

WYOMING
Wyoming State Department of Education

PUERTO RICO
Puerto Rico Department of Public Health

VIRGIN ISLANDS
*Virgin Islands Department of Conservation and Cultural Affairs

*Regional Libraries (Note: Some Regional Libraries are also machine lending agencies.)

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS

SHOWING APPROXIMATE DOLLARS AND PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL

	Fiscal 1971 1/		Fiscal 1972	
Recorded Books	$3,426,200	44.7%	$3,936,200	45.9%
Talking Book Machines (Manufacture, Repairs and Needles)	2,140,000	27.9%	2,075,000	24.1%
Salaries and Benefits	839,270	10.9%	955,095	11.1%
Braille Books	611,000	8.0%	688,700	8.0%
Publications	337,380	4.4%	520,355	6.1%
Music	110,000	1.4%	150,000	1.7%
Research Development - Testing and Evaluation	75,000	1.0%	75,000	.9%
Travel	29,900	.4%	44,900	.5%
Miscellaneous	102,250	1.3%	145,750	1.7%
Total Appropriation	$7,671,000	100.0%	$8,591,000	100.0%

1/ Includes Proposed Supplemental of $73,000

PROCUREMENT AND USE OF BOOKS IN EMBOSSED CHARACTERS AND TALKING BOOKS

	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
Talking Books:			
New Titles	605	600	600
Older Titles Reissued	100	100	100
Magazines	22	22	25
Cassette Titles	319	100	100
Tape Titles (Open Reel)	454	500	500
Embossed Books:			
Press Braille	281	275	275
Magazines	16	16	18
Music (Books and Scores)	2,284	2,000	2,000
Machines:			
Phonographs and Cassette Players Purchased	39,000	40,000	40,000
Phonographs and Cassette Players Repaired	27,098	21,000	17,000
Phonographs Salvaged-Scrapped	10,000	15,000	15,000
Readers:			
Talking Book	187,000	225,000	262,000
Cassette	6,000	10,000	25,000
Tape (open-reel)	12,000	10,000	10,000
Braille	19,000	20,000	21,000
TOTAL READERS	224,000	265,000	318,000

SOUND RECORDINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. I will ask you, please, to give a resume of your request including the justification for $510,000 for sound recordings which seems to be a rather large increase.

Mr. BRAY. Mr. Chairman, to review quickly the increases as shown in the green sheets, I would speak first to page 255, the new positions requested.

The increases on the preceding pages are administrative increases relating to mandatory items.

We need new personnel in several areas where there are increases in workloads to meet the needs of blind and handicapped readers. In our technical office we need a technician to adapt and test equipment, such as optical projectors, for handicapped readers who are able to read visually so that they can read without being totally dependent on sound recordings.

In our national collection we are developing our foreign language materials for the use of blind and handicapped people who speak in these languages. We also need to increase our interlibrary loan activity among the 50 regional libraries, and to meet the workload resulting from increased use of our braille music collection.

Also, a publications assistant is needed to provide additional publications to the anticipated 20,000 additional blind readers that we will acquire during the fiscal year 1972.

The next increase that is shown on page 255, the requested increase for regular travel, was denied by the House.

The requested increase for transportation of new libraries was similarly denied. A requested increase for telephone was denied, as was the requested increase for professional and consultant services. These four areas, Mr. Chairman, we will not appeal. I think that it was apparent that in giving their reason the House indicated that these sums, although small, could very well be undertaken by the States performing the library services using materials provided from the Library of Congress appropriation.

It is a small amount of money to disburse among the many States compared to the Federal contribution of all the books and materials that amount this year to around $7 million.

The increase in printing, item 9, on page 256, is in response to two things. First, there is an increase in printing costs and, second, there is the need for more catalog cards and lists as our number of readers increases.

With 20,000 new readers we need additional copies of the bimonthly catalog which tells these readers, who are very restricted in their mobility of course, what new books are available in their regional library.

The increase for books in raised characters is to cover the higher cost of braille and to provide a few additional titles, not only of standard braille, but of the so-called twin-vision books of braille and ink-print text. The few we have done have proven to be very popular and useful.

SOUND RECORDINGS

For sound recordings we are requesting the largest increase—$510,000. As you know we record 700 titles a year. It is expensive to record books cover to cover, word for word, on long-playing records. Part of the amount requested is to cover a unit cost increase for our recordings.

Readers have asked that we add additional recorded magazines. We now record only 22 magazines out of the entire printed output of the Nation, and we would hope to be able to offer three more recorded magazines for this year. These would have to be produced in substantial numbers of copies to minimize the waiting period required of individual readers. We anticipate on the order of 280,000 talking book readers by fiscal 1972. To satisfy their needs even to some extent, and to reduce long waiting periods for popular books, the sum we are asking would enable us to produce a few more copies of these recorded books.

Our younger readers are very pleased to have a particular kind of book we have issued in recent years, particularly for severely handicapped readers, where we combine a recording with a print copy and thus enable the young reader to share his reading experience with a sighted teacher or parent.

Finally, part of that increase is in response to requests for certain classic books or perennial favorites which have worn out in this recorded disc form. These could be copied on tapes to satisfy a substantial amount of that need.

BRAILLE MUSIC

Finally, on page 258, Mr. Chairman, we request $40,000 more for our braille music program which was authorized by a special amendment some years ago. Braille music is difficult to transcribe, and we have requested funds for programing the production of this complex braille by a computer which will assure us of musical scores and script for blind musicians.

That in sum is the nature of the increases, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. You said it was 75 regional libraries?

Mr. BRAY. Fifty, sir. There are 48 as of today. There will be two more come July.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about going all the way over to page 283? Research and development, testing and evaluation, $75,000 the last fiscal year and another $75,000.

Can you elaborate on that request?

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. BRAY. Yes, sir. We have research and development in three major areas. This program has throughout its 40 years pioneered in the technology of disc recordings. We have developed the eight rpm record and put it into use.

We now have some research and development, testing and evaluation underway to improve the fidelity of this record, to improve its durability, and to produce a so-called flexible record which can be so inexpensive and rapidly produced as to enable us to purchase more copies for our money.

Another thrust of our research and development, and most of this incidentally, Mr. Chairman, is in cooperation with nonprofit agencies for the blind and handicapped, is in the direction of the new tape cassette technology. The tape cassette can be, as was with disc recording, slowed up in its playing time.

For example, the traditional 1⅞ inches per second can be reduced to 15/16ths inches per second, which will give twice the reading time now possible in a cassette.

We want to determine if we can also increase the number of tracks on this tape from two to four. There is a potential of as much as 6 hours of reading time in a standard commercial 90-minute cassette. We need to explore this in order to get more reading time on this unit of audio recording.

Finally, the third major research direction is in the area which I mentioned earlier for an inexpensive book projector. There is need for some sort of a lap book reader which could be manipulated fairly simply, which would enable the severely orthopedically handicapped person who has good vision to read, using microfilm.

All of these avenue of research are unique to our program and would not be pursued by commercial technical development if we did not stimulate it.

ORGANIZING AND MICROFILMING OF PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you, sir.

The next item is the organizing and microfilming of papers of the President.

This project has now been completed. I think it is desirable that the resume of the program and accomplishments be inserted in the record.

Pages 285 and 289 will be so included.

(The justifications follow:)

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ORGANIZING AND MICROFILMING THE PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS

1971 Regular Bill	$136,000
Proposed supplementals due to pay increases	14,500
1971 Adjusted	$150,500
1972 Estimate	- 0 -
Net decrease	-150,500

Analysis of Decreases

1. Completion of the program ..... - $150,500

The program of organizing and microfilming the papers of twenty-three American Presidents will be completed by June 30, 1971, and no further funds are requested for this purpose.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ORGANIZING AND MICROFILMING THE PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS (CONTINUED)

In 1957 the Congress recognized the importance of the Presidential Papers for all Americans and directed through Public Law 85-147 that the Library of Congress arrange, index, and microfilm these collections in its custody "in order to preserve their contents against destruction by war or other calamity and for the purpose of making them more readily available for study and research to fullest possible extent," consistent with any limitations placed on their use. Funds have been appropriated for this program since 1959.

This program has been important because it has made possible the organizing, arranging, indexing, and preserving the papers of 23 of our Presidents. At the same time it has made possible the publications of these indexes, making the indexes as well as photocopies of the papers available to many libraries, universities, and scholars around the country. The Library's leadership in this field has been based on the preeminent character of its holdings, its unsurpassed technical facilities for producing film editions of the highest quality, its competence and expertise in adapting processing techniques to the service of historical scholarship, and the professional quality of its staff of manuscript librarians and their supervisors. All these factors have insured success in a program of widespread benefit to the American people.

The program will be terminated as of June 30, 1971, the end of the current fiscal year.

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The ground covered by this program is best illustrated by presenting the following list of the collections that will have been organized, arranged, indexed, and microfilmed during the course of this project:

President	Approximate size of Collection (pieces)
Chester A. Arthur	1,400
Grover Cleveland	87,000
Calvin Coolidge	175,000
James Garfield	100,000
Ulysses S. Grant	47,000
Benjamin Harrison	70,000
William H. Harrison	1,000
Andrew Jackson	22,500
Thomas Jefferson	25,000
Andrew Johnson	23,500
Abraham Lincoln	15,000
James Madison	12,000

William McKinley	105,000
James Monroe	4,000
Franklin Pierce	2,000
James K. Polk	25,000
Theodore Roosevelt	340,000
William H. Taft	500,000
Zachary Taylor	600
John Tyler	1,400
Martin Van Buren	6,500
George Washington	65,000
Woodrow Wilson	400,000

In summary, upon completion the Presidential Papers Program will have performed the following service: preservation of unique historical materials and their dissemination throughout the United States for the benefit of American historical studies. Indexes and microfilm editions of 23 Presidential collections will have been published. More than 2,000,000 manuscripts documenting many phases of the Nation's past will have been made available for widespread study. Acceptance of the Library's service in its Presidential Papers Program is indicated by the fact that Presidential microfilm produced by the Program will have become available by purchase and interlibrary loan through colleges, universities, and libraries to students and scholars in 48 of the 50 states (in several repositories in almost all of these states), as well as in several foreign countries.

COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS, SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM

Senator HOLLINGS. The next is the collection and distribution of library materials, special foreign currency program.

You are requesting $2,903,000 of which $278,000 would be in U.S. dollars and $2,625,000 would be for the purchase of excess foreign currencies accruing to the United States.

We will include in the record pages 290 to 299.

I will ask that that program be explained.

(The justifications follow:)

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1971 Regular Bill		$2,377,000
Proposed supplementals due to pay increases		16,000
1971 Adjusted		2,393,000
1972 Estimate	$2,889,000	
Proposed amendment due to pay increase	14,000	2,903,000
Net increase		+ 510,000

Analysis of Increases and Decreases

Decreases

Foreign currency

1. Israel (U. S. dollar equivalent) ..... - $118,900

The request for Israeli pounds is reduced by $118,900. Israel is not expected to remain an "excess currency" country beyond 1973; therefore, the Library is gradually phasing out its PL-480 Program there.

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

U. S. Dollars

1. Travel, printing, and equipment ..... - $ 6,685

Program adjustments.

Total decreases:

U. S. dollar equivalents $118,900

U. S. dollars ..... 6,685 - $125,585

Increases

Foreign currency

1. India (U. S. dollar equivalent) ..... + $194,000

General pay raises and increased personnel benefits will amount to $22,000. An additional $6,000 is requested to cover increased utility rates and required working space. Administrative support provided by the State Department to each of the Library's programs abroad is charged to Indian rupees and accounts for an additional $166,000 required in India.

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

2. Pakistan (U. S. dollar equivalent) ..... + $ 75,400

An additional $68,000 is requested to cover the purchase, processing, and distribution to participating libraries of Iranian publications available in Pakistan. To the extent that these publications are available, they are now being purchased by libraries in the United States with U. S. dollars. Extension of the Pakistan program would result in the acquisition, with soft currency rather than hard dollars, of a more extensive selection of Iranian publications than is now available to U. S. scholars. An additional $7,400 is requested for the purchase of Pakistani books and library materials.

3. United Arab Republic (U. S. dollar equivalent) ..... + 134,500

Arrangements with an Egyptian dealer have made possible the acquisition of a selection of publications from Lebanon, Syria, and Iraq; an additional $105,000 in support of this extension of the program and to cover expanded coverage and increased costs of Egyptian publications is required. Personnel compensation

United Arab Republic (U. S. dollar equivalent) (continued)

and benefits, as well as payments for contractual services, are expected to increase by $12,500 and the cost of shipping publications by $12,500. Rising costs account for an additional request of $4,500 to cover rent, utilities, supplies, and travel.

4. Yugoslavia (U. S. dollar equivalent) ..... + $ 75,000

An additional $13,000 for salaries and benefits results from a 36 percent general increase in local salaries. Rising costs of books and library materials as well as improved coverage will require $60,000 over the 1971 request. An additional $2,000 will cover increased costs of supplies and shipments of publications.

5. Morocco (U. S. dollar equivalent) ..... + 23,000

There is no organized book trade in Morocco capable of meeting the need of American research libraries, which means that most Moroccan publications can only be acquired within the country itself. It is not intended that an LC office be established

Morocco (U. S. dollar equivalent) (continued)

in this country during fiscal 1972, since the staff of the Tunisian office can assume responsibility for the country and surrounding areas. Therefore, no hard currency is requested, but only soft currency to cover the costs of 25 copies each of books and periodicals for the Library of Congress and participating libraries, shipping charges, and travel to and from and within the country. The items acquired would be made available to the Library of Congress and to 24 additional institutions, giving first priority to present participants in the U. A. R. program (see p. 301).

6. Tunisia (U. S. dollar equivalent) ..... + $ 94,000

$94,000 is requested for the acquisition and bibliographic listing of books and periodicals for the Library of Congress and participating libraries, including shipping charges and other operating expenses of an office in Tunis, which will have responsibility for both the Tunisian and the Moroccan programs. Tunisian publications will be distributed to the same institutions receiving sets from Morocco.

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

U. S. dollar support

1. Ingrades ..... + $ 3,446

Funds are requested to cover within grade increases and reallocations as follows:

Salaries	$3,206
Personnel benefits	240
	$3,446

2. Annualization of pay increase ..... + 7,182

This request is necessary to provide for annualization of the pay increase effective January 11, 1971; funds have been requested in the fiscal year 1971 supplemental for the period January 11 - June 30, 1971.

Salaries	$6,681
Personnel benefits	501
	$7,182

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

3. Annualization of a full time Field Director in the United Arab Republic ... + $ 12,201

The Library presently uses the service of a Field Director who devotes one-half time to serving the United Arab Republic. We propose to increase service to a full time basis.

Salaries	$11,250
Personnel benefits	951
	$12,201

4. New position requested (1) ..... + $ 16,856

For an additional Field Director to serve Morocco and Tunisia.

1 GS-14	$15,611
Contribution to health insurance	75
Group life insurance	77
Contribution to retirement	1,093
	$16,856

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

Total increases:

U. S. dollar equivalents	$595,900	
U. S. dollars	39,685	+ $635,585

Net increase:

U. S. dollar equivalents	$477,000	
U. S. dollars	33,000	+ $510,000

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

Fiscal 1972 by Object Classification

		1971		1972		Increases and Decreases	
		Hard Dollars	Soft Currency	Hard Dollars	Soft Currency	Hard Dollars	Soft Currency
11	Personnel Compensation	$186,715	$ 310,500	$223,455	$ 352,400	$36,740	$ 41,900
12	Personnel Benefits	16,200	18,500	19,145	27,000	2,945	8,500
21	Travel	7,100	52,000	4,000	48,600	-3,100	-3,400
22	Transportation of Things	19,085	247,000	19,500	277,000	415	30,000
23	Rent, Communications, Utilities	600	132,000	1,000	141,700	400	9,700
24	Printing and Reproduction	500	142,000	100	146,200	-400	4,200
25	Other Services	4,200	255,000	4,200	427,600	----	172,600
26	Supplies and Materials	4,000	41,500	4,000	47,600	----	6,100
31A	Books and Library Materials ...	1,600	920,500	1,600	1,127,900	----	207,400
31H	Equipment	5,000	29,000	1,000	29,000	-4,000	----
	TOTAL	245,000	2,148,000	278,000	2,625,000	33,000	477,000
	GRAND TOTALS	$2,393,000		$2,903,000		$510,000	

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

U. S. and Foreign Currencies
by Country
Fiscal 1972

	1971		1972		Increases and Decreases	
	Hard Dollars	Soft Currency	Hard Dollars	Soft Currency	Hard Dollars	Soft Currency
Ceylon	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----
India	70,850	1,200,000	74,650	1,394,000	3,800	194,000
Israel	26,700	318,900	27,540	200,000	840	-118,900
Morocco	----	----	----	23,000	----	23,000
Nepal	----	----	----	----	----	----
Pakistan	23,600	255,600	25,095	331,000	1,495	75,400
Tunisia	----	----	16,856	94,000	16,856	94,000
UAR	9,950	148,500	22,151	283,000	12,201	134,500
Yugoslavia ..	25,650	225,000	26,769	300,000	1,119	75,000
Sub-Total .	156,750	2,148,000	193,061	2,625,000	36,311	477,000
U. S. Costs .	88,250	----	84,939	----	-3,311	----
Total	245,000	2,148,000	278,000	2,625,000	33,000	477,000
GRAND TOTALS	$2,393,000		$2,903,000		$510,000	

JUSTIFICATION

Mr. WELSH. Mr. Chairman, this is a program previously using foreign currencies. It enables the Library of Congress to acquire current publications from the countries of Ceylon, India, Israel, Nepal, Pakistan, United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia and to distribute these publications to the libraries listed on page 301.

May I suggest, sir, that we refer to that list?

Senator HOLLINGS. We will insert pages 300 through 303 in the record at this point.

(The justifications follow:)

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

General Statement

With appropriations granted last year pursuant to Section 104 (b)(5) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, the Library of Congress continued projects for the acquisition of publications in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Israel, the United Arab Republic, and Yugoslavia. In each of the countries where programs are in operation, foreign currencies accrued to the credit of the United States are being used to employ local staff, to rent office space, to purchase books and other library materials, and to ship the materials acquired directly to the Library of Congress and other research libraries in the United States. Comprehensive sets of current publications are sent from these countries to research libraries of institutions conducting related area studies programs. Here they constitute the working tools and materials with which American scholars conduct their teaching and research. The number of pieces distributed in Fiscal 1969 and cumulated from the beginning of the Program from each PL-480 country is given on page 302.

PL-480 PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

India/Pakistan/Nepal/Ceylon	Israel	United Arab Republic	Yugoslavia
California, University of (Berkeley)	Boston Public Library	Arizona, University of	California, University of (Berkeley)
*Center for Research Libraries	Brandeis University	Boston College	California, University of (Los Angeles)
Chicago, University of	California, University of (Berkeley)	California, University of (Berkeley)	*Center for Research Libraries
Columbia University	California, University of (Los Angeles)	California, University of (Los Angeles)	Chicago, University of
Cornell University	Columbia University	Chicago, University of	Columbia University
Duke University	Cornell University	Columbia University	Harvard University
Hawaii, University of	Harvard University	Cornell University	Illinois, University of
Illinois, University of	Hebrew Union College	Hartford Seminary Foundation (Partial set)	Indiana University
Michigan, University of	Jewish Theological Seminary	Harvard University	Kansas, University of
Michigan State University	Michigan, University of	Hoover Institution	Michigan, University of
Minnesota, University of	New York Public Library	Illinois, University of	New York Public Library
New York Public Library	Portland State University	Indiana University	Ohio State University
Pennsylvania, University of	Princeton University	Kentucky, University of	Stanford University/ Hoover Institution
Syracuse University	Southern California, U. of	Michigan, University of	Syracuse University
Texas, University of	Spertus College of Judaica	New York Public Library	Virginia University of
Virginia, University of	Syracuse University	New York University	Washington, University of
Washington, University of	Texas, University of	Portland State University	Western Michigan University
Wisconsin, University of	Utah, University of	Princeton University	Wisconsin, University of
Yale University	Wayne State University	Southern Calif., Univ. of	Yale University
	Yale University	Syracuse University	
	Yeshiva University	Texas, University of	
		Utah, University of	
		Virginia, University of	
		Yale University	

* Set divided with the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine.

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

PUBLIC LAW 480 ACQUISITIONS, JANUARY 1, 1962 - JUNE 30, 1970

Country	Total Fiscal 1962-1969	Total Fiscal 1970	Total Fiscal 1962-1970
Ceylon (From July 1966)	54,654	27,446	82,100
India	5,032,562	739,931	5,772,493
Indonesia (July 1963-June 1969)	992,336	----	992,336
Israel (From July 1963)	1,448,734	86,147	1,534,881
Nepal (From July 1965)	119,380	36,093	155,473
Pakistan	1,284,212	199,534	1,483,746
United Arab Republic	1,853,655	157,986	2,011,641
Yugoslavia (From March 1967)	486,499	191,635	678,134
Total	11,272,032	1,438,772	12,710,804

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Each library participating in the program for comprehensive sets of publications contributed $500 per year per set of publications to the general hard dollar support of the program. Receipts from this source are deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. In fiscal 1970 these contributions amounted to $39,700, and in fiscal 1971 to $40,850.

During the coming year it is planned to continue all aspects of the program in all areas presently covered. The activities of each overseas office include not only the acquisition of current materials considered to be of research value, but also their preliminary cataloging by local employees, thereby saving considerable dollar cataloging costs in the United States. An important by-product of the preliminary cataloging is the accessions lists distributed by these offices. These accessions lists are widely distributed within the United States, where they serve as valuable research tools, identifying and locating the actual publications themselves. In addition to comprehensive sets of publications, a small number of English-language periodicals and monographs are distributed from Ceylon, India, Nepal, and Pakistan to the following libraries:

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROGRAM

Mr. WELSH.

In addition we have an English language program whereby we are able to acquire a selected set of English language materials from certain of these countries for distribution to the libraries listed on pages 304 through 309.

You might wish to insert those pages also.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will insert them.

(The justifications follow:)

PL-480 PROGRAMS

RECIPIENTS ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

ALABAMA

Auburn University
Birmingham Southern College
Tuskegee Institute
University of Alabama

ALASKA

Z. J. Loussac Public Library, Anchorage
University of Alaska

ARIZONA

Arizona State University
Phoenix Public Library
Prescott College Library

ARKANSAS

State College of Arkansas
University of Arkansas

CALIFORNIA

California State College, Fullerton
California State College, Hayward
California State College, Los Angeles
California State Library
California Western University
Claremont College
Fresno State College
Long Beach State College
Mills College
Occidental College
San Diego State College
San Fernando Valley State College
San Francisco Public Library
San Francisco State College
San Jose State College
Sonoma State College
University of California, Davis
University of California, Riverside
University of California, San Diego
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of Redlands
University of San Francisco
University of Santa Clara

COLORADO

Colorado State Library
Colorado State University
USAF Academy
University of Colorado
University of Denver

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut College
Trinity College
University of Connecticut
Wesleyan University

DELAWARE

University of Delaware

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

American University
Catholic University of America
George Washington University
Georgetown University
Howard University
Trinity College

RECIPIENTS ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS (CONTINUED)

FLORIDA

Florida Presbyterian College
Florida State University
Jacksonville University
University of Florida
University of Miami
University of Tampa

GEORGIA

Emory University
Spelman College
University of Georgia

IDAHO

Idaho State University
University of Idaho

ILLINOIS

Bradley University
Chicago Public Library
Eastern Illinois University
Illinois Wesleyan University
The John Crerar Library
Library of International Relations
Loyola University
Monmouth College
Northern Illinois University
Northwestern University
Southern Illinois University
Western Illinois University
Wheaton College

INDIANA

DePauw University
Earlham College
Goshen College
Hanover College
Indiana State University
Indianapolis Public Library
Purdue University
University of Notre Dame
Wabash College

IOWA

Des Moines Public Library
Grinnell College
State University of Iowa
University of Northern Iowa

KANSAS

Fort Hays Kansas State College
Kansas State University
Kansas City Public Library
Wichita State University

KENTUCKY

Berea College
Kentucky Department of Libraries
University of Louisville
Villa Madonna College

LOUISIANA

Dillard University
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Louisiana State University, New Orleans
Tulane University
University of Southwestern Louisiana

MAINE

Bates College
Bowdoin College
University of Maine

RECIPIENTS ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS (CONTINUED)

MARYLAND

College of Notre Dame of Maryland
Enoch Pratt Free Library
Goucher College
Hood College
John Hopkins University
Mount Saint Mary's College
U. S. Naval Academy
University of Maryland
Western Maryland College

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston University
Clark University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mount Holyoke College
Smith College
Tufts University
University of Massachusetts
Wellesley College
Williams College

MICHIGAN

Albion College
Central Michigan University
Detroit Public Library
Oakland University
University of Detroit

MINNESOTA

Bemidji State College
Carleton College
Macalester College
Mankato State College
Minneapolis Public Library
Moorhead State College
Saint Cloud State College
University of Minnesota, Duluth

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson State College
Mississippi State University
University of Mississippi
University of Southern Mississippi

MISSOURI

Missouri State Teachers College
St. Louis Public Library
St. Louis University
Southeast Missouri State College
Southwest Missouri State College
University of Missouri, Columbia
University of Missouri, Kansas City
Washington University

MONTANA

College of Great Falls
Montana State University
University of Montana

NEBRASKA

Creighton University
Omaha Public Library
University of Nebraska
University of Omaha

NEVADA

University of Nevada

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Dartmouth College
University of New Hampshire

RECIPIENTS ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS (CONTINUED)

NEW JERSEY

Drew University
Farleigh Dickinson University
Glassboro State College
Jersey City Free Public Library
Jersey City State College
Newark Public Library
Rutgers University
Seton Hall University

NEW MEXICO

New Mexico State University
University of New Mexico

NEW YORK

Brooklyn College
Brooklyn Public Library
City College Library
Colgate University
Elmira College
Fordham University
Hamilton College
Hobart & William Smith Colleges
Hunter College
Marymount Manhattan College
New York State Library
Queens College
Russell Sage College
St. John's University
Sarah Lawrence College
Southhampton College of Long Island University
State University College, New Paltz
State University College, Oswego
State University of New York, Binghamton
State University of New York, Buffalo
United States Military Academy
University of Rochester
Vassar College
Wells College

NORTH CAROLINA

Davidson College
East Carolina College
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College
North Carolina State of UNC
Queens College
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
University of North Carolina, Greensboro
Wake Forest University

NORTH DAKOTA

University of North Dakota

OHIO

Antioch College
Baldwin-Wallace College
Bowling Green State University
Cleveland Public Library
College of Wooster
Denison University
Kent State University
Malone College
Miami University
Oberlin College
Ohio University
Ohio Wesleyan University
Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County
University of Cincinnati
University of Toledo
Wilmington College

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma State University
University of Oklahoma
University of Tulsa

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

RECIPIENTS ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS (CONTINUED)

OREGON

Library Association of Portland
Oregon State University
Reed College
University of Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell University
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh
Gettysburg College
Haverford College
Immaculata College
Lehigh University
Mansfield State College
Pennsylvania State University
Shippensburg State College
Swarthmore College
Temple University
University of Pittsburgh
West Chester State College

PUERTO RICO

University of Puerto Rico

RHODE ISLAND

Brown University
Providence Public Library
University of Rhode Island

SOUTH CAROLINA

University of South Carolina
Winthrop College

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts
University of South Dakota

TENNESSEE

Memphis State University
University of Chattanooga
University of Tennessee

TEXAS

Baylor University
East Texas State College
North Texas State University
Rice University
Southern Methodist University
Southwest Texas State College
Texas A & I University
Texas A & M University
Texas Christian University
University of Houston

UTAH

Brigham Young University
Salt Lake City Public Library
Utah State University

VERMONT

Middlebury College
University of Vermont

VIRGINIA

College of William and Mary
Hampton Institute
Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

RECIPIENTS ENGLISH-LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS (CONTINUED)

VIRGINIA (CONTINUED)

Randolph Macon Woman's College
Sweet Briar College
University of Richmond
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Washington and Lee University

WASHINGTON

Seattle Public Library
Spokane Public Library
Tacoma Public Library
Washington State University
Western Washington State College

WEST VIRGINIA

Kanawha County Public Library
Marshall University
West Virginia University

WISCONSIN

Beloit College
Lawrence University
Marquette University
Milwaukee Public Library
University of Wisconsin, Green Bay
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
Wisconsin State University, La Crosse
Wisconsin State University, Oskhosh

WYOMING

Laramie County Library
University of Wyoming

MOROCCO AND TUNISIAN PROGRAM

Senator HOLLINGS. How about that new library program in Tunisia?

Mr. WELSH. We are asking for authorization to establish a program for the countries of Morocco and Tunisia, similar to the programs we have in Israel, India and the other countries.

The amount of this request is $23,000 for Morocco and $94,000 for Tunisia, in foreign currency, plus $16,856 in hard currency for the field director.

INCREASES IN PROGRAM

Mr. CHAIRMAN. We are asking for authorization under Pakistan to acquire publications from Iran. We are asking for authorization under United Arab Republic to acquire publications from Lebanon, Syria and Iraq.

Senator HOLLINGS. What about Ceylon and Nepal?

Mr. WELSH. We will continue those programs.

Senator HOLLINGS. But no funds are requested.

Mr. WELSH. No sir.

For India, $194,000 to continue, sir, the largest portion of the Indian program increase is $166,000 to pay the State Department for administrative support charges.

For Pakistan, the $75,000 increase is largely to enable us to buy Iranian publications by USIS.

Senator HOLLINGS. For the programs in Nepal and Ceylon you don't ask for any more money. What is the status?

Mr. WELSH. We will continue them at the same level as this year, sir using carryover funds. We did make a reduction in this request as well, sir.

We find that we cannot place an American in the UAR at the present time, so we have reduced the request by $12,201 U.S. dollars.

The net increase is now $497,799.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Senator HOLLINGS. When you say places in the UAR, in what country?

Mr. WELSH. In Cairo, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. In Cairo you can't place one now?

Mr. WELSH. No. We are able to send a man from Nairobi once a month. We had to remove the American director there when the unrest began. We have been operating the program using the locals we have been able to retain and with monthly visits from our man from Nairobi.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is not on account of the hostility toward the Americans, is it?

Mr. WELSH. I believe it is an attempt by the State Department to keep the American presence to a minimum.

Senator HOLLINGS. That might be their decision. I just got back from there. You can put anybody you want all over that place right now, in Cairo.

Don't you remember the Secretary of State coming back and saying he was accepted like a football hero walking into the hotels in Cairo? They cheered him on. That is why I was wondering when you said you could not get anybody in the UAR.

Mr. WELSH. We have been told by the State Department we cannot return that man there as yet.

Senator HOLLINGS. You might look into it and check with Mr. Fergis over there.

Mr. WELSH. We certainly will.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. For furniture and furnishings you are requesting a total appropriation of $570,000, an increase of $220,000 over the fiscal year 1971 appropriation.

How much of this amount is required to meet the expansion of the Congressional Research Service?

Mr. ROSSITER. $135,000.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is this total or just first-year estimate?

Mr. ROSSITER. That is the first year estimate, sir. We have reduced our request to $70,000.

Senator HOLLINGS. The four 16-millimeter projectors, six viewing screens for the motion picture section here on page 318, will you explain that requirement?

Mr. CROXTON. I will be glad to, sir. Those are replacement equipments primarily. In the case of the four projectors, they are all replacement items for old DOD surplus equipment which is used to show films that are in our collections of motion picture films.

The screens, of course, go with the projectors when they are used, and in some cases we need to put a screen permanently in a particular location.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have increased demand from the Congress on this score?

Mr. CROXTON. Yes, we do, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. What are some of them? Can you elaborate?

Mr. CROXTON. Perhaps Mr. Berry can better than I in this case, since the motion picture section is in his department.

Mr. BERRY. I think, Mr. Chairman, these are a combination of requests from members and committees to show films in connection with their official duties. Oftentimes they want to either show to visiting groups or in connection with committee activity a certain film or to project charts and graphs.

JUSTIFICATION

Senator HOLLINGS. We will insert pages 310 through 312 in the record at this point.

(The justifications follow:)

APPROPRIATION: FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1971 Regular Bill	$ ---
1971 Transferred from the Architect of the Capitol	350,000
1971 Adjusted	$350,000
1972 Estimate	570,000
Net increase	$220,000

Analysis of Increases and Decreases

Decreases:

1. Movable partitions ..... - $ 15,000

   In 1972 this item is being requested in the budget of the Architect of the Capitol under the appropriation Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care.

   Total Decreases ..... - $ 15,000

Increases:

1. Repair to office machines and equipment ..... + $ 6,000

   The increase of $6,000 is needed because of the large number of pieces of equipment in the Library and because the rates charged for repair of equipment have increased an average of 15 percent in the past year.

APPROPRIATION: FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS (CONTINUED)

2. Annual furniture and equipment increase ..... + $ 8,000

This increase of $8,000 is needed because of the increasing price of such basic items as office furniture, including desks, chairs, lamps, etc. The increase if 8.9 percent of the base of $90,000. The base has not been increased in two years.

3. Purchase of typewriters ..... + $ 4,000

This increase is needed because of the increased price of typewriters used for new staff, and for replacement machines. The average price of electric typewriters has increased 10 percent since 1970 when the last increase in the base to $45,000 was approved.

4. Purchase of non-recurring furniture and equipment for a net increase of.. + $ 82,000

In 1971 a total of $150,000 was granted for items of non-recurring furniture and equipment. In 1972 the Library is requesting $232,000 in this category, or an increase of $82,000. These are larger items of furniture and equipment, generally of a specialized nature which are needed to meet a

Purchase of non-recurring furniture and equipment (continued)

growing workload. Included are such things as catalog card cases, microfilm equipment, map cases, and duplicating equipment, which are too expensive to be purchased from the annual furniture budget.

5. Furniture and equipment to support expansion of the Congressional Research Service ..... + $107,000

This is a special request for funds to provide desks, tables chairs, file cases, and other office furniture for the large increase in staff requested in the Congressional Research Service. It would not be added to the annual base for furniture and equipment.

6. Typewriters to support expansion of the Congressional Research Service ... + $ 28,000

This is a special request for funds to provide 58 electric typewriters for the increase in staff requested in the Congressional Research Service. It would not be added to the annual base for typewriters.

Total increases	+ $235,000
Net increases	+ $220,000

HINDS' AND CANNON'S PRECEDENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. Mumford, that winds it up. The main thing is this Congressional Research Service.

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir. Did you wish anything to be said about the last two items in there, revision of the "Annotated Constitution" and the revision of "Hinds' and Cannon's precedent"?

JUSTIFICATION

Senator HOLLINGS. With respect to the items in the justifications, revision of the "Annotated Constitution" and revision of "Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents." I ask that pages 323 and 324 be inserted, to complete the hearing record.

(The justifications follow:)

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, REVISION OF ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION

1971 Regular Bill	$ -----
Proposed supplemental	110,709
1971 Adjusted	110,709
1972 Estimate	- 0 -
Net decrease	-110,709

Analysis of Decrease

1. Revision of Annotated Constitution ..... - $110,709

In 1971 the Library made a supplementary budget request of $110,709 to enable the Librarian to have prepared a revised and updated edition of the Constitution of the United States--Analysis and Interpretation. The funds were requested to remain available until expended. The request was made to enable the Librarian to carry out the provisions of Public Law 91-589, December 24, 1970, which directed him to prepare this revised edition of the Annotated Constitution.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, REVISION OF HINDS' AND CANNON'S PRECEDENTS

1971 Regular Bill	$ ---
Proposed supplemental	30,000
1971 adjusted	$30,000
1972 Estimate	76,000
Net increase	$46,000

Analysis of Increases

1. Updating of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents ..... + $46,000

In 1971 the Library made a supplementary request of $30,000 to enable the Librarian to assist the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives to compile and prepare for printing an updating of the parliamentary precedents of the House of Representatives. This initial appropriation would allow the Library to employ a staff during part of 1971. It is estimated the entire project will require upwards of three calendar years and approximately fourteen man years of professional and clerical effort. The increase of $46,000 requested in fiscal year 1972 will increase the base to $76,000 for the year. It will allow the Library to maintain a staff of three attorneys and one legal assistant to work on the project.

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LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

APPENDIX

1972 Justification

FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, ALL SOURCES

We present the following summary showing funds available to the Library from all sources, followed by detailed schedules covering funds other than those appropriated directly to the Library.

SCHEDULE 1

Annual Appropriations for Library Buildings to Architect of the Capitol

	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
Structural and Mechanical Care	$1,057,000	$1,574,000	$1,199,000
Furniture and Furnishings	350,000	---- 1/	----
James Madison Memorial Building	2,800,000	15,610,000	71,090,000
Total	$4,207,000	$17,184,000	$72,289,000

1/ Transferred to the Librarian of Congress, PL 91-280.

SCHEDULE 2

Gift and Trust Funds

	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
Gift Fund	$1,647,412	$1,600,000	$1,600,000
Income from Investments	72,399	72,000	72,000
Interest on Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	800	800	800
Interest on Permanent Loan	209,892	209,923	209,923
Service Fees	2,028,897	2,250,000	2,250,000
Total	$3,959,400	$4,132,723	$4,132,723

SCHEDULE 3

Reimbursements for Services Performed

For reimbursement to Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
Department of the Army	$ ---	$ 132	$ ---
Department of Agriculture	1,253	---	---
Department of Commerce	725	---	---
Department of Health, Education & Welfare	96	---	---
National Technical Information Service	---	1,936	---
Securities and Exchange Commission	1,392	1,668	1,668
Department of Interior	22,488	26,984	26,984
Department of the Navy	3,951	5,060	5,060
Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center	---	406	406
Department of Transportation	1,080	1,260	1,260
Veterans Administration	2,691	3,275	3,275
U.S. Information Agency	1,593	1,596	1,596
General Services Administration	5,316	7,686	7,686
Coast Guard	85	238	238
House Interstate & Foreign Committee	---	260	---
House Banking and Currency Committee	3,598	2,046	---
House Government Operations Committee	---	260	---
House Judiciary Committee	6,344	2,664	---
	$50,612	$55,471	$48,173
For reimbursement to Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service:			
U.S. Army War College	$ 2,248	$ ---	$ ---
Department of State	2,446	---	---
House Committee on Science and Astronautics	26,743	---	---
Senate Committee on Armed Services	12,219	---	---
	$43,656	---	---
Total	$94,268	$55,471	$48,173

SCHEDULE 4

Working Fund Advances and Allocations

Source	Project	Purpose	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
Department of the Air Force	Aerospace Technology Project	To exploit foreign language materials, primarily in the collections of the Library of Congress, and to prepare special studies to meet Air Force requirements.	$ 603,910 1/	$ --- 2/	$ ---
Air Force--Office of Scientific Research	Science Bibliographic Project	To prepare bibliographies in specific subject areas.	29,991	---	---
Department of the Army					
Corps of Engineers	Cold Regions Research and Engineering	To prepare a continuing bibliography on the basic properties and applications of snow, ice, and perennially and seasonally frozen ground, based especially on the collections of the Library of Congress. All items carry abstracts. The bibliography is issued in two forms--catalog cards and book catalogs.	79,650	104,270	104,270

Source	Project	Purpose	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
Department of the Army (Continued)					
Army Research	Research	To prepare a report in specific subject areas.	$ 32,137	$ ---	$ ---
Yuma Proving Ground	Bibliography	To prepare a bibliography on Desert Terrain Environment.	3,600	---	---
Department of Agriculture	National Agricultural Library	To prepare a bibliography on pest control.	40,000	---	---
Department of Commerce	Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information	For a bibliography on isotope separations.	7,875	---	---
Department of Defense	Defense Research Project	To prepare studies based on the examination of materials primarily in the collections of the Library of Congress.	3,274,634	1,777,000	1,830,000
U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	Bibliography	To prepare a bibliography on arms control and disarmament.	164,895	167,500	174,000
Department of Health, Education and Welfare	Bibliography	Continuation of the compilation by the Library of Congress of a bibliography on air pollution.	68,000	---	---

Source	Project	Purpose	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
Department of Health, Education and Welfare (Continued)					
	National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging	For the acquisitions and cataloging of library materials under part C of Title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965.	$5,811,450	$6,853,000	$ ---
	Retrospective Conversion Pilot Project	To build a machine-readable data base for broad research purposes.	70,000	96,700	---
	National Library of Medicine	National Serials Data Program	---	14,000	---
Department of the Interior	Bureau of Commercial Fisheries	To prepare a bibliography on fish protein concentrate and fish meal.	2,217	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Bibliography	To prepare bibliographies in specific subject areas.	155,541	175,166	---
National Science Foundation	Directory	Revision of Four General Directories of the National Referral Center.	78,700	85,000	---
	Bibliography	To provide an abstracting and indexing service for current Antarctic literature.	73,600	79,700	---

Source	Project	Purpose	1970 Actual	1971 Estimate	1972 Estimate
Department of the Navy	Science Bibliographic Projects	To prepare bibliographies in specific subject areas.	$ 10,264	$ 12,500	$ ---
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise Fund	Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise Fund	For the preparation of a history of the Supreme Court.	20,350	18,635	18,635
		Total	$10,526,814	$9,383,471	$2,126,905

1/ Does not include $571,473.76 for severance pay and terminal costs.

2/ $38,503.68 received for severance pay and terminal costs.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Annual Appropriations to the Library of Congress

These are described in the Estimates and Justification of the Estimates.

Annual Appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol

The two items under this category are appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with 2 U.S.C. 141. However, the requests for funds and actions on the use of such funds are normally initiated by the Library.

Gift and Trust Funds

Funds from non-Federal sources are available to the Library in accordance with 2 U.S.C. 156-160 and 31 U.S.C. 725s. Further details on the use made of such funds may be found on pages 32-33 of the Appendix to the Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1972. While contributions to the Gift and Trust Funds enable the Library to augment its services, the administration of these funds and of the programs and projects financed thereby is a charge to the annual appropriations.

Reimbursement for Services Performed

These are generally for details of personnel and, with minor exceptions, for work done by the Congressional Research Service staff. Reimbursement is in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 686.

The bulk of the work performed under reimbursable arrangements is for Committees of Congress or for Congressional Commissions. In all instances, work is undertaken at the specific request of the reimbursing agency. In the case of work for Committees of Congress, no charge is added for administration of these reimbursable details.

Working Fund Advances and Transfers

During 1971, about 25 percent of the funds received will be from agencies in the National Defense Establishment, and the remaining 75 percent will for the most part be from the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Projects financed by working and transferred funds require extensive use of the Library's collections or depend upon specialized library skills generally available only at the Library of Congress. These are the basic reasons for operation by the Library rather than by the parent agency.

However, these projects and programs are not of the type which come within the scope of the Library's normal operations and they would not be included in the functions for which a direct appropriation would be requested. They are appropriately operated under working fund arrangements in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 686.

In the case of working fund projects, the Library, by imposing a surcharge, over and above direct cost, has compensated for the administrative and other burdens of the projects. In fiscal year 1971, the surcharge of 15 percent will amount to approximately $319,290 providing for the employment of about 61 persons.

Submitted in accordance with instructions in Report No. 407, 86th Congress, 1st Session, Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, 1960:

"Administrative provisions -- The Committee has gone along with the request of the Library to drop the limitation on the amount that can be used for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the business of the Library. In so doing, the committee would like the Librarian to report in the justification each year as to the amounts expended with brief outline of the specifics."

EXPENSES OF ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

Fiscal Year 1971

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
6/26 to 7/4/70	American Library Association	Detroit, Michigan	25	$ 1,831.84
7/1 to 7/3/70	Music Library Association	Detroit, Michigan	1	144.50
7/6 to 7/11/70	Education Committee of the States Annual Meeting and National Conference of American College Public Relations Assoc.	Denver, Colorado	1	458.75
7/13 to 7/18/70	American Counsel for the Blind	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	1	311.40
7/20/71	National Audio-Visual Education Forum	Washington, D.C.	2	30.00
8/2 to 8/5/70	GUIDE Meeting	Toronto, Canada	1	221.00
8/7 to 8/13/70	American Bar Association	St. Louis, Missouri	4	772.15
8/16 to 8/21/70	University Film Association Conference	Columbus, Ohio	1	190.70
8/24 to 8/29/70	Pacific Northwest Library Assoc.	Portland, Oregon	1	520.94
8/24 to 8/29/70	National Legislative Conference	Salt Lake City, Utah	1	392.70
8/26 to 9/16/70	International Federation of Library Associations	Moscow	3	3,077.62
9/7 to 9/13/70	American Political Science Association	Los Angeles, California	2	942.10

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
9/12 to 9/17/70	American Fisheries Society Annual Meeting and International Assoc. of Game, Fish Conservation Commissioners Annual Meeting	New York, New York	1	$ 196.65
9/13 to 9/16/70	Audio Engineering Society Meeting	New York, New York	1	76.50
9/15 to 9/18/70	National Cold Type Convention	New York, New York	3	609.35
9/15 to 9/19/70	Federal Bar Association	Washington, D.C.	21	192.00
9/20 to 9/23/70	American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Meeting	New York, New York	1	181.45
9/24 to 9/25/70	American Association of Workers for the Blind	New York, New York	1	118.85
9/30 to 10/2/70	Society of American Archivists	Washington, D.C.	10	93.00
10/2 to 10/3/70	Middle East Institute Annual Conference	Washington, D. C.	1	22.00
10/7 to 10/11/70	Kentucky Library Association Annual Fall Conference	Louisville, Kentucky	1	199.00
10/7 to 10/10/70	Association of Recorded Sound	Nashville, Tennessee	1	194.20
10/11 to 10/15/70	American Society for Information Science	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	4	628.55
10/14 to 10/17/70	Southern Conference on Slavic Studies	New Orleans, Louisiana	1	224.75
10/17 to 10/24/70	Inter-American Press Association	Mexico City, Mexico	1	475.10
10/20 to 10/24/70	African Studies Association	Boston, Massachusetts	3	578.90

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
10/21 to 10/25/70	Transportation Research Forum	New Orleans, Louisiana	1	$ 303.75
10/24 to 10/31/70	Manuscript Society Meeting	London, England	2	1,105.90
10/25 to 10/27/70	National Braille Association	Washington, D. C.	5	15.00
10/30 to 11/1/70	American Translators Association	New York, New York	2	264.95
11/4 to 11/6/70	Management Analysis in State and Local Government	Hershey, Pennsylvania	1	86.00
11/5 to 11/11/70	National Biological Congress	Detroit, Michigan	1	211.85
11/5 to 11/8/70	Middle East Studies Association	Columbus, Ohio	2	311.75
11/5 to 11/9/70	American Musicalogical Society	Toronto, Canada	1	189.56
11/7 to 11/13/70	GUIDE Meeting	Cincinnati, Ohio	1	279.00
11/10 to 11/14/70	Southern Historical Association	Louisville, Kentucky	2	319.30
11/10 to 11/13/70	Geological Society of America and the Geoscience Information Society	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1	210.15
11/11 to 11/15/70	American Folklore Society	Los Angeles, California	1	150.00
11/12 to 11/15/70	Southern Economic Association	Atlanta, Georgia	1	186.75
11/15 to 11/18/70	National Foreign Trade Convention	New York, New York	2	216.14
11/16 to 11/17/70	Conference on Coastal Zone Management	Washington, D.C.	1	18.00
12/6 to 12/11/70	2nd International Clean Air Congress	Washington, D.C.	1	32.00

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
12/26 to 12/31/70	American Association for Advancement of Science	Chicago, Illinois	2	$ 426.50
12/27 to 12/30/70	Industrial Relations Research Assoc.	Detroit, Michigan	1	192.80
12/28 to 12/30/70	American Historical Association	Boston, Massachusetts	3	491.45
		Total actual, 7/1 to 12/30/70		$17,694.85
12/27 to 12/30/70	American Economic Association	Detroit, Michigan	1	209.00
12/27 to 12/30/70	Modern Language Association	New York, New York	1	164.00
1/6 to 1/12/71	International Congress of Orientalists	Australia	3	1,418.00
1/16 to 1/22/71	American Library Association	Los Angeles, California	27	12,366.95
1/17/71	Fourth Annual Human Factors Workshop in Highway Transportation	Washington, D. C.	1	50.00
1/21 to 1/23/71	Bibliographical Society of America and Grolier Club	New York, New York	1	112.00
1/30 to 1/31/71	Southeast Regional Conference of the Assoc. for Asian Studies	Rock Hill, South Carolina	2	346.00
1/30 to 2/3/71	GUIDE Meeting	Atlanta, Georgia	1	277.00
January, 1971	Music Library Association	Washington, D. C.	10	70.00
" "	National Music Council	New York, New York	1	112.00
" "	Society of Architectural Historians	Chicago, Illinois	1	208.00

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
2/4 to 2/9/71	American Bar Association	Chicago, Illinois	1	$ 275.00
3/8 to 3/12/71	American Management Association	New York, New York	1	200.00
3/13 to 3/18/71	American Association for Higher Education	Chicago, Illinois	1	296.00
3/17 to 3/21/71	International Studies Association	San Juan, Puerto Rico	1	391.00
3/20 to 3/26/71	DAVI Annual Meeting	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	2	365.00
3/28 to 3/30/71	Association for Asian Studies	Washington, DC	10	40.00
3/31 to 4/2/71	American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	Denver, Colorado	3	917.00
March, 1971	American Bar Association Section 304 Meeting	New York, New York	4	450.00
" "	American Oriental Society	Detroit, Michigan	1	172.00
" "	African Studies Association	Chicago, Illinois	1	106.00
4/14 to 4/17/71	Organization of American Historians	New Orleans, Louisiana	1	234.00
5/1 to 5/2/71	Chinese Cultural Association	New York, New York	1	159.00
5/18 to 5/20/71	Spring Joint Computer Conference	Atlantic City, N.J.	3	375.00
5/23 to 5/26/71	Administrative Management Society	Houston, Texas	1	245.00
5/24 to 5/28/71	GUIDE Meeting	Las Vegas, Nevada	4	1,600.00

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
5/25 to 5/28/71	National Microfilm Association	Washington, D. C.	3	$ 120.00
May, 1971	National Music Council	New York, New York	1	112.00
" "	National Braille Association	Chicago, Illinois	2	400.00
" "	American Society for Training and Development	New York, New York	1	375.00
" "	American Association of Museums	New York, New York	1	130.50
" "	Copyright Society of U.S.A.	New York, New York	2	215.00
6/6 to 6/10/71	Special Libraries Association	San Francisco, California	8	3,282.00
6/13 to 6/17/71	American Association of Law Libraries	Hollywood-by-the-Sea, Florida	11	3,956.40
6/14 to 6/18/71	Seminar in Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials	Mexico City, Mexico	2	839.00
6/17 to 6/19/71	Rare Book Section - Pre-Conference ALA	Austin, Texas	2	631.00
6/20 to 6/26/71	American Library Association	Dallas, Texas	42	14,478.84
6/28 to 6/30/71	Association of Records Executives and Administrators	New York, New York	2	500.00
June, 1971	American Theological Library Association	Unknown	1	300.00
" "	Association of Jewish Libraries	Unknown	1	237.50
		Total estimated, 1/1 to 6/30/71		$46,735.19
		Grand Total		$64,430.04

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Senator HOLLINGS. Concerning the precedents, are you anticipating any additional personnel for this project in subsequent years?

Mr. JAYSON. We appeared before your committee, Mr. Chairman, with a request for a fiscal 1971 supplemental to get started on assisting the Parliamentarian of the House to update "Hinds' and Cannon's." At those hearings, we asked for simply enough funds for fiscal 1971.

We are now asking for funds for fiscal 1972, $76,000 which would provide for four employees, three trained lawyers, to assist the Parliamentarian and one clerical.

As I mentioned before this committee a couple of weeks ago, "Hinds' and Cannon's" has not been updated for 35 years. The House has asked that it be done and authorized the Parliamentarian to call on the Library for assistance.

The "Constitution Annotated" was requested in the supplemental, but as no-year money. So it is not part of the 1972 request.

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. Mumford, do you wish to add anything further?

Dr. MUMFORD. Nothing except, Mr. Chairman, to express the hope that the committee will approve our request as presented.

Senator HOLLINGS. On my own part, I should say regarding the Congressional Research Service, I don't know about the other subcommittee members, but employment at the White House has jumped from 235 to 561, and there has not been any reorganization, any requirement of the Congress or anything else. Yet we institute the new service and everything else in the entire Congress and when you ask for 209, they cut you back. This does not reconcile in my mind. I think we need the entire number.

I think this is an opportune time, with all the talent available, to get it instituted, and off, and running.

We hope to justify this appeal of yours on the Senate side. I don't think we will have too much trouble. We may. I don't know.

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you.

Senator HOLLINGS. We thank you all.

Is there anything else anyone wishes to add?

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF A. N. SPENCE, PUBLIC PRINTER

ACCOMPANIED BY:

HARRY J. HUMPHREY, DEPUTY PUBLIC PRINTER
WALTER C. DeVAUGHN, ACTING ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER (MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION)
ROWLAND E. DARLING, DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
HERBERT J. THAYER, ACTING COMPTROLLER
WELLINGTON H. LEWIS, DEPUTY COMPTROLLER (PLANNING AND EVALUATION)
FRED H. PORTER, CHIEF, FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING DIVISION
CLAYTON W. ZIEGLER, ASSISTANT CHIEF, SUPPORT DIVISION, DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator HOLLINGS. We will now proceed to hear the testimony in support of the budget request for the Government Printing Office. We have with us to answer any questions the Public Printer, Mr. A. N. Spence, who is accompanied by several of his associates.

Mr. Spence, we want to welcome you. This is the first time for you and for me. We will welcome each other.

Then before you proceed with your statement, if you will introduce your associates for the purpose of the record.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Humphrey, Deputy Public Printer; Mr. DeVaughn, the Acting Assistant Public Printer, Management and Administration; Mr. Darling, the Deputy Superintendent of Documents; Mr. Ziegler, the Assistant Chief, Support Division, Documents Department.

Senator HOLLINGS. Fine.

Do you have a prepared statement?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes, sir; I do.

1970 WORKLOAD

Mr. Chairman, during fiscal 1970, the volume of printing and binding handled by the Government Printing Office reached a new record high of almost $236 million. This was approximately $32 million higher than the previous high year of 1969. Our procurement of printing and binding from commercial sources rose to $126 million, an increase of over $22 million from fiscal year 1969. The remaining $10 million increase was absorbed by our already overtaxed in-house facility.

The Congressional Record alone rose from 32,133 pages in fiscal year 1969 to 47,144 pages in fiscal year 1970. This same pattern has

been reflected in varying degrees throughout our workload and, should this continue, the Government Printing Office would soon be unable to meet its commitments.

GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY STUDY GROUP

Therefore, shortly after assuming the position of Public Printer, I established a Joint Government-Industry Study Group to investigate certain aspects of the operations of the Government Printing Office.

I have asked the Study Group to offer recommendations in the following areas: (1) improving service to the Congress and other customer agencies; (2) alining our equipment, production methods, and physical plant to improve operating efficiency; and (3) determining the most feasible means of alleviating the crowded conditions in the Central Office buildings while, at the same time, improving our operational and warehousing facilities.

I am pleased to report that the Study Group has been very active and has held several meetings to date, including an exhaustive in-depth survey of our equipment, services, and space. Specific areas of operation have been defined for providing recommendations to improve Government Printing Office facilities and services.

EXPANSION AND RENOVATION OF GPO BUILDINGS: ANTICIPATED BUDGET REQUEST

Subject to further studies in structural design and engineering specifications and standards, the Study Group has suggested that an onsite expansion and renovation of the existing Government Printing Office buildings would best serve all interests.

To implement these suggestions, I will shortly request approval of the Joint Committee on Printing and, with their approval, I will submit a request for an appropriation of $2,250,000, of which $1,750,000 to cover feasibility studies would be available for transfer to the General Services Administration, and $500,000 would be available for our use in planning the operational building layouts.

FEDERAL PRINTING PROCUREMENT PROGRAM

In addition, the Federal Printing Procurement Program established by the Joint Committee on Printing is working to our advantage. This program requires that work determined to be commercially procurable shall not be produced in Government plants. In the year which I have now completed at the Government Printing Office we have established 12 regional procurement offices to implement this policy. We are receiving increasing interest and response. I am happy to report we are improving our image with the industry throughout the United States by improving the payments processing time. Our Government agency customers appreciate the faster procurement and better quality control that can be exercised by the regional offices.

ELECTRICAL AND AIR-CONDITIONING REQUIREMENTS

Last year you authorized $2 million to cover phase 2 of the project for electrical and air-conditioning requirements. In the present budget

we are requesting an appropriation of an additional $3.5 million to complete this project.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

In addition to the financing of the congressional printing and binding requirements, our plans for the future in our mission to produce or procure the printing and binding needs of the Federal Government include the use of new equipment, faster payments to our contractors, better procurement methods, and faster turnaround in our procurement.

NEWSPRINT PROCUREMENT: BUY AMERICAN ACT

After many years of buying newsprint manufactured outside the United States, we have this year placed our annual contract with a firm whose price met the criteria of the Buy American Act enabling us to purchase American-made newsprint produced in a labor surplus area. A corollary benefit is that the drayage is by U.S. railroads rather than in foreign bottoms.

VISITS AND ADVICE TO OFFICE BY INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES: UTILIZATION OF REVOLVING FUND TO DEFRAY ENTERTAINMENT COSTS

In an effort to keep abreast of the vast technological improvements being made in the private sector of the printing industry and to establish close working relationships with leaders in the industry, we have found it highly beneficial to invite representatives of the industry to the Government Printing Office.

While these representatives provide us the benefit of their counsel without charge, I have found it desirable, as a matter of courtesy, to occasionally provide luncheons and dinners for these visitors. These out-of-pocket costs have been substantial. To defray the cost of these expenses, which I feel should be appropriately paid by the Government, I am asking for authority to use the Revolving Fund on my personal certification for not more than $3,500 per annum.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES: POSSIBLE PROVISION OF PUBLICATIONS IN MICROFORM

To keep up with new technology and to aid our depository libraries in their use and storage of Government publications and to reduce the increasing costs of the depository program, we are now studying the possibility of providing publications to them in microform.

I have already had representatives of Government departments and staff members of professional associations representing the microform industry meet to discuss such a program and, particularly, I asked for their views pertaining to setting standards for microform.

With the help of an advisory committee composed of top Government experts in the field, we will solicit and evaluate the views of all interested groups.

The Joint Committee on Printing has authorized these actions and, hopefully, I will be able to furnish them a recommendation for implementing this program in the near future.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING JUSTIFICATIONS

At this time, I would like to submit for the record our justifications for the various classifications of congressional printing and binding for fiscal year 1972.

(The justifications follow:)

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING, FISCAL YEAR 1972

The estimates for congressional printing and binding are to provide funds with which to pay for the cost of printing and binding required for the use of Congress; for the printing, binding, and distribution of the Federal Register, and for printing and binding supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations.

Funds to cover the cost of the printing and binding needs of the various executive and legislative departments, independent establishments, and the judiciary are not included in this appropriation but are provided for in the appropriation acts for these branches of the Government. The Government Printing Office recovers the cost for this work through billings to these agencies.

The total amount estimated for congressional printing and binding for the fiscal year 1972 is $38 million; $34 million is estimated to provide for printing and binding work for Congress for the fiscal year 1972 and $4 million is required to reimburse the 1971 appropriation for charges incurred for fiscal year 1970 work which were paid out of the 1971 appropriation, as authorized by law (Public Law 91–382) which states the appropriation "shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred under the appropriations for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years." This provision of law recognizes that there can be no effective means to determine in advance the volume of congressional printing which the Government Printing Office is called upon to produce.

The appropriation for congressional printing and binding for fiscal year 1970 is $27,800,000 plus $2,500,000 to cover a deficit incurred in fiscal year 1968 for a total of $30,300,000.

The total amount estimated for congressional printing and binding for the fiscal year 1971 is $32 million.

The following statement has been prepared showing:

1. Fiscal year 1970 expenditures billed through December 31, 1970.
2. Estimated outstanding obligations for fiscal year 1970, as of December 31, 1970.
3. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1970.
4. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1971.
5. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1972.
6. Estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1970.
7. Total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1972.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970 BILLED THROUGH DEC. 31, 1970, ESTIMATED OUTSTANDING FISCAL YEAR 1970 OBLIGATIONS AS OF DEC. 31, 1970, ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1970, 1971, AND 1972, ESTIMATED DEFICIENCY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1970, TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

	Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1970				Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1972		
	Expenditures billed through Dec. 31, 1970	Outstanding obligations as of Dec. 31, 1970	Estimated expenditures, 1970	Estimated expenditures, 1971	Estimated expenditures, 1972	Estimated deficiency, 1970	Total estimated requirements, 1972
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Congressional Record	$5,388,825	$1,400,000	$6,788,825	$5,630,000	$7,000,000	$1,450,000	$8,450,000
2. Miscellaneous publications	3,326,085	782,169	4,108,254	4,760,000	4,440,000	150,000	4,590,000
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding	3,094,160	4,065	3,098,225	3,380,000	3,450,000	175,000	3,625,000
4. Publications for International Exchange	224,527	55,435	279,962	300,000	280,000	10,000	290,000
5. Franked envelopes and document franks	630,392		630,392	770,000	790,000		790,000
6. House and Senate committee and business calendars	952,295		952,295	1,430,000	1,500,000		1,500,000
7. Bills, resolutions, and amendments	2,983,314	22,825	3,006,139	3,150,000	3,600,000	525,000	4,125,000
8. Committee reports	1,163,979		1,163,979	1,050,000	1,380,000		1,380,000
9. Documents	854,999	222,500	1,077,499	1,150,000	1,200,000	20,000	1,220,000
10. Hearings	6,841,185	1,000,709	7,841,894	7,280,000	6,760,000	1,600,000	8,360,000
11. Federal Register, U.S. Government Organization Manual, Public Papers of the Presidents, and Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents	1,793,704	70,000	1,863,704	2,160,000	2,500,000	70,000	2,570,000
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations	988,832		988,832	940,000	1,100,000		1,100,000
Total	28,242,297	3,557,703	[1] 31,800,000	[2] 32,000,000	34,000,000	4,000,000	38,000,000

[1] $30,300,000 appropriated (Public Law 91-145) to cover $2,500,000 estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1968, and $27,800,000 estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1970. In addition to the $27,800,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1970 obligations, there is a $4,000,000 deficit which is included in the fiscal year 1972 estimated requirements.

[2] $32,000,000 appropriated (Public Law 91-382) to cover estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1971.

The requirements under each item for the fiscal year 1972 are set forth briefly in the order named. All fiscal year 1970 figures in the following items are based on work billed through December 31, 1970.

1. *Congressional Record.*—The proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives are printed daily in the Congressional Record. Approximately 42,000 copies are printed daily and distributed as provided by law (44 U.S.C. 906), and are charged to the appropriation for printing and binding for Congress. There also are printed daily about 8,500 additional copies which are delivered and charged to Government departments on requisitions and to the Superintendent of Documents for sale to subscribers. After the close of each session, the daily proceedings are consolidated, indexed, and about 2,100 copies printed as the bound edition of the Record. In addition, about 325 sets are distributed to Departments, depository libraries, and public sales. The total cost to Congress for printing the daily edition and index of the Congressional Record in fiscal year 1970 was $5,388,825 for 47,144 pages of the daily edition and 2,222 pages of the index. The bound edition which was ordered in the fiscal year 1970 and is still in production is estimated at $1,400,000. This will bring the total estimated requirements for this item to $6,788,825 for the fiscal year 1970. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1971 was $5,630,000 for approximately 44,000 pages. It is estimated there will be 50,000 pages in the fiscal year 1972 and the cost will be $7 million.

2. *Miscellaneous publications.*—This item includes printed matter such as the Congressional Directory, Senate and House Journals, memorial addresses of Members, nominations, United States Code and supplements, and publications not carrying a document or report number, such as laws, treaties, committee prints, and similar publications.

The expenditures for miscellaneous publications for the fiscal year 1970 were $3,326,085 for 3,255,189 copies, making 98,840 pages and included all work billed through December 31, 1970. It has been estimated that the incompleted orders will amount to $782,169. This will bring the requirements for this item to $4,108,254 for the fiscal year 1970. The amount estimated for the fiscal year 1971 was $4,760,000 for approximately 136,000 pages. It is estimated that $4,440,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1972 for approximately 120,000 pages.

3. *Miscellaneous printing and binding.*—This item includes letterheads, envelopes, blank paper, copy paper, notices, tags, labels, payrolls, blank books, stenographic notebooks, tablets, wall calendars, miscellaneous blank forms, and binding for both Houses.

The expenditures through December 31, 1970, for miscellaneous printing and binding amounted to $3,094,160 for the fiscal year 1970 for 72,631,643 separate units. Incompleted orders estimated at $4,065 will increase this item to $3,098,225 for the fiscal year 1970. The estimate for the fiscal year 1971 was $3,380,000 for approximately 75 million separate units. The estimate for the fiscal year 1972 is $3,450,000 for about 75 million units.

4. *Publications for International Exchange and the Library of Congress.*—As provided by law (44 U.S.C. 1718 and 1719), the Library of Congress is supplied with not to exceed 150 copies of Government publications including the daily and bound editions of the Congressional Record and certain other congressional publications of which not to exceed 125 copies shall be for distribution through the Smithsonian Institution to foreign governments which agree to send to the United States similar publications of their governments for delivery to the Library of Congress.

The charges through December 31, 1970, for these publications for the fiscal year 1970 orders amounted to $224,527 for 1,551,824 copies. It has been estimated that $55,435 will be required for the remaining outstanding orders resulting in an estimated requirement of $279,962 for the fiscal year 1970. The estimate for the fiscal year 1971 was $300,000 for 1,700,000 copies. It is estimated that $280,000 will be needed for about 1,700,000 copies in the fiscal year 1972.

5. *Franked envelopes and document franks.*—Franked envelopes for mailing speeches and documents are furnished to Senators and Representatives, who are also furnished with franks for mailing documents, printed singly or in sheets with perforations at the option of the Member.

The expenditures for franked envelopes and document franks in the fiscal year 1970 amounted to $630,392 for 118,588,555 envelopes and 4,937,500 franks. It was estimated that $770,000 would be required in the fiscal year 1971 to print approximately 140 million envelopes and 5,500,000 franks. It is estimated that $790,000 will be needed in the fiscal year 1972 for approximately 130 million envelopes and 5,500,000 franks.

6. *House and Senate committee and business calendars.*—This heading covers the printing of all House and Senate committee calendars which list the action of the various committees on pending and completed legislation. The House and Senate business calendars are also included in this item.

The expenditures for all House and Senate committee and business calendars for the fiscal year 1970 were $952,295 for 55,906 pages. The estimate for the cost of these calendars in the fiscal year 1971 was $1,430,000 for approximately 75,000 pages. It is estimated that $1,500,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1972 for approximately 75,000 pages.

7. *Bills, resolutions, and amendments.*—This heading covers the printing of bills, resolutions, and amendments in all forms, including the prints as introduced, referred, reported, and as finally passed.

The expenditures through December 31, 1970, for bills, resolutions, and amendments in the fiscal year 1970 amounted to $2,983,314, for 140,932 pages. Incompleted orders estimated at $22,825 will bring this item to $3,006,139 for the fiscal year 1970. The estimate submitted for the fiscal year 1971 was $3,150,000 for about 175,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1972 is $3,600,000 for approximately 150,000 pages.

8. *Committee reports.*—This item covers printed reports of congressional committees on pending legislation which carry a congressional number.

The expenditures through December 31, 1970, for printing committee reports ordered in the fiscal year 1970 were $1,163,979 for 28,313 pages. It was estimated that $1,050,000 would be needed for approximately 30,000 pages in the fiscal year 1971. It is estimated that $1,380,000 will be needed for about 30,000 pages in the fiscal year 1972.

9. *Documents.*—This heading includes all classes of Senate and House documents ordered printed by Congress which carry a congressional number, such as annual reports, engineers' reports, special reports made by Government departments in response to resolutions, supplemental and deficiency estimates of appropriations, etc.

The expenditures through December 31, 1970, for House and Senate documents ordered in the fiscal year 1970 amounted to $854,999 for 21,988 pages. It has been estimated that $222,500 will be required for the remaining outstanding orders resulting in an estimated requirement of $1,077,499 for the fiscal year 1970. The estimate for the fiscal year 1971 was $1,150,000 for about 32,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1972 is $1,200,000 for about 30,000 pages.

10. *Hearings.*—This item covers all hearings before congressional committees. The expenditures for hearings in the fiscal year 1970 through December 31, 1970, were $6,841,185 for 309,868 pages. Outstanding orders have been estimated at $1,000,709, resulting in a total requirement of $7,841,894 for this class of work for the fiscal year 1970. The estimate for the fiscal year 1971 was $7,280,000 for approximately 260,000 pages. The estimate for the fiscal year 1972 is $6,760,000 for about 260,000 pages.

11. *Federal Register, including the U.S. Government Organization Manual, the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, and the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents.*—The Archivist of the United States and the Public Printer are charged with the printing and distribution, in a serial publication titled "Federal Register," of documents authorized to be published under the act of July 26, 1935, and the act of June 11, 1946. Funds to cover the cost of printing this publication are provided for in the appropriation for congressional printing and binding. The National Archives and Records Service has been authorized (13 F.R. 5935; 1 CFR, pt. 31) to handle the U.S. Government Organization Manual as a special edition of the Federal Register. On November 6, 1957, the National Archives and Records Service was authorized (22 F.R. 8895; 1 CFR, pt. 32) to begin printing as a special edition of the Federal Register the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States starting with the calendar year 1957 and specified calendar years prior to 1957 as authorized by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register. The Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, which began publication on August 2, 1965, is published pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C., ch. 15), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President (1 CFR, pt. 32). The cost of printing the U.S. Government Organization Manual, the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States, and the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents is charged to the cost of printing the Federal Register (sec. 6, 49 Stat. 501; 44 U.S.C. 1506).

The expenditures for the Federal Register for all work ordered in the fiscal year 1970 amounted to $1,793,704 for 21,550 pages. This included $121,026 for 1,768 pages of the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, and $41,795 for 832 pages of the U.S. Government Organization Manual. It has been estimated that $70,000 will be required to complete one volume of the Presidential Papers (Nixon, 1969) bringing the total requirement to $1,863,704. It was estimated that $2,160,000 would be sufficient to cover the cost of approximately 22,000 pages of the Federal Register and for printing the U.S. Government Organization Manual, the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States in the fiscal year 1971. It is estimated that $2,500,000 will be required in the fiscal year 1972 for printing an estimated 23,000 pages of the Federal Register and for printing the U.S. Government Organization Manual, the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States as supplemental editions of the Federal Register.

12. *Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations.*—The cost of printing the supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations amounted to $988,832 for 54,089 pages ordered in the fiscal year 1970. It was estimated that $940,000 would be sufficient for printing 55,000 pages of the supplements during the fiscal year 1971. It is estimated that $1,100,000 will be required to print 55,000 pages of the supplements during the fiscal year 1972.

AVERAGE COST PER UNIT OF PRINTING AND BINDING CHARGEABLE TO THE CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1970

	Unit	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	[1] 1971	[1] 1972
1. Congressional Record	Per page	$108.50	$110.10	$119.29	$112.67	[1] $116.00	[1] $119.00	$128.00	$140.00
2. Miscellaneous publications	do	28.01	31.50	26.73	31.76	31.01	33.65	35.00	37.00
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding	Per 1,000	28.24	30.41	37.88	38.45	43.35	42.60	45.00	46.00
4. Publications for International Exchange	Per copy	.143	.143	.146	.144	.144	.145	.18	.16
5. Franked envelopes	Per 1,000	3.86	3.89	4.16	4.31	4.83	5.05	5.25	5.75
5. Document franks	do	4.88	4.97	5.34	5.40	5.28	6.43	6.50	7.00
6. Committee and business calendars	Per page	15.67	12.72	14.99	13.90	17.53	17.03	19.00	20.00
7. Bills, resolutions, and amendments	do	11.95	13.17	12.89	15.05	15.16	21.17	18.00	24.00
8. Committee reports	do	25.89	24.25	24.98	31.61	30.33	41.11	35.00	46.00
9. Documents	do	26.11	25.99	29.94	24.63	28.58	38.88	36.00	40.00
10. Hearings	do	20.75	21.48	21.28	20.80	22.29	22.08	28.00	26.00
11. Federal Register (not including U.S. Government Organization Manual, Public Papers of the Presidents, and Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents).	do	59.28	64.29	66.68	69.64	75.16	86.04	85.00	94.00
12. Supplements to Code of Federal Regulations	do	10.81	9.97	11.13	10.20	12.49	18.28	17.00	20.00

[1] Estimated.

Congressional printing and binding billings for work ordered in fiscal year as of Dec. 31, 1970

Fiscal year:	Amount
1954	$9, 846, 169. 26
1955	9, 082, 158. 22
1956	10, 321, 442. 51
1957	10, 076, 164. 34
1958	11, 396, 586. 19
1959	11, 590, 307. 57
1960	13, 210, 937. 72
1961	11, 691, 476. 95
1962	14, 346, 243. 19
1963	16, 294, 278. 08
1964	17, 450, 036. 44
1965	18, 669, 553. 26
1966	20, 495, 624. 41
1967	23, 276, 131. 68
1968	23, 435, 086. 41
1969	21, 905, 532. 13
1970	28, 242, 296. 28
1971 (6 months)	8, 221, 142. 07

With the inception of the revolving fund accounting system in fiscal year 1954, all billings for each fiscal year are based on the orders received during the respective fiscal year.

EMPLOYEES ON ROLL

	As of [1]—	Number
Fiscal year:		
1954	Jan. 1 1954	7, 148
1955	June 1, 1955	6, 803
1956	Apr. 1, 1956	6, 687
1957	Mar. 15, 1957	6, 490
1958	Mar. 31, 1958	6, 432
1959	Feb. 28, 1959	6, 513
1960	Feb. 29, 1960	6, 547
1961	Feb. 28, 1961	6, 614
1962	Feb. 28, 1962	6, 887
1963	Feb. 28, 1963	7, 161
1964	Jan. 31, 1964	7, 272
1965	Jan. 31, 1965	7, 392
1966	Jan. 31, 1966	7, 257
1967	Jan. 31, 1967	7, 542
1968	Jan. 31, 1968	7, 825
1969	Jan. 31, 1969	7, 971
1970	Dec. 31, 1969	8, 125
1971	Dec. 31, 1970	8, 371

[1] Based on information developed annually for hearings before the Committee on Appropriations.

Requisitions and print orders received

Fiscal year:	Number
1954	83, 639
1955	94, 018
1956	92, 904
1957	95, 279
1958	92, 671
1959	99, 293
1960	100, 162
1961	99, 340
1962	109, 112
1963 [1]	230, 261
1964 [1]	228, 819
1965 [1]	245, 732
1966 [1]	272, 044
1967 [1]	303, 108
1968 [1]	335, 793
1969 [1]	364, 222
1970 [1]	365, 840
1971 [1] (6 months)	183, 024

[1] Beginning with fiscal year 1963, totals include individual orders on open requisitions.

Total income, including all fieldwork

Fiscal year:	Amount
1954	$74, 482, 987. 40
1955	78, 493, 955. 51
1956	86, 852, 359. 15
1957	88, 745, 435. 16
1958	89, 684, 998. 00
1959	93, 047, 066. 07
1960	99, 547, 839. 95
1961	97, 749, 609. 00
1962	121, 316, 943. 48
1963	129, 650, 829. 38
1964	136, 058, 238. 16
1965	137, 473, 221. 11
1966	175, 878, 648. 87
1967	199, 975, 833. 55
1968	194, 813, 866. 97
1969	203, 651, 603. 70
1970	235, 641, 138. 97
1971 (6 months)	108, 784, 178. 04

VALUE OF COMMERCIAL PRINTING

	Value of commercial printing	Value of paper furnished contractors	Total
Fiscal year:			
1954	$18, 143, 382. 55	$2, 541, 696. 24	$20, 685, 078. 79
1955	21, 147, 522. 61	2, 481, 072. 63	23, 628, 595. 24
1956	23, 160, 772. 98	3, 467, 137. 32	26, 627, 910. 30
1957	24, 314, 072. 18	4, 859, 552. 73	29, 173, 624. 91
1958	28, 484, 791. 73	3, 744, 304. 89	32, 229, 096. 62
1959	28, 588, 242. 06	3, 879, 593. 34	32, 467, 835. 40
1960	31, 062, 888. 61	4, 546, 789. 00	35, 609, 677. 61
1961	31, 580, 444. 61	4, 473, 401. 55	36, 053, 846. 16
1962	43, 376, 398. 16	5, 793, 104. 09	49, 169, 502. 25
1963	47, 533, 961. 89	5, 835, 773. 00	53. 369, 734. 89
1964	50, 493, 980. 38	3, 861, 028. 27	54, 355, 008. 65
1965	51, 129, 601. 39	3, 277, 964. 88	54, 407, 566. 27
1966	74, 885, 832. 45	4, 307, 184. 53	79, 193, 016. 98
1967	92, 945, 591. 66	4, 464, 339. 89	97, 409, 931. 55
1968	93, 994, 354. 33	3, 405, 255. 45	97, 399, 609. 78
1969	99, 877, 843. 49	3, 121, 656. 09	102, 999, 499. 58
1970	122, 508, 631. 00	3, 145, 499. 78	125, 654, 130. 78
1971 (6 months)	53, 611, 113. 15	1, 576, 810. 69	55, 187, 923. 84

(Including Public Papers of the Presidents, U.S. Government Organization Manual, and Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents)

Administrative Committee.—Establishment and composition; powers and duties (sec. 1506, title 44, United States Code).

The Administrative Committee of the Federal Register shall consist of the Archivist of the United States or Acting Archivist, who shall be Chairman, an officer of the Department of Justice designated by the Attorney General, and the Public Printer or Acting Public Printer. The Director of the Federal Register shall act as secretary of the Committee. The authority of the Administrator of General Services, under section 754 of title 40, to regroup, transfer, and distribute functions within the General Services Administration, does not extend to the Committee or its functions. The Committee shall prescribe, with the approval of the President, regulations for carrying out this chapter. The regulations shall provide, among other things: The manner and form in which the Federal Register shall be printed, reprinted, compiled, indexed, bound, and distributed; the number of copies of the Federal Register, which shall be printed, reprinted, and compiled, the number which shall be distributed without charge to Members of Congress, officers and employees of the United States, or Federal agencies, for official use, and the number which shall be available for distribution to the public.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Authority and Distribution.—The following sections of part 32, title 1, chapter 1, of the Code of Federal Regulations pertain to the Public Papers of the Presidents.

Section 32.1 Publication required

There shall be published forthwith at the end of each calendar year, beginning with the year 1957, a special edition of the Federal Register designated "Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States." Each volume shall cover one calendar year and shall be identified further by the name of the President and the year covered.

Section 32.2 Coverage of prior years

After conferring with the National Historical Publications Commission with respect to the need therefor, the Administrative Committee may from time to time authorize the publication of similar volumes covering specified calendar years prior to 1957.

Section 32.15 Members of Congress

Each Member of Congress, during his term of office, shall be entitled to one copy of each annual volume published during such term: Provided, that authorization for furnishing such copies shall be submitted in writing to the Director and signed by the authorizing Member.

Section 32.16 The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of the United States shall be entitled to 12 copies of the annual volumes.

Section 32.17 Executive agencies

The head of each department and the head of each independent agency in the executive branch of the Government shall be entitled to one copy of each annual volume upon application therefor in writing to the Director.

The printing of the Public Papers of the Presidents is initiated by requisition from the National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration. The program consists of the printing of the Public Papers of the Presidents of prior administrations beginning with the Hoover administration and continuing currently through future administrations. The Truman papers for 1945 through 1952, the Eisenhower papers for 1953 through 1960, the Kennedy papers for 1961 through 1963, and the Johnson papers for 1963 through 1969, have been completed (29 volumes in all).

U.S. Government Organization Manual

The U.S. Government Organization Manual is published annually by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, as a special edition of the Federal Register pursuant to part 31 of the regulations of the Administrative Committee, approved on March 20, 1959 (24 F.R. 2353; 1 CFR, pt. 31).

Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents

The Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents is published every Monday by the Office of the Federal Register and contains statements, messages, and other Presidential materials released by the White House up to 5 p.m. Friday of each week. Authority to publish this compilation is included in the Federal Register Act (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U.S.C., ch. 15), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President (1 CFR, pt. 32).

Federal Register and Supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations

Page unit estimates (number of pages), are furnished by the General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, Federal Register Division. The estimated number of page units required becomes the basis for preparation of estimated costs of the Federal Register and the supplements to the Code of Federal Regulations.

1971 AND 1972 WALL CALENDARS ORDERED FROM GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE*

Ordered by—	Requisition No.	Requisition Date	GPO jacket No.	Number of calendars Large	Small	Total	Cost
Clerk's Office, House of Representatives	2135	Sept. 15, 1970	50-185	140,502	.....	140,502	$80,510.71
Secretary of the Senate	4669	Sept. 8, 1970	49-775	9,400	1,500	10,904	7,003.21
Total ordered by House and Senate				149,902	1,500	151,406	87,513.92

Large House calendars, size 12¼ by 18, covers 2 years 1971 and 1972, are printed with numerals in 2 colors, mounted on board, lined with blue paper, and have an illustration showing panoramic view of Capitol.

Large Senate calendars, size 9 13/16 by 15, are printed with single-color numerals, mounted on board, lined with blue paper, and have an illustration showing Senate wing of Capitol.

Small Senate calendars, size 9 by 10, consist of the calendar portion only, stitched to board.

*Does not include additional order of 44,000, ordered by the House of Representatives, which is still in production.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

REVENUE, EXPENSE, AND RETAINED EARNINGS—PRINTING AND BINDING OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Revenue: Printing and binding operations	235,472	267,463	303,306
Other income:			
Baling and salvaging	127	150	150
Other	5	5	5
Total other income	132	155	155
Total revenue	235,603	267,618	303,461
Less:			
Cost of sales publications purchased for resale	7,515	7,400	8,212
Allowance for unsalable publications	1,222	1,599	1,500
Total	8,737	8,999	9,712
Total adjusted revenue	226,866	258,619	293,749
Expense:			
Personnel compensation	74,509	86,587	92,376
Personnel benefits	5,231	6,268	6,817
Travel and transportation of persons	95	106	125
Transportation of things	2,013	2,305	2,325
Rent, communications, and utilities	1,830	2,025	2,115
Printing and reproduction	117,144	137,000	165,700
Other services	267	324	300
Supplies and materials	31,583	30,900	31,500
Insurance claims and indemnities	2	2	2
Depreciation	1,948	2,100	2,200
Total expense	234,622	267,618	303,461
Less:			
Cost of sales publications purchased for resale	7,515	7,400	8,212
Allowance for unsalable publications	1,222	1,599	1,500
Total	8,737	8,999	9,712
Total adjusted expense	225,885	258,619	293,749
Net operating income	981	.....	.....
Nonoperating income and retained earnings:			
Acquisition value of equipment sold	257	.....	.....
Less: Accumulated depreciation	235	.....	.....
Book value of equipment sold	22	.....	.....
Proceeds from sale of equipment	60	.....	.....
Nonoperating income	38	.....	.....
Net income for year	1,019	.....	.....
Analysis of retained earnings:			
Retained earnings, start of year	27,748	28,767	28,767
Retained earnings, end of year	28,767	28,767	28,767

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

REVENUE, EXPENSE, AND RETAINED EARNINGS, SALES OF PUBLICATIONS OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Revenue: Sales	20,947	22,413	24,618
Other income:			
Gratuitous revenues (sale of other Government publications by sales agents of Superintendent of Documents)	311	325	400
Deposit accounts inactive for 10 years and unidentified remittances	25	25	26
Unredeemed public document coupons	58	59	60
Total other income	394	409	486
Total revenue	21,341	22,822	25,104
Expense:			
Sales publications purchases for resale	7,912	7,400	8,212
Postage for sales copies mailed	1,403	2,065	2,127
Publications destroyed	1,222	1,599	1,500
Administrative expenses	1,705	2,046	2,582
Total expense	12,242	13,110	14,421
Net operating income [1]	9,098	9,712	10,683
Analysis of retained earnings:			
Retained earnings, start of year	6,835	7,098	4,500
Payment of earnings	−8,835	−12,310	−11,183
Retained earnings, end of year	7,098	4,500	4,000
Expenditures from salaries and expenses appropriation required to operate the sales program:			
Personnel compensation	4,544	5,817	6,041
Personnel benefits	263	337	374
Travel and transportation of persons	9	39	86
Transportation of things: Delivery services	12	41	58
Rent, communications, and utilities:			
Rentals	24	23	33
Communications	95	105	107
Heat, light, and power	13	14	16
Printing and reproduction: Price lists and circulars	360	523	633
Other services:			
Computer services	115	324	670
Repairs and alterations	146	204	301
Sanitation	74	76	76
Services provided by Naval Publications and Forms Center		63	118
Systems study for automation		93	162
Supplies and materials:			
Mailing supplies	173	174	231
Office supplies	64	61	92
Equipment	88	202	693
Total expenditures	5,980	8,096	9,691
Net earnings	3,118	1,616	992

[1] This amount is transferred to the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Revised 3/22/71

REVENUE AND EXPENSE

[In thousands of dollars]

	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Printing and binding:			
Revenue	235,603	267,618	303,461
Expense	−234,622	−267,618	−303,461
Net operating income, printing and binding	981		
Sales of publications:			
Revenue	21,341	22,822	25,104
Expense	−12,242	−13,110	−14,421
Net operating income, sales of publications	9,098	9,712	10,683
Nonoperating income or loss:			
Proceeds from sale of equipment	60		
Net book value of assets sold	−22		
Net nonoperating income	38		
Net income for the year	10,118	9,712	10,683

Profits and losses from printing and binding operations, Government Printing Office revolving fund, fiscal year 1954 through Dec. 31, of fiscal year 1971

Fiscal year:	*Net profit or loss (−)*
1954	$3,483,727
1955	3,156,673
1956	3,203,201
1957	2,971,901
1958	975,037
1959	1,218,169
1960	1,264,135
1961	−809,188
1962	2,236,531
1963	1,343,814
1964	1,733,046
1965	1,573,889
1966	5,887,210
1967	4,406,239
1968	757,325
1969	2,256,522
1970	1,019,225
1971 through Dec. 31, 1970	−1,323,610

1970 WORKLOAD

Senator HOLLINGS. For my education, in that first paragraph when you say you reached a record high of $236 million, that is the volume of printing and binding, all the documents in the Government Printing Office amounts to $236 million?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Were those rendered free of charge?

Mr. SPENCE. No, sir; this is demand placed on us for either the in-house production or the commercial procurement of printing for all Government agencies, including the Congress.

Senator HOLLINGS. Including the Congress?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do the documents sold just normally to the citizenry pay for themselves?

Mr. SPENCE. We make a profit on those, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. You make a profit?

Mr. SPENCE. We do, indeed. The law specifies the basis on which we shall price these. It is the cost of printing plus 50 percent to defray the handling cost. There is a profit made at that price.

COMMERCIAL PROCUREMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. What generally is the procurement of $126 million from commercial sources?

Mr. SPENCE. For example, all of the weapons systems, the very complex technical literature required by the agencies to operate that equipment, are bought by us from the commercial industry generally at the site where the hardware is manufactured. There is a great volume of this material that we purchase for the Government agencies through our regional procurement offices near the location.

We progress the production of the technical manuals to make sure that the quality control is as it should be.

EXPANSION AT PRESENT SITE

Senator HOLLINGS. You say that the Joint Government-Industry Study Group, Mr. Spence, has recommended onsite expansion and renovation of the existing GPO plant. Does that mean abandonment of previous efforts to relocate the Government Printing Office away from its present location?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the current status of the proposed request for an additional appropriation for two and a quarter million dollars for further planning at the present location?

Mr. SPENCE. Sir, the Study Group had come up with their recommendations. We had asked our engineering department for a first step figure to present to the Appropriations Committee. We must, of course, go before the Joint Committee on Printing for approval before we can ask for an appropriation.

As you probably know, the chairman was quite ill, and the committee has had only its organization meeting since this occurred. At the next meeting of the committee, I shall ask their approval to come before the Appropriations Committees.

JOINT GOVERNMENT-INDUSTRY STUDY GROUP

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the composition of that Study Group?

Mr. SPENCE. The Study Group represents persons who are considered outstanding experts in the industry, presidents of large companies, representatives of our customer agencies, including the military services, and large civilian agencies of the Government.

REGIONAL PROCUREMENT OFFICES

Senator HOLLINGS. Will you tell me something about the functioning of the 12 regional procurement offices?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. In other words, in what way do they provide better quality control that you emphasized on page 3 of your statement?

Mr. SPENCE. We, for example, have staffed these with knowledgeable printing technicians and procurement technicians. They actually let contracts for our customer agencies. They are doing it for the total mix of the Government agencies in a region such as in the Southeast United States, where all of the agencies bring their total requirements to the Atlanta regional printing procurement office.

We are then able to set up multiple-award annual contracts so that we can buy the printing at the lowest possible price. By so doing we can assure the industry of a pretty stable workload. Our people actually inspect for the quality of the finished product before we accept delivery of the finished goods.

Senator HOLLINGS. Then what types of printing are farmed out to the commercial organizations? Who makes that determination?

Mr. SPENCE. The Joint Committee on Printing in their guidelines to the Federal Government stated that unclassified work that allowed over 3 days for production was susceptible of commercial procurement and should be procured.

Based on these standards the agencies bring their requirements to our regional printing procurement offices. They then establish the contracts to meet those requirements that can be produced by commercial contractors rather than by in-house facilities.

Senator HOLLINGS. At what cost to the Government?

Mr. SPENCE. Substantially under the cost that we have been incurring producing in-house.

ELECTRICAL AND AIR-CONDITIONING RENOVATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Now, the electrical and air-conditioning renovation project, can you bring the committee up to date on that?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes, sir. You authorized us to start on that program and appropriated funds for that. We have the architectural and engineering contract underway. This is to continue to fruition the total upgrading of the air conditioning and the humidity control of the entire production space in the Office. Modern methods of production require this type of control.

EXPENDITURES FOR INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVES

Senator HOLLINGS. That revolving fund, you ask authority to use that for entertainment purposes? What has the revolving fund been used for before?

Mr. SPENCE. Unlike other Government agencies, we have not had representation funds for use in dealing with industry and foreign visitors who come to see our operation. The other Government agencies do have such a fund.

So, based on the out-of-pocket costs that I have incurred in this first year onboard, certainly not to exceed $3,500 would meet all such requirements.

Senator HOLLINGS. That would not be bad, $3,500 compared to $126 million for "Selling of the Pentagon."

Do you contemplate putting out a document, "Selling of the GPO," similar to that?

Mr. SPENCE. No, sir.

DIRECT BILLINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. I understand last year there were discussions with the Treasury Department whereby the agency billings would be sent directly to the Treasury for payment. What has happened to those discussions?

Mr. SPENCE. We had a meeting as recently as yesterday, sir, so I am quite up to date on this. The lead Federal agency for this operation is the General Services Administration. They will, within this next year, be doing that right across the board.

The Treasury hopes, even though GSA is the lead organization, that we will actually be doing this before GSA is able to get to it. We had hoped to be starting on July 1, but Treasury won't be ready for us.

Senator HOLLINGS. When will they be ready?

Mr. SPENCE. Certainly during the first 6 months of this coming fiscal year.

INCREASED COST OF DEPOSITORY PROGRAM

Senator HOLLINGS. Now you testified about the increasing cost of the depository program. Will you elaborate on that?

Mr. SPENCE. Yes, sir. We have quite an increase in Government printing. As you see, there has been some $30 million increase in printing in one year's time. There is also an increased interest by the American public in our documents.

The depository libraries are asking for a larger number of titles. Of course, it is the intent of the Congress that they should carry the full range, but because of lack of space they are not able to take everything that we produce.

That is one of the reasons for asking the Joint Committee on Printing for authority to use microform because the libraries will then be able to take a larger number of our titles. At the same time the cost to furnish the titles will be reduced considerably.

As of now we are furnishing the printed copy. With more titles demanded by the libraries the cost for the depository library program will continue to increase.

COST OF HEARINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. You have a grabber here. On page 10 you cite the estimate for the fiscal year is relative to the pages. "The estimate for fiscal year 1971 was $7,280,000 for approximately 260,000 pages. The estimate for fiscal year 1972 is $6,760,000 for 260,000 pages."

This is the first record in the Government of where we have gone down rather than up, or am I reading that correctly? Or did you overestimate for 1971?

Mr. SPENCE. No, sir.

We are using more reproduction copy rather than composing original copy, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Can you extend that program and save even more then? That sounds like a good one.

Mr. SPENCE. I wish we could. We are exploring every possible avenue to get these costs in line. Of course, the industry is having the same problem as we are. Their costs have absolutely skyrocketed in the past year. Wages have gone up about a dollar an hour on the average.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. We will proceed now to the Office of Superintendent of Documents, "Salaries and Expenses."

You are requesting an appropropriation of $14,445,900 which is an increase of $2,209,900 over your adjusted 1971 appropriations. Do you have a statement? I think you do.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Darling will make the statement.

Senator HOLLINGS. Fine. Mr. Darling.

Mr. DARLING. Mr. Chairman, I am here today representing the Superintendent of Documents, Robert E. Kling, Jr., who is in San Francisco addressing the Special Libraries Association meeting.

On behalf of the Superintendent and the Department I want to thank the committee for the much-needed help you gave us last year.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS DEPARTMENT WORKLOAD

The primary objective of the Public Documents Department is to provide a sensitive service responsive to the needs of the public, the Members of Congress, the departments and agencies of Government, and the library community. We are encouraged that during the first 6 months of this fiscal year, we have increased significantly the numbers of orders that are filled and mailed in less than 10 days after they are received.

We continue to receive up to 60,000 orders, letters, and inquiries daily but have managed to reduce the 250,000 to 400,000 orders in process on any normal day by more than half since our last regular appearance before your committee.

AREA DISTRIBUTION CENTERS

With approval of the Joint Committee on Printing we requested and received a supplemental appropriation of $265,000 to open two area distribution centers—one in Pueblo, Colo., and the other in Philadelphia, Pa.

Publications stocks have been forwarded to the Naval Publications and Forms Center in Philadelphia, Pa., and we are now processing orders at that site within 72 hours after they are received.

We have requested space for the Pueblo distribution center through the General Services Administration and have placed orders for some of the equipment which will be required for that facility. Our plans call for equipping and the partial stocking of that center in early fiscal 1972.

The activation of these two facilities will enable us to further reduce the turnaround time for processing orders and help relieve critical storage problems here in the Washington, D.C., area. It will also serve to substantially improve our services and at the same time permit us to accommodate the ever-increasing demand for Government publications.

Senator HOLLINGS. If I may interrupt at that point, the institution of the two distribution centers, do you attribute that as a primary reason for reducing the 250,000 to 400,000 orders by about half?

Mr. DARLING. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the reason for that?

Mr. DARLING. That has been accomplished internally through some automation in the space we are occupying in the central buildings of the Government Printing Office and also by introducing new methods for processing orders.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good. You may proceed. Thank you.

Mr. DARLING. The seven bookstores outside of the Washington metropolitan area already in operation continue to be financially self-sustaining far beyond our original expectations. Our appropriation request contains funds to establish three more stores in cities where space can be made available in Federal buildings during fiscal year 1972. Wherever possible, these stores will be located in cities where the General Services Administration already operates, or expects to establish, Federal information centers.

Plans for the three bookstores authorized by the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1971 for establishment during the current fiscal year are proceeding on schedule. The store in Dallas, Tex., was opened on May 4. The other stores in Denver, Colo., and New York City will open later in the current year.

AUTOMATED ORDER PROCESSING

Last year we discussed the imperative necessity of converting to modern, automated order processing methods. I am happy to report positive strides have been made. Approximately two-thirds of our mailing lists, consisting of over 3 million names, have been computerized. We will complete the program by the end of the calendar year.

This program includes mailing lists for the Congressional Record, the Federal Register, and the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents. We have contracted for converting our publications availability file to an automated system using microfiche as our primary reference tool.

With this publications availability file we should be able to answer telephone inquiries in less than half the time it now takes. We are in the process of invoicing publications material to certain consigned agents and our distribution center in Philadelphia by computerized method. We now have a record of the majority of our publications stocks in the computer.

Shortly we will be in a position to computer generate transfers of publications stocks from the reserve, or wholesale categories, to the forward or retail categories. Current inventory balances are to be maintained in the computers making them rapidly available. To help accomplish these tasks, we have adopted a uniform eight-digit stock number to be utilized internally for computer operations.

PUBLICATIONS IN MICROFORM

The Public Printer has requested Joint Committee on Printing approval to publish, sell, and distribute U.S. Government publications in microform. The Public Documents Department is engaged actively in study and planning for this program, as well as the possible distribution of such material to Federal depository libraries.

TRAVEL COSTS

Increased travel will be required in connection with the three bookstores that have been authorized in fiscal year 1971, and in connection with the operation of the previously authorized bookstores, the two new area distribution centers, and to establish the three additional bookstores we are requesting in fiscal year 1972. For this reason we have included in our estimates an increased appropriation of $46,718 to cover the additional travel cost of these extensions of our operations.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Increases for mailing to depository libraries, office and mailing supplies, catalogs and publications price lists, transportation, and computer services are those which normally occur where there is an increased volume of business.

The Federal depository library system has grown to 1,050 libraries as of June 1, 1971. There have been 22 new depositories designated since July 1, 1970, with nine more pending final designation.

This year we will distribute to depository libraries approximately 11,538,000 publications, about 1,048,000 more than in fiscal year 1970. We estimate we will be required to distribute approximately 12,692,000 publications to the libraries in fiscal year 1972.

To compensate for this workload over which we have no control, we are requesting an additional $200,000 to pay for the printing of the publications. The estimated increase in the number of depository libraries for fiscal year 1972 is based on the average yearly increase since the enactment of the current depository law in 1962.

RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES

Again this year, we have included as part of the fiscal year 1972 request, the reserve for contingencies of $200,000 which this committee recommended several years ago to meet increases which cannot be foreseen at the time our estimates are prepared, and to hopefully avoid amended budget requests.

The availability of this reserve for contingencies has proved to be most beneficial. It can be used only with the permission of the Public Printer and cannot be employed to hire permanent personnel. Several months ago, it became necessary to request the permission of the Public Printer to obligate $150,000 from the reserve for contingencies for fiscal year 1971 to pay for publications printed for distribution to Federal depository libraries owing to increased costs which had not been anticipated.

INCOME RETURNED TO TREASURY

Our program for the sale of U.S. Government publications continues to function on a self-sustaining basis. The income realized from the sale of publications last year for return to the U.S. Treasury was $9,098,293.

With the help of this committee, we shall continue our efforts to keep this service financially self-sustaining, while modernizing our operations so that we can provide the fastest and most efficient service possible to the public, the Congress, and departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

A tabular breakdown of the increases requested is included in the statement supporting the 1972 estimate for salaries and expenses, Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

(The statement follows:)

Statement Supporting 1972 Estimate for Salaries and Expenses, Office of The Superintendent of Documents

The Office of the Superintendent of Documents operates under a separate appropriation which provides funds for the performance of the four functions with which the Office is charged by law. They are: (1) the sale of Government publications produced by the Government Printing Office; (2) the compilation of catalogs and indexes of Government publications; (3) the distribution of Government publications to designated depository libraries; and (4) the mailing for Members of Congress and other Government agencies of certain Government publications, as authorized by law.

The functions of the Public Documents Department are of a service nature and we exercise no control over the volume of work which we are called upon to perform. Work programs show substantial increases for the first 6 months of the current year over a comparable period last year and serve to resubstantiate the steady growth pattern we have observed over recent years. Interest in publications issued by the U.S. Government stands at an alltime peak. In fiscal 1970 we sold 74,967,000 publications and projections indicate sales of 80,252,000 for the current year, and 88,277,000 in fiscal 1972.

We have made the best possible advance estimate of the amount that will be needed in fiscal year 1972 to provide the services required of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. Our 1972 estimate has been amended in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Bulletin No. 71–5, 1972 Increased Pay Costs. The total appropriation requested is $14,445,900, an increase of $2,085,900 over the 1971 appropriations.

We appreciate the help given us last year by this Committee, faced as we were with a discouragingly large backlog of publications orders we were unable to handle as quickly as needed by our customers. We are pleased to report that progress has been made, and today we are processing more than 50 percent of our orders within 10 days after they are received. Mail to the Public Documents Department is still ranging from 10,000 to 60,000 letters, inquiries, and orders a day. We have managed to reduce the number of orders in process on any normal day to 200,000 or less, but it still is requiring as much as 6 to 8 weeks to complete some of the orders. With the activation of the new area distribution centers, we expect substantial improvement in put-through time and customer responsiveness.

As we reported to this Committee last year, we were then, and still are, faced with serious storage problems. However, we are actively working with the General Services Administration in an effort to obtain more suitable warehousing space in the Washington metropolitan area which, hopefully, will alleviate many of these problems. No funds have been requested for this purpose.

With the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, we requested and received a supplemental appropriation of $265,000 to open two area distribution centers—one in Pueblo, Colorado, and the other in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. We are now in the process of forwarding initial stocks to the Philadelphia facility and expect to be receiving and processing orders there within a few weeks. We have requested space for the Pueblo center through the General Services Administration and have ordered some of the equipment that will be necessary for that center. Our plans call for equipping and the partial stocking of that center prior to June 30. To enable these facilities to become fully operational in fiscal 1972, we are requesting an additional 67 employees at a cost of $234,577. For necessary equipment which will be required at the Pueblo area distribution center, we are requesting an increase of $582,000.

We are continuing our programs to convert all operations of the Public Documents Department to modern, automated order processing methods. To accomplish this, we are requesting an increase in fiscal year 1972 for systems studies in the amount of $75,000 to contract for professional services in the area of systems studies, systems design, and associated programing that this conversion will require.

Plans are underway for the three additional bookstores that were authorized by the 1971 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act. The opening of the store in Dallas, Texas, is scheduled tentatively for May. Stores in Denver, Colorado, and New York City are expected to be open later in the current year.

The six bookstores outside the Washington metropolitan area established to date continue to be financially self sustaining far beyond our original expectations. They are providing an improved service to the citizens in the areas where they are located and are helping to control the influx of mail orders received daily here in Washington, D.C. We feel the program for establishing and opening bookstores in selected cities throughout the United States is providing a real public service and should continue. We are, therefore, including in the fiscal 1972 request, an increase of $121,330 to provide necessary employees and for preparation of the locations for the three additional bookstores during that year. If we are authorized this further expansion of the bookstore program, the locations of the future stores would be determined primarily by the availability of Government-owned space in Federal buildings.

The current appropriation of $22,000 for "Travel" will be barely sufficient to cover the cost of travel required in connection with establishing the three new bookstores authorized during fiscal year 1971, and that required in the operation of the six bookstores previously established, assistance to depository libraries, and providing sales displays and exhibits of Government publications. To establish three additional bookstores in fiscal year 1972, we will require an additional $20,691 in travel funds. To continue the operation of our two area distribution centers in Pueblo, Colorado, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, we will require an additional $15,610. We have, therefore, included in the fiscal 1972 request an additional $46,718 under "Travel" to cover these anticipated increases in expenses.

The "Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications" which we are required by law to publish and distribute is recognized as an unusually valuable library and publications research tool. Based on current estimates, it will cost $123,900 to produce the 12 issues of the "Monthly Catalog" during fiscal 1972, an increase of $7,100 over the amount appropriated this program last year.

As a means of announcing the availability of United States Government publications to the public, we periodically issue price lists and announcements, as well as the biweekly "Selected List of United States Government Publications." Now that the mailing list for this biweekly "Selected List" has been computerized, we are predicting it will grow to approximately 1,500,000 names during fiscal year 1972. Our present printing allocation for these announcements of $270,000 would be inadequate. We have, therefore, included an additional $94,500 to meet the costs of the additional copies which will be required.

The Depository Library Act of 1962 makes provision for a possible total of approximately 1,350 depository libraries. As of February 1, 1971, the Federal depository library system comprised 1,041 libraries throughout the United States. Since July 1, 1970, there have been 11 new designations with five more pending final approval. We estimate that a total of 40 will be designated by the end of the current fiscal year. Since the law was enacted in 1962, we have averaged 40 new designations annually. We expect that this number will again be designated during fiscal 1972. It costs an average of $1,629 to provide publications for each new depository. We are requesting $61,802 for this purpose as authorized by law. We have also included an additional $200,000 for the estimated increase in the number of copies and printing costs of publications that we shall be required to provide to depositories in fiscal year 1972, as well as $3,000 for the postage that will be required to mail an estimated 150,000 additional publications *not* produced by the Government Printing Office to depository libraries as provided for by law.

Last year, we brought to the attention of this Committee the imperative necessity of converting to modern, automated order processing methods in order to perform a task of the magnitude of that with which we are faced. I am happy to report significant strides have been made in this program. To complete the total conversion of all of our mailing lists to computer tape, to convert our publications availability file to an automated system with microfiche as our primary reference tool, and to fully computerize our inventory records and the procurement activities of the Department, we will require additional funds during fiscal year 1972. These services are provided to the Office of the Superintendent of Documents by the Data Systems Service of the Government Printing Office. The estimated increased cost for those services for fiscal year 1972 made by that Service is $476,800, and this has been requested under "Computer Services."

Plans are underway to provide the necessary training for employees so they will be productive in carrying out their assignments as our order processing and distribution programs are modernized and automated.

Nominal increases for "Office and Mailing Supplies" normally occur as a result of an increased volume of business. The operation of the two area distribution centers in fiscal year 1972 calls for an additional $76,800 in "Office and Mailing Supplies." This must be added to the increase of $11,200 for this purpose at the central office, making the total increase under this category $88,000.

Under "Transportation of Things," dispatching publications stocks to the new distribution centers would require an estimated $15,206. This must be added to an increased cost of $1,700 for local transport of sales publications ordered by Members of Congress. This item also includes cost of delivering books to local bookstores and servicing warehouses used for storage of publications.

We have included in our 1972 appropriation request $200,000 under "Reserve for Contingencies." Since it was recommended by your Committee several years ago, this has been highly effective in avoiding an amended budget due to work increases which could not be foreseen when original estimates had to be prepared. This reserve cannot be used without permission of the Public Printer nor can it be used to employ permanent personnel. During the present fiscal year, it has already become necessary to request permission of the Public Printer to obligate $150,000 from the "Reserve for Contingencies" to pay for the printing of copies of publications to be distributed to Federal depository libraries.

For a number of years, the Superintendent of Documents was able to offer somewhat more conservative budgets than this. But these budgets were incompatible with the phenomenal and regular increases being felt in the market for United States Government publications, nor did they adequately recognize the growth in the ancillary services which he is required by law and tradition to provide. During this same period, we managed to keep our sales program on a totally self-sustaining basis each year, returning to the United States Treasury as "Miscellaneous Receipts" substantial sums. However, in this same span of years, the services for which we are responsible systematically deteriorated—something for which we have been justly and regularly criticized by both the public and Members of Congress. I am convinced we are now well on the way to correcting many of these shortcomings. With the help of this Committee, we expect to make the Public Documents Department the most economically operated sales and distribution organization in the Federal Government and a standard of efficiency.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Superintendent of Documents

Appropriation estimate for fiscal year 1972		$14,445,900
Appropriation for fiscal year 1971	$11,382,000	
Supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1971, area distribution centers	265,000	
Proposed 1971 pay raise supplementals	713,000	12,360,000
Increase for fiscal year 1972		2,085,900

		Estimate 1971	Estimate 1972	Increase
11	Personnel compensation	[1] $7,343,308	$7,521,854	$178,546
12	Personnel benefits	[1] 420,938	465,266	44,328
21	Travel and transportation of persons	41,582	88,300	46,718
22	Transportation of things	40,794	57,700	16,906
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	421,980	468,980	47,000
24	Printing and reproduction	2,292,698	2,671,100	378,402
25	Other services	894,000	1,598,000	704,000
26	Supplies and materials	470,600	558,600	88,000
31	Equipment	234,100	816,100	582,000
	Contingency fund	200,000	200,000	
	Total estimate	12,360,000	14,445,900	2,085,900

[1] Includes 1971 pay raise supplementals.

Breakdown of 1972 Budget increases requested

Personnel compensation:	
Additional personnel compensation for annual pay raise effective January 10, 1971	$219,400
Annual within-grades	55,203
Additional personnel for three bookstores, 12 employees	88,470
Additional personnel for Pueblo Distribution Center, 67 employees for 6 months of fiscal year 1972	223,500
Increase necessary for additional 6 months for 20 employees in two area distribution centers established in fiscal year 1971	69,934
Reduction of 28 permanent employees and 34 WAE's due to centralization of accounting functions	−299,336
Reduction of 185 WAE's due to orders being processed in area distribution centers and computerizing subscription mailing lists	−221,645
Salaries for 2 extra days in fiscal year 1972	43,020
Total, personnel compensation	178,546
Personnel benefits:	
Additional personnel benefits for annual pay raise effective January 10, 1971	11,400
Increase required for contributions; retirement, health benefits, and life insurance	22,533
Amount needed to transfer three employees to Pueblo Distribution Center	10,395
Total, personnel benefits	44,328
Travel and transportation of persons:	
Open and operate three new bookstores outside the Washington, D.C. area	20,691
Audits, inspections, and emergency travel for nine established bookstores outside the Washington, D.C. area	5,417
Conducting displays and exhibits for sales of publications	5,000
Transfer and train employees; audit and inspection of operations at the area distribution centers in Pueblo and Philadelphia	15,610
Total, travel and transportation of persons	46,718
Transportation of things:	
Increased costs of locally transporting sales publications ordered by Members of Congress, deliveries to bookstores, and servicing warehouses	1,700
Household items of three employees transferred to Pueblo Distribution Center	6,506
Trucking publications to and from Post Office at Pueblo Distribution Center	8,700
Total, transportation of things	16,906

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Rent, communications, and utilities:	
Postage for mailing depository copies of GPO material to estimated 40 additional libraries	$8,800
Postage for increased number of depository copies of GPO material mailed to established libraries	21,000
Postage for non-GPO material to be received from additional Government agencies, estimated 150,000 copies	3,000
Installation and service of telephones for two area distribution centers	1,600
Rental of equipment for two area distribution centers	9,600
Heat, light, and power for Pueblo Distribution Center	3,000
Total, rent, communications, and utilities	47,000
Printing and reproduction:	
Increased costs for printing the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications and Index	7,100
Increased costs for printing depository copies of GPO material for presently established libraries	200,000
Additional amount required for printing depository copies of GPO material, estimated 40 new libraries	61,802
Increased costs of printing Price Lists	15,000
Additional amount required for printing costs of increased distribution of the Selected List of U.S. Government Publications	94,500
Total, printing and reproduction	378,402
Other services:	
Amount needed to continue systems study for automation	75,000
Increase requested for GPO to continue conversion to magnetic tape of mailing lists and ADP maintenance of mailing lists now on tape	476,800
Maintenance contracts for office and production equipment and trash removal services for Pueblo Distribution Center	33,000
Services provided by Naval Publications and Forms Center for handling distribution of publications	117,500
Storage of household goods for three employees transferred to Pueblo Distribution Center	1,700
Total, other services	704,000
Supplies and materials:	
Additional amount needed for office and mailing supplies due to increased cost and increased personnel in bookstores	$11,200
To equip two area distribution centers with office and mailing supplies	76,800
Total, supplies and materials	88,000
Equipment:	
Equipment necessary to operate the Pueblo Distribution Center	582,000
Total 1972 budget increases requested	2,085,900

INCREASES REQUESTED DISTRIBUTED TO PROGRAMS

Increases requested for sales, agency, and congressional distribution and cataloging and indexing programs

Salaries:	
Additional salaries for annual pay raise effective January 10, 1971	$204, 123
Annual within-grades	55, 203
Reduction of personnel compensation	−520, 981
Salaries for 2 extra days	43, 020
Total decrease for salaries	−218, 635
Benefits:	
Additional benefits for annual pay raise effective January 10, 1971	10, 086
Retirement, health, and insurance contributions for within-grades, and 2 extra days	8, 447
Reduction of benefits for 28 permanent employees	−18, 757
Total decrease for benefits	−224
Travel and transportation of persons	10, 417
Transportation of things	1, 700
Catalogs and indexes, Price Lists, and Selected List of U.S. Government Publications	116, 600
System studies, design, and programing	75, 000
Computer services	476, 800
Office supplies	11, 200
Total increase for sales, agency, and congressional distribution and cataloging and indexing programs	472, 858

Increases requested for the depository library program

For established libraries:	
Printing depository copies for GPO printed material	$200, 000
Postage, GPO and non-GPO printed material	23, 800
Total for established libraries	223, 800
For additional libraries (40):	
Printing depository copies for GPO printed material	61, 802
Postage, GPO and non-GPO printed material	9, 000
Total for additional libraries	70, 802
Total increase for depository library program	294, 602

INCREASES REQUESTED DISTRIBUTED TO PROGRAMS—Continued

Increases needed to initiate new activities within the authorized programs of the Superintendent of Documents

Opening three additional bookstores:	
Personnel compensation	$92, 670
Retirement, health, and insurance contributions	7, 969
Travel	20, 691
Total for opening three additional bookstores	121, 330
Two area distribution centers:	
Personnel compensation	304, 511
Retirement, health, and insurance contributions	36, 583
Travel and transportation of persons	15, 610
Transportation of things	15, 206
Rent, communications, and utilities	14, 200
Contractual services	152, 200
Office and mailing supplies	76, 800
Equipment	582, 000
Total for two area distribution centers	1, 197, 110
Grand total for all programs	2, 085, 900

INCOME RETURNED TO U.S. TREASURY

Mr. DARLING. I shall be glad to attempt to answer any questions about specific items.

Senator HOLLINGS. That $9 million that you are talking about there, is that a net return including all costs?

Mr. DARLING. Yes, sir; that is amount returned to the Treasury.

Senator HOLLINGS. How does that compare with previous years?

Mr. DARLING. That is larger than previous years. We estimate during the current year it will be even larger. It will be over $10 million for the current year.

Senator HOLLINGS. How much of that return is attributable to the branch bookstores, would you say?

BOOKSTORES

Mr. DARLING. Actually, sir, the bookstores mentioned in the formal statement are producing business far beyond our original expectations. I will be glad to submit for the record a complete breakdown, but collectively for 11 months of the current fiscal year, the 12 bookstores that we have in operation now, seven outside of the Washington metropolitan area, five in the Washington metropolitan area, have actually sold $2,634,652 of publications.

I think it is interesting to note that these bookstores have also served during this 11-month period 499,567 customers. This is most gratifying to us inasmuch as these are customers that can walk into a local bookstore, obtain the publications they have an immediate need for, and, consequently, also reduce the number of mail orders that are presently directed to Washington.

Senator HOLLINGS. You will get the tabulation both by location and by volume of business?

Mr. DARLING. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will include that then at this point in the record.

(The tabulations follow:)

REPORT OF THE MONTHLY AND CUMULATIVE SALES AND CUSTOMER COUNT
FOR BOOKSTORES OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF: MAY, 1971 CUMULATIVE MONTHS: ELEVEN

	SALES		CUSTOMERS	
BOOKSTORES	THIS MONTH	CUMULATIVE	THIS MONTH	CUMULATIVE
U.S. Government Printing Office Main Bookstore 710 North Capitol Street Washington, D.C. 20402	$57,464	$818,173	6,414	86,767
U.S. Government Printing Office Dept. of Commerce Bookstore Lobby Level 14th & Constitution Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20230	11,977	124,080	2,253	30,057
U.S. Government Printing Office USIA Bookstore U.S. Information Agency Bldg. Lobby Level 1776 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20547	20,534	236,225	2,793	36,959
U.S. Government Printing Office Dept. of State Bookstore Lobby Level 21st & C Streets, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20520	6,373	71,255	1,794	22,464
U.S. Government Printing Office Chicago Bookstore Everett McKinley Dirksen Bldg. Room 1403, 14th Floor 219 South Dearborn Street Chicago, Illinois 60604	16,268	302,746	3,042	52,513
U.S. Government Printing Office Kansas City Bookstore Federal Office Building 601 East 12th Street Kansas City, Missouri 64106	7,318	138,112	1,477	22,465

	SALES		CUSTOMERS	
	THIS MONTH	CUMULATIVE	THIS MONTH	CUMULATIVE
U.S. Government Printing Office San Francisco Bookstore Federal Office Building 450 Golden Gate Avenue San Francisco, California 94102	$ 26,485	370,114	4,579	64,674
U.S. Government Printing Office Pentagon Bookstore Main Concourse - South Entrance Washington, D.C. 20310	9,554	131,310	4,606	68,018
U.S. Government Printing Office Boston Bookstore John F. Kennedy Federal Bldg. Sudbury Street Entrance Boston, Massachusetts 02203	12,421	190,310	2,962	52,565
U.S. Government Printing Office Los Angeles Bookstore Federal Office Building 300 North Los Angeles Street Los Angeles, California 90012	17,443	221,660	3,631	52,643
U.S. Government Printing Office Atlanta Bookstore Federal Building 275 Peachtree Street, N.E. Atlanta, Georgia 30303	6,460	25,310	1,462	8,602
U.S. Government Printing Office Dallas Bookstore Federal Building-U.S. Courthouse 1100 Commerce Street Dallas, Texas 75202	5,357	5,357	1,840	1,840
TOTALS	$197,654	$2,634,652	36,853	499,567

TOTAL STORES

Senator HOLLINGS. That 12, if you are granted three additional, will be a total of 15?

Mr. DARLING. We will then actually have a total of 17. We have two authorized for fiscal year 1971 located in Denver, Colo., and New York City. We are in the process of equipping space for these at the present time.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the difference between a distribution center and a bookstore?

Mr. DARLING. A bookstore is just as you would envision a bookstore in the Washington metropolitan area, such as any of the commercial bookstores. We stock a selection of the most popular books that we feel will be of interest to the people in that particular community.

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE IN BOOKSTORES

Basically there are about 500 books out of the some 27,000 titles that we have available for sale that are popular in every area of the country and are continually popular. Some are seasonal publications, such as Your Federal Income Tax during the income tax filing period. Others are annual publications such as Statistical Abstract of the United States, which is considered by many as "Uncle Sam's Answer Book."

Many people look forward to the latest revision annually as it is released. We attempt to stock this type of publication in the retail store so that the customer can come in, browse around, pick out the publications that are on display and make an immediate purchase.

In addition to the publications we have on display which are sometimes limited because of space, we do have the facility whereby they can look at our catalog and price lists and select any publications that are in our inventory here in Washington, D.C. Our bookstore personnel will place the order for them and forward it to our Central Office and we will either mail the order directly to the customer or mail it back to the bookstore so that the customer can pick it up personally.

AREA DISTRIBUTION CENTERS

The area distribution center is primarily for the processing of mail orders quite similar to what we do here in the Central Office.

We are presently occupying the same space for processing of orders that we were some 25 years ago. During this same span of time the volume of sales orders has increased by some 398 percent.

Consequently the walls are beginning to bulge, we don't have room to actually install automated equipment that would make it possible for us to process orders without long delays.

With the two area distribution centers we will have the capability of generating orders to be returned to almost any distribution point we so desire.

We produce a listing of publications, new publications and those of current popular interest, and we distribute this listing to anyone who wishes to receive it on a biweekly basis.

Prior to the area distribution concept, customers were directed to mail all these orders back to Washington, D.C. Now under the area

distribution concept, a portion of these order forms will be printed so that the customers can return them to Philadelphia, Pa.

Another portion will be printed so that they can be returned to Pueblo, Colo. Then the balance, of course, will be printed for return to Washington, D.C., at least for the time being.

This way we are spreading out the total estimated volume of 5.1 million orders that we process annually and have been processing up to this point in the Washington, D.C., complex. We will be able to spread this out with more space, more facilities, more equipment, and hopefully we will be able to process these order within 3 days or less from the time they are received.

The primary objective is to provide a faster, more efficient and more economical service to the buying public.

RENTAL COST OF BOOKSTORES

Senator HOLLINGS. On those branch bookstores in addition to the location, will you also include the cost for rental, personnel, equipment, and everything else and the number of employees involved?

Mr. DARLING. I might mention for the record we don't pay any rent for any space we occupy for our bookstores.

Senator HOLLINGS. You do not?

Mr. DARLING. No, sir; we do not. We only open bookstores in Government-owned buildings serviced by the General Services Administration with the proviso that the space will be furnished at no expense to the Government Printing Office. However, I will submit the other information, sir.

(The information follows:)

ACTUAL SALES ACTIVITY AND OPENING AND OPERATING COSTS OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE BOOKSTORES - JULY 1, 1970 THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, 1971

Location	No. of Employees	Sales Activity	Cost of Sales	Gross Profit	Appropriated Funds	Net Profit
Government Printing Office 710 North Capitol Street Washington, D.C. 20402	15	$ 579,845	$278,326	$301,519	$ 91,913	$209,606
Dept. of Commerce, Lobby 14th St. & Constitution Ave. Northwest Washington, D.C. 20230	2	84,512	40,566	43,946	13,849	30,097
USIA Building, Room 120 1776 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20547	1	160,305	76,946	83,359	7,207	76,152
Dept. of State Building Room 2817 21st & C Sts. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20520	1	49,501	23,760	25,741	7,110	18,631
Everett McKinley Dirksen Building Room 1463 - 14th Floor 219 South Dearborn Street Chicago, IL 60604	3	239,798	115,103	124,695	21,496	103,199
Federal Office Building Room 135 601 East 12th Street Kansas City, Missouri 64106	3	106,474	51,108	55,366	17,792	37,574
Federal Office Building Room 1023 450 Golden Gate Avenue San Francisco, CA 94102	6	276,089	132,523	143,566	40,432	103,134
Pentagon Building, Main Concourse South End, Room 2E-172 Washington, D.C. 20310	3	95,702	45,937	49,765	18,606	31,159
John F. Kennedy Federal Building Room G-25 New Sudbury Street Boston, MA 02203	4	146,656	70,395	76,261	30,960	45,301
Federal Office Building, Room 1015 300 North Los Angeles St. Los Angeles, CA 90012	4	$ 165,505	$ 79,442	$ 86,063	$ 25,339	$ 60,724
Federal Office Building, Room 100 275 Peachtree St. N.E. Atlanta, GA 30303 (Opened January 26, 1971)	4	7,022	3,371	3,651	3,355	296
TOTALS		$1,911,409	$917,477	$993,932	$278,059	$715,873

LOCATION OF ADDITIONAL BOOKSTORES

Senator HOLLINGS. Fine. The three additional branches now, where are they going?

Mr. DARLING. For the three additional bookstores that we have requested for 1972 we have not designated any specific localities. Again, this is contingent on the availability of Government-owned space at no expense to the Government Printing Office. We have been, for several months, attempting to acquire suitable space in Honolulu, Hawaii. We are giving some consideration to a bookstore in Canton, Ohio. However, several other cities are also under consideration.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

Senator HOLLINGS. How many employees overall do you have?

Mr. DARLING. We have an employee ceiling of 730 permanent employees.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are requesting how many new positions?

Mr. DARLING. We are requesting an additional 67 employees for our Pueblo distribution center and an additional 12 employees for the three new bookstores, four employees per bookstore.

PUBLICATIONS FOR DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Senator HOLLINGS. With respect to the depository libraries that we talked about, what publications do you distribute which are not produced by the Government Printing Office?

Mr. DARLING. By the Government Printing Office or in the Government Printing Office?

Senator HOLLINGS. Which are not produced by the Government Printing Office.

Mr. DARLING. All the publications that we distribute are produced through the facilities of the Government Printing Office except the ones that are considered or referred to by libraries as non-GPO material.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is what I am talking about. On SD–8, I think it is:

> We are requesting $61,802 for the purpose as authorized by law. We have also included an additional $200,000 for the estimated increase in the number of copies and printed cost of publications that we shall be required to provide to depositories in fiscal 1972 as well as $3,000 for the postage that will be required to mail an estimated 150,000 additional publications not produced by the GPO.

Mr. DARLING. Mr. Chairman, these are the publications that are printed within the in-house printing facilities of the various departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

With the enactment of the 1962 depository legislation, this was one of the primary points of discussion by the librarians that attended the hearings or submitted statements for consideration. There are a great number of publications that by their very nature would not be economically feasible to order printed through the Government Printing Office where only a very few copies are required. Usually this is material that resembles mimeographed or multilith copy.

The librarians felt that this left a gap in their holdings. As a result of the 1962 legislation we were asked to work with the various departments and agencies of the executive departments asking them to bring these publications into the Federal depository library distribution program. We have been working since the enactment of the 1962 legislation with various departments.

As a matter of fact, we are currently working with the Library of Congress, Environmental Protection Agency, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and the Department of Agriculture.

We have brought in the Bureau of the Census, Department of the Interior, Department of Labor, and the Department of State.

Hopefully, as we can get the cooperation of the other agencies, we will be able to bring more and more of these publications into the program.

LIST OF DEPOSITORY LIBRARIES

Senator HOLLINGS. Please also submit for the record a complete list of the existing depository libraries and their locations, sir.

Mr. DARLING. I will be glad to, sir.

(The list follows:)

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY LIST AS OF APRIL 1971

Abbreviations used: Rep. des.—Representative designation
Sen. des.—Senatorial designation

[NOTE.—The terms of office of Senators are divided into three classes—Class I, Class II, and Class III. Approximately one-third of the Senators is in each class depending on when their term of office expires as given in the Table of Senators, sections 800 to 899 of the Senate Manual. The law now in force limits the number of depository designations for the Senators of either class in a State to two.

The date which immediately follows the library designation is the year in which the library became a Depository Library, although in some instances the name of the library may have been changed since this designation. Where our records do not indicate when a library became a depository, the word "unknown" appears instead of the date.]

ALABAMA

1st District—Mobile:
- Mobile Public Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
- Spring Hill College, Thomas Byrne Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1937)
- University of South Alabama Library (Rep. des.) (1968)

2d District—Maxwell Air Force Base: Air University Library (law) (1963)
Montgomery:
- Alabama State Department of Archives and History Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
- Alabama Supreme Court Library (law; State) (1884)
- Auburn University at Montgomery Library (Rep. des.) (1971)

Troy: Troy State University, Lurleen B. Wallace Educational Resources Center (Sen. des.) (1963)

3d District—Alexander City: Alexander City State Junior College, Thomas D. Russell Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Auburn: Auburn University, Ralph Brown Draughon Library (land-grant) (1907)
Enterprise: Enterprise State Junior College Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Tuskegee Institute: Tuskegee Institute, Hollis Burke Frissell Library (law) (1907)

4th District—Jacksonville: Jacksonville State University, Ramona Wood Library (Rep. des.) (1929)
One Representative vacancy

5th District—University:
- University of Alabama School of Law Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
- University of Alabama Library (Rep. des.) (1860)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY

6th District—Birmingham:
- Birmingham Public Library (Rep. des.) (1895)
- Birmingham-Southern College, M. Paul Phillips Library (Sen. des.) (1932)
- Jefferson State Junior College, James B. Allen Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
- Samford University, Harwell G. Davis Library (Sen. des.) (1884)

7th District—Gadsden: Gadsden Public Library (Rep. des.) (1963)

St. Bernard: St. Bernard University Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
8th District—Florence: Florence State College, Collier Library (Rep. des.) (1932)
Huntsville: University of Alabama, Huntsville Campus Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
Normal: Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, Drake Memorial Library (land-grant) (1963)

ALASKA

Anchorage:
Alaska Methodist University Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Anchorage Community College Library (Sen. des.) (1961)
College: University of Alaska Library (land-grant) (1922)
Juneau: Alaska State Library (law) (1964)
Ketchikan: Ketchikan Community College (1970)
At large: One Representative vacancy
Senatorial: Two vacancies (one Class II and one Class III).

ARIZONA

1st District—Phoenix:
Department of Library and Archives (law; State) (unknown)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Phoenix Public Library (Rep. des.) (1917)
Tempe: Arizona State University, A. J. Matthews Library (Sen. des.) (1944)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Tucson:
Tucson Public Library (Sen. des.) (1970)
University of Arizona Library (land-grant) (1907)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Yuma: Yuma City-County Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
One Representative vacancy
3d District—Flagstaff: Northern Arizona University Library (Sen des.) (1937)
Prescott: Prescott College Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
Thatcher: Eastern Arizona Junior College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Senatorial—One vacancy (one Class I).

ARKANSAS

1st District—State College: Arkansas State University, Dean B. Ellis Library (Rep. des.) (1913)
Walnut Ridge: Southern Baptist College, Felix Goodson Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
2d District—Batesville: Arkansas College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Conway: Hendrix College, O.C. Bailey Library (Rep. des.) (1903)
Little Rock:
Arkansas Supreme Court Library (law; State) (1962)
Little Rock Public Library (Sen. des.) (1953)
Searcy: Harding College, Beaumont Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
3d District—Clarksville: College of the Ozarks Library (Rep. des.) (1925)
Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Library (land-grant) (1907)
Russellville: Arkansas Polytechnic College, Tomlinson Library (Sen. des.) (1925)
One Representative vacancy
4th District—Arkadelphia: Ouachita Baptist University, Riley Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
College Heights: Arkansas Agricultural and Mechanical College Library (Rep. des.) (1956)
Magnolia: Southern State College, J. M. Peace Library (Rep. des.) (1956)
Pine Bluff: Arkansas Agricultural, Mechanical & Normal College Library (land-grant) (*pending*)

CALIFORNIA

1st District—Arcata: Humboldt State College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Santa Rosa: Santa Rosa-Sonoma County Public Library (Rep. des.) (1896)

2d District—Chico: Chico State College Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Redding: Shasta County Library (Rep. des.) (1956)

3d District—Sacramento:
California State Library (law; State) (1895)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Sacramento City Library (Sen. des.) (1880)
Sacramento County Law Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Sacramento State College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)

4th District—Davis: University of California at Davis Library (Rep. des.) (1953)
Marysville: Yuba College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)

5th District—San Francisco:
Mechanics' Institute Library (Rep. des.) (1889)
San Francisco Public Library (Rep. des.) (1889)

6th District—San Francisco:
San Francisco State College, Social Science and Business Library (Rep. des.) (1955)
University of San Francisco, Richard A. Gleason Library (Rep. des.) (1963)

7th District—Berkeley:
University of California, Earl Warren Legal Center Law Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
University of California, General Library (land-grant) (1907)
Oakland: Oakland Public Library (Rep. des.) (1923)

8th District—Oakland: Mills College Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
San Leandro: San Leandro Community Library Center (Rep. des.) (1961)

9th District—Hayward: California State College at Hayward Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
San Jose: San Jose State College Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Santa Clara: University of Santa Clara, Orradre Library (Rep. des.) (1963)

10th District—Stanford: Stanford University Libraries (Rep. des.) (1895)
One Representative vacancy

11th District—Menlo Park: U.S. Geological Survey Library (law) (1962)
Redwood City: Redwood City Public Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
One Representative vacancy

12th District—Monterey: U.S. Naval Postgraduate School Library (law) (1963)
San Luis Obispo: California State Polytechnic College Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
Santa Cruz: University of California at Santa Cruz Library (Rep. des.) (1963)

13th District—Santa Barbara: University of California at Santa Barbara Library (Rep. des.) (1960)
Thousand Oaks: California Lutheran College Library (Rep. des.) (1964)

14th District—Pleasant Hill: Contra Costa County Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
Richmond: Richmond Public Library (Rep. des.) (1943)

15th District—Stockton: Public Library of Stockton and San Joaquin County (Rep. des.) (1884)
Turlock: Stanislaus State College Library (Rep. des.) (1964)

16th District—Fresno:
Fresno County Free Library (Rep. des.) (1920)
Fresno State College Library (Rep. des.) (1962)

17th District—Gardena: Gardena Public Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Torrance: Torrance Public Library (Rep. des.) (1969)

18th District—Bakersfield: Kern County Library (Rep. des.) (1943)
Visalia: Tulare County Free Library (Rep. des.) (1967)

19th District—Montebello: Montebello Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Whittier: Whittier College, Wardman Library (Rep. des.) (1963)

20th District—Pasadena:
California Institute of Technology, Millikan Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1933)
Pasadena Public Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
21st District—Los Angeles: University of Southern California Library (Rep. des.) (1933)
One Representative vacancy
22d District—Van Nuys: Los Angeles Valley College Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
One Representative vacancy
23d District—Downey: Downey City Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Huntington Park: Huntington Park Library, San Antonio Region (Rep. des.) (1970)
24th District—Claremont: Pomona College Documents Collection (Rep des.) (1913)
Los Angeles: Occidental College, Mary Norton Clapp Library (Rep. des.) (1941)
25th District—Fullerton: California State College at Fullerton Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Walnut: Mount San Antonio College Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
West Covina: West Covina Libarary (Rep. des.) (1966)
26th District—Culver City: Culver City Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
One Representative vacancy
27th District—Lancaster: Lancaster Regional Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Newhall: Newhall Library of the Los Angeles County Public Library System (Rep. des.) (1967)
Northridge: San Fernando Valley State College Library (Rep. des.) (1958)
Reseda: West Valley Regional Branch Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
28th District—Los Angeles:
Loyola University of Los Angeles Library (Rep. des.) (1933)
University of California at Los Angeles Library (Sen. des.) (1932)
University of California, School of Law Library (Rep. des.) (1958)
29th District—Los Angeles: California State College at Los Angeles, John F. Kennedy Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1956)
Monterey Park: Bruggemeyer Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
30th District—Los Angeles:
Los Angeles County Law Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Los Angeles Public Library (Rep. des.) (1891)
31st District—Inglewood: Inglewood Public Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Los Angeles: Pepperdine College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
32d District—Long Beach:
California State College at Long Beach Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Long Beach Public Library (Rep. des.) (1933)
33d District—Redlands: University of Redlands Library (Rep. des.) (1933)
San Bernardino: San Bernardino County Free Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
34th District—Garden Grove: Adult Reference Center Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Lakewood: Angelo Iacoboni Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
35th District—Anaheim: Anaheim Public Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Irvine: University of California at Irvine Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
La Jolla: University of California, San Diego, University Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Santa Ana: Santa Ana Public Library (Rep. des.) (1959)
36th District—San Diego:
San Diego County Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
San Diego State College Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
37th District—San Diego:
San Diego Public Library (Rep. des.) (1895)
University of San Diego Law Library (Rep. des.) (1967)

38th District—Riverside:
Riverside Public Library (Rep. des.) (1947)
University of California at Riverside Library (Rep. des.) (1963)

CANAL ZONE

Balboa Heights: Canal Zone Library-Museum (law) (1963)

COLORADO

1st District—Denver:
Colorado State Library (law; State) (unknown)
Denver Public Library (Rep. des.) (1884)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation Library (law) (1962)
Regis College, Dayton Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1915)
University of Denver, Mary Reed Library (Rep. des.) (1909)
2d District—Boulder: University of Colorado Libraries (Sen. des.) (1879)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Golden:
Colorado School of Mines, Arthur Lakes Library (Rep. des.) (1939)
Jefferson County Public Library, Bonfils-Stanton Regional Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
3d District—Colorado Springs: Colorado College, Charles Leaming Tutt Library (Sen. des.) (1880)
La Junta: Otero Junior College, Wheeler Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Pueblo:
Pueblo Regional Library (Rep. des.) (1893)
Southern Colorado State College Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
U.S. Air Force Academy: Academy Library (law) (1956)
4th District—Alamosa: Adams State College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Fort Collins: Colorado State University Library (land-grant) (1907)
Greeley: University of Northern Colorado Library (Sen. des.) (1966)
Gunnison: Western State College, Leslie J. Savage Library (Rep. des.) (1932)

CONNECTICUT

1st District—Hartford:
Connecticut State Library (law; State) (unknown)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Hartford Public Library (Rep. des.) (1945)
Trinity College Library (Rep. des.) (1895)
2d District—Middletown: Wesleyan University, Olin Library (Sen. des.) (1906)
Mystic: Marine Historical Association, Inc., Mystic Seaport Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
New London:
Connecticut College Library (Rep. des.) (1926)
U.S. Coast Guard Academy Library (law) (1939)
Pomfret: Pomfret School Library (Sen. des.) (1968)
Storrs: University of Connecticut, Wilbur Cross Library (land-grant) (1907)
3d District—New Haven:
Southern Connecticut State College Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
Yale University, Sterling Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1859)
4th District—Bridgeport: Bridgeport Public Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
One Representative vacancy
5th District—Danbury: Western Connecticut State College Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Waterbury: Silas Bronson Library (Sen. des.) (1869)
One Representative vacancy

6th District—Enfield: Enfield Central Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
One Representative vacancy
Senatorial—One vacancy (Class I).

DELAWARE

Dover:
Delaware State College, William C. Jason Library (land-grant) (1962)
State Law Library in Kent County (law; State) (unknown)
Georgetown: Delaware Technical and Community College, Southern Branch Library (Sen. des.) (1968)
Newark: University of Delaware, Morris Library (land-grant) (1907)
Wilmington: Wilmington Institute Free Library (Sen. des.) (1861)
At Large—Two Representative vacancies
Senatorial—Two vacancies (Class II).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington:
Bureau of the Budget Library, Executive Office of the President (law) (1965)
Department of Agriculture, National Agricultural Library (Printing act) (1895)
Department of Commerce Library (Printing act) (1895)
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare Library (Printing act) (1895)
Department of Housing and Urban Development Library (law) (1969)
Department of Interior Central Library (Printing act) (1895)
Department of Justice Main Library (Printing act) (1895)
Department of State Library (Printing act) (1895)
Department of State, Office of Legal Adviser, Law Library (law) (1966)
Department of Transportation, National Highway Safety Bureau Library (law) (1968)
District of Columbia Public Library (law) (1943)
Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy Library (law) (1970)
Federal City College Library (land-grant) (1970)
Georgetown University Library (Commissioner) (1969)
Indian Claims Commission Library (law) (1968)
National War College Library (Printing act) (1895)
Navy Department Library (Printing act) (1895)
Office of the Adjutant General, Department of Army Library (law) (1969)
Office of the Judge Advocate General Library, Department of Navy (law) (1963)
Post Office Department Library (Printing Act) (1895)
Treasury Department Library (Printing Act) (1895)
U.S. Civil Service Commission Library (law) (1963)
U.S. Geological Survey Library (law) (1962)
Veterans Administration, Medical and General Reference Library (law) (1962)
One Commissioner vacancy

FLORIDA

1st District—Milton: Naval Air Station, Whiting Field, Aeronautical Systems Library (law) (1969)
Pensacola: University of West Florida, John C. Pace Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Gainesville: University of Florida Libraries (land-grant) (1907)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Palatka: St. Johns River Junior College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Tallahassee:
Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University, Coleman Memorial Library (land-grant) (1936)
Florida State Library (law; State) (1929)
Florida State University, R. M. Strozier Library (Rep. des.) (1941)
3d District—Jacksonville:
Haydon Burns Library (Rep. des.) (1914)
Jacksonville University, Swisher Library (Rep. des.) (1962)

4th District—Daytona Beach: Volusia County Public Libraries (Rep. des.) (1963)
DeLand: Stetson University, duPont-Ball Library (Sen. des.) (1887)
Leesburg: Lake-Sumter Community College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
5th District—Melbourne: Florida Institute of Technology Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Orlando: Florida Technological University Library (Sen. des.) (1966)
Winter Park: Rollins College, Mills Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1909)
6th District—Tampa:
Tampa Public Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
University of South Florida Library (Sen. des.) (1962)
University of Tampa Library (Rep. des.) (1953)
7th District—Lakeland: Lakeland Public Library (Rep. des.) (1928)
Sarasota: Sarasota Public Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
8th District—Clearwater: Clearwater Public Library (Rep. des.) (*pending*)
St. Petersburg: St. Petersburg Public Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
9th District—Boca Raton: Florida Atlantic University Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
One Representative vacancy
10th District—Fort Lauderdale:
Fort Lauderdale Public Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Nova University Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Opa Locka: Biscayne College Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
11th District—Miami:
Miami-Dade Junior College, North Campus Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Miami Public Library (Sen. des.) (1952)
One Representative vacancy
12th District—Coral Gables: University of Miami Library (Rep. des.) (1939)
Miami: Florida International University Library (Rep. des.) (1970)

GEORGIA

1st District—Savannah: Savannah Public and Chatham-Effingham-Liberty Regional Library (Rep. des.) (1857)
Statesboro: Georgia Southern College, Rosenwald Library (Sen. des.) (1939)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Albany: Albany Public Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
One Representative vacancy
3d District—Americus: Georgia Southwestern College, Wade Lott Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
One Representative vacancy
4th District—Atlanta:
Emory University, Robert W. Woodruff Library (Sen. des.) (1928)
Emory University, School of Law Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
One Representative vacancy
5th District—Atlanta:
Atlanta Public Library (Rep. des.) (1880)
Atlanta University, Trevor Arnett Library (Sen. des.) (1962)
Georgia Institute of Technology, Price Gilbert Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Georgia State Library (law; State) (unknown)
Georgia State University (Rep. des.) (1970)
6th District—Carrollton: West Georgia College, Sanford Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Macon: Mercer University, Stetson Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
7th District—Marietta: Kennesaw Junior College Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
Mount Berry: Berry College, Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1970)

8th District—Brunswick: Brunswick Public Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
Valdosta: Valdosta State College, Richard Holmes Powell Library (Rep. des.) (1956)
9th District—Dahlonega: North Georgia College Library (Rep. des.) (1939)
Gainesville: Chestatee Regional Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
10th District—Athens: University of Georgia Libraries (land-grant) (1907)
Augusta: Augusta College Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Milledgeville: Georgia College at Milledgeville, Ina Dillard Russell Library (Rep. des.) (1950)

GUAM

Agana: Nieves M. Flores Memorial Library (law) (1962)

HAWAII

1st District—Honolulu:
Chaminade College of Honolulu Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
Hawaii Medical Library, Inc. (Rep. des.) (1968)
Hawaii State Library (law; State) (1929)
Municipal Reference Library of the City and County of Honolulu (Sen. des.) (1965)
University of Hawaii Library (land-grant) (1907)
2d District—Hilo: University of Hawaii, Hilo Campus Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Laie: Church College of Hawaii Library (Sen. des.) (1964)
Lihue: Kauai Public Library (Sen. des.) (1967)
Pearl City: Leeward Community College Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Wailuku: Maui Public Library (Sen. des.) (1962)

IDAHO

1st District—Boise:
Boise Public Library (Rep. des.) (1929)
Boise State College Library (Sen. des.) (1966)
Idaho State Law Library (law; State) (unknown)
Idaho State Library (Sen. des.) (1971)
Caldwell: College of Idaho, Terteling Library (Rep. des.) (1930)
Moscow: University of Idaho Library (land-grant) (1907)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
2d District—Burley: Burley Public Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
Pocatello: Idaho State University Library (Sen. des.) (1908)
Rexburg: Ricks College, David O. McKay Library (Sen. des.) (1946)
Twin Falls: College of Southern Idaho Library (Rep. des.) (1970)

ILLINOIS

1st District—Chicago: John Crerar Library (Rep. des.) (1909)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Chicago:
University of Chicago Law Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
University of Chicago Library (Rep. des.) (1897)
3d District—Chicago: Chicago State College Library (Rep. des.) (1954)
One Representative vacancy
4th District—Two Representative vacancies
5th District—Two Representative vacancies
6th District—Two Representative vacancies
7th District—Chicago:
Chicago Public Library (Rep. des.) (1876)
Field Museum of Natural History Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus Library (Rep. des.) (1957)
8th District—Two Representative vacancies

9th District—Chicago:
Loyola University, E. M. Cudahy Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Newberry Library (Rep. des.) (1890)
10th District—Oak Park: Oak Park Public Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
River Forest: Rosary College Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
11th District—Chicago: Northeastern Illinois State College Library (Rep. des.) (1961)
One Representative vacancy
12th District—Lake Forest: Lake Forest College, Donnelley Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Woodstock: Woodstock Public Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
13th District—Evanston: Northwestern University Library (Rep. des.) (1876)
One Representative vacancy
14th District—Lisle: St. Procopius College, Theodore F. Lownik Library (Rep. des.) (1911)
Lockport: Lewis College of Science and Technology Library (Sen. des.) (1952)
Wheaton: Wheaton College Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
15th District—De Kalb: Northern Illinois University, Swen Franklin Parson Library (Rep. des.) (1960)
One Representative vacancy
16th District—Freeport: Freeport Public Library (Rep. des.) (1905)
Rockford: Rockford Public Library (Rep. des.) (unknown)
17th District—Bloomington: Illinois Wesleyan University Libraries (Rep. des.) (1964)
Kankakee: Olivet Nazarene College, Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1946)
Normal: Illinois State University, Milner Library (Sen. des.) (1877)
18th District—Peoria:
Bradley University, Cullom Davis Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Peoria Public Library (Rep. des) (1883)
19th District—Galesburg: Galesburg Public Library (Rep. des.) (1896)
Moline: Black Hawk College, Learning Resources Center (Rep. des.) (1970)
Monmouth: Monmouth College Library (Rep. des.) (1860)
20th District—Elsah: Principia College, Marshall Brooks Library (Rep. des.) (1957)
Jacksonville: MacMurray College, Henry Pfeiffer Library (Rep. des.) (1929)
Macomb: Western Illinois University Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1962)
Springfield: Illinois State Library (law; State) (unknown)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
21st District—Carbondale: Southern Illinois University, Morris Library (Rep. des.) (1932)
Carterville: Shawnee Library System (Rep. des.) (1971)
22d District—Champaign: University of Illinois Law Library, College of Law (Rep. des.) (1965)
Charleston: Eastern Illinois University, Booth Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Decatur: Decatur Public Library (Rep. des.) (1954)
Urbana: University of Illinois Library (land-grant) (1907)
23d District—Carlinville: Blackburn College Library (Rep. des.) (1954)
One Representative vacancy
24th District—Edwardsville: Southern Illinois University, Lovejoy Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1959)
Lebanon: McKendree College, Holman Library (Rep. des.) (1968)

INDIANA

1st District—Gary:
Gary Public Library (Rep. des.) (1943)
Indiana University, Northwest Campus Library (Sen. des.) (1966)

Hammond: Hammond Public Library (Rep. des.) (1964)

2d District—Lafayette: Purdue University Library (land-grant) (1907)
Rensselaer: St. Joseph's College Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
Valparaiso: Valparaiso University, Moellering Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1930)

3d District—Notre Dame: University of Notre Dame, Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1883)
South Bend: Indiana University, South Bend-Mishawaka Campus Library (Rep. des.) (1965)

4th District—Fort Wayne:
Indiana-Purdue University, Regional Campus Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County (Rep. des.) (unknown)
Huntington: Huntington College Library (Rep. des.) (1964)

5th District—Kokomo: Indiana University, Kokomo Regional Campus Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
One Representative vacancy

6th District—Indianapolis: Butler University, Irwin Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
One Representative vacancy

7th District—Bloomington: Indiana University Library (Rep. des.) (1881)
Crawfordsville: Wabash College, Lilly Library (Rep. des.) (1906)
Greencastle: De Pauw University, Roy O. West Library (Sen. des.) (1879)
Terre Haute: Indiana State University, Cunningham Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1906)

8th District—Evansville:
Evansville and Vanderburgh County Public Library (Rep. des.) (1928)
Indiana State University, Evansville Campus Library (Rep. des.) (1969)

9th District—Hanover: Hanover College Library (Rep. des.) (1892)
Jeffersonville: Indiana University, Southeastern Campus Library (Rep. des.) (1965)

10th District—Anderson: Anderson College, Charles E. Wilson Library (Rep. des.) (1959)
Muncie:
Ball State University Library (Sen. des.) (1959)
Muncie Public Library (Rep. des.) (1906)
Richmond:
Earlham College, Lilly Library (Sen. des.) (1964)
Morrison-Reeves Library (Rep. des.) (1906)

11th District—Indianapolis:
Indiana State Library (law; State) (unknown)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Indiana University, Law Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library (Rep. des.) (1906)

IOWA

1st District—Fairfield: Parsons College Library Branch of Fairfield Public Library (Rep. des.) (1862)
Iowa City:
University of Iowa, Law Library (Sen. des.) (1968)
University of Iowa Library (Rep. des.) (1884)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY

2d District—Dubuque:
Carnegie-Stout Public Library (Sen. des.) (unknown)
Loras College, Wahlert Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1967)
Mount Vernon: Cornell College, Russell D. Cole Library (Rep. des.) (1896)
One Representative vacancy

3d District—Cedar Falls: University of Northern Iowa Library (Rep. des.) (1946)
One Representative vacancy

4th District—Grinnell: Grinnell College, Burling Library (Rep. des.) (1874)
Lamoni: Graceland College, Frederick Madison Smith Library (Rep. des.) (1927)
5th District—Ames: Iowa State University of Science and Technology Library (land-grant) (1907)
Des Moines:
Drake University, Cowles Library (Sen. des.) (1966)
Iowa State Traveling Library (law; State) (unknown)
Public Library of Des Moines (Rep. des.) (1888)
One Representative vacancy
6th District—Orange City: Northwestern College, Ramaker Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
Sioux City: Sioux City Public Library (Rep. des.) (1894)
7th District—Council Bluffs: Free Public Library (Rep. des.) (1885)
One Representative vacancy

KANSAS

1st District—Colby: Colby Community Junior College Library (Sen. des.) (1968)
Hays: Fort Hays Kansas State College, Forsyth Library (Rep. des.) (1926)
Salina: Kansas Wesleyan University, Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1930)
2d District—Atchison: St. Benedict's College, the Abbey Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
Manhattan: Kansas State University, Farrell Library (land-grant) (1907)
Topeka:
Kansas State Historical Society Library (Sen. des.) (1877)
State Libraries of Kansas (law; State) (unknown)
One Representative vacancy
3d District—Baldwin City: Baker University Library (Rep. des) (1908)
Lawrence:
University of Kansas Law Library (Rep. des.) (1971)
University of Kansas, Watson Library (Sen. des.) (1869)
4th District—Hutchinson: Hutchinson Public Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Wichita: Wichita State University Library (Rep. des.) (1901)
One Representative vacancy
5th District—Emporia: Kansas State Teachers College, William Allen White Library (Rep. des.) (1909)
Pittsburg: Kansas State College of Pittsburg, Porter Library (Rep. des.) (1952)

KENTUCKY

1st District—Murray: Murray State University Library (Rep. des.) (1924)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Bowling Green: Western Kentucky University, Margie Helm Library (Rep. des.) (1934)
Owensboro: Kentucky Wesleyan College Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
3d District—Louisville:
Louisville Free Public Library (Rep. des.) (1904)
University of Louisville, Belknap Campus Library (Sen. des.) (1925)
One Representative vacancy
4th District—Covington: Thomas More College Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
One Representative vacancy
5th District—Barbourville: Union College, Abigail E. Weeks Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1958)
One Representative vacancy
6th District—Danville: Centre College, Grace Doherty Library (Rep. des.) (1884)

Frankfort:
Kentucky Department of Libraries (Sen. des.) (1967)
State Law Library (law; State). (unknown)
Lexington:
University of Kentucky, Law Library (Sen. des.) (1968)
University of Kentucky, Margaret I. King Library (land-grant) (1907)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Richmond: Eastern Kentucky University, John Grant Crabbe Library (Rep. des.) (1966)

7th District—Ashland: Ashland Public Library (Rep. des.) (1946)
Morehead: Morehead State University, Johnson Camden Library (Sen. des.) (1955)
Pikeville: Pikeville College Library (Rep. des.) (1947)

LOUISIANA

1st District—New Orleans:
Isaac Delgado College, Moss Technical Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
Louisiana State University in New Orleans Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Southern University in New Orleans Library (Rep. des.) (1962)

2d District—New Orleans:
Law Library of Louisiana (law; State) (unknown)
Loyola University Library (Rep. des.) (1942)
New Orleans Public Library (Sen. des.) (1883)
Tulane University, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1942)
One Representative vacancy

3d District—Lafayette: University of Southwestern Louisiana Library (Rep. des.) (1938)
Thibodaux: Francis T. Nicholls State College, Leonidas Polk Library (Rep. des.) (1962)

4th District—Shreveport:
Louisiana State University at Shreveport Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Shreve Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1923)

5th District—Monroe: Northeast Louisiana State College, Sandel Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Ruston: Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Prescott Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1896)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY

6th District—Baton Rouge:
Louisiana State University Law Library (Rep. des.) (1929)
Louisiana State University Library (land-grant) (1907)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Southern University Library (land-grant) (1952)
Hammond: Southeastern Louisiana College, Sims Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1966)

7th District—Eunice: Louisiana State University at Eunice, LeDoux Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
Lake Charles: McNeese State College, Frazar Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1941)

8th District—Natchitoches: Northwestern State College of Louisiana, Russell Library (Rep. des.) (1887)
Pineville: Louisiana College, Richard W. Norton Library (Rep. des.) (1969)

Senatorial—One vacancy (Class II).

MAINE

1st District—Augusta: Maine State Library (law; State) (unknown)
Brunswick: Bowdoin College, Hawthorne-Longfellow Library (Sen. des.) (1884)

Frankfort:
Kentucky Department of Libraries (Sen. des.) (1967)
State Law Library (law; State). (unknown)
Lexington:
University of Kentucky, Law Library (Sen. des.) (1968)
University of Kentucky, Margaret I. King Library (land-grant) (1907)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Richmond: Eastern Kentucky University, John Grant Crabbe Library (Rep. des.) (1966)

7th District—Ashland: Ashland Public Library (Rep. des.) (1946)
Morehead: Morehead State University, Johnson Camden Library (Sen. des.) (1955)
Pikeville: Pikeville College Library (Rep. des.) (1947)

LOUISIANA

1st District—New Orleans:
Isaac Delgado College, Moss Technical Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
Louisiana State University in New Orleans Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Southern University in New Orleans Library (Rep. des.) (1962)

2d District—New Orleans:
Law Library of Louisiana (law; State) (unknown)
Loyola University Library (Rep. des.) (1942)
New Orleans Public Library (Sen. des.) (1883)
Tulane University, Howard-Tilton Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1942)
One Representative vacancy

3d District—Lafayette: University of Southwestern Louisiana Library (Rep. des.) (1938)
Thibodaux: Francis T. Nicholls State College, Leonidas Polk Library (Rep. des.) (1962)

4th District—Shreveport:
Louisiana State University at Shreveport Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Shreve Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1923)

5th District—Monroe: Northeast Louisiana State College, Sandel Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Ruston: Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Prescott Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1896)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY

6th District—Baton Rouge:
Louisiana State University Law Library (Rep. des.) (1929)
Louisiana State University Library (land-grant) (1907)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Southern University Library (land-grant) (1952)
Hammond: Southeastern Louisiana College, Sims Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1966)

7th District—Eunice: Louisiana State University at Eunice, LeDoux Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
Lake Charles: McNeese State College, Frazar Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1941)

8th District—Natchitoches: Northwestern State College of Louisiana, Russell Library (Rep. des.) (1887)
Pineville: Louisiana College, Richard W. Norton Library (Rep. des.) (1969)

Senatorial—One vacancy (Class II).

MAINE

1st District—Augusta: Maine State Library (law; State) (unknown)
Brunswick: Bowdoin College, Hawthorne-Longfellow Library (Sen. des.) (1884)

4th District—Worcester:
American Antiquarian Society Library (law) (1814)
Worcester Public Library (Rep. des.) (1859)
One Representative vacancy
5th District—Lowell: Lowell Technilogical Institute, Alumni Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1952)
Wilmington: Wilmington Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (*pending*)
6th District—Lynn: Lynn Public Library (Rep. des.) (1953)
Wenham: Gordon College, Winn Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
7th District—Belmont: Belmont Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
Medford: Tufts University Library (Sen. des.) (1899)
One Representative vacancy
8th District—Brookline: Public Library of Brookline (Rep. des.) (1925)
Cambridge:
Harvard College Library (Sen. des.) (1860)
Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries (land-grant) (1946)
One Representative vacancy
9th District—Boston:
Boston Athenaeum Library (Rep. des.) (unknown)
Boston Public Library (Rep. des.) (1859)
Northeastern University, Robert G. Dodge Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
State Library of Massachusetts (law; State) (unknown)—
REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
10th District—North Easton: Stonehill College, Cushing-Martin Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Wellesley: Wellesley College Library (Rep. des.) (1943)
11th District—Two Representative vacancies
12th District—New Bedford: New Bedford Free Public Library (1858)
North Dartmouth: Southeastern Massachusetts University Library (Rep. des.) (1965)

MICHIGAN

1st District—Detroit: University of Detroit Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Ann Arbor: University of Michigan, General Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
Ypsilanti: Eastern Michigan University Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
3d District—Albion: Albion College, Stockwell Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Battle Creek: Willard Library (Rep. des.) (1876)
Kalamazoo:
Kalamazoo Library System (Sen. des.) (1907)
Western Michigan University, Dwight B. Waldo Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
4th District—Benton Harbor: Benton Harbor Public Library (Rep. des.) (1907)
One Representative vacancy
5th District—Grand Rapids:
Grand Rapids Public Library (Rep. des.) (1876)
Knollcrest Calvin Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
6th District—East Lansing:
Michigan State University Law Library (Rep. des.) (1971)
Michigan State University Library (land-grant) (1907)
Jackson: Jackson Public Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
Lansing: Michigan State Library (law; State) (unknown)—
REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
7th District—Flint:
Charles Stewart Mott Library (Rep. des.) (1959)
Flint Public Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
8th District—Port Huron: Saint Clair County Library System (Rep. des.) (1876)
Saginaw: Hoyt Public Library (Rep. des.) (1890)
9th District—Allendale: Grand Valley State College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Muskegon: Hackley Public Library (Rep. des.) (1894)
Traverse City: Northwestern Michigan College, Mark Osterlin Library (Rep. des.) (1964)

10th District—Alma: Alma College, Monteith Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Mount Pleasant: Central Michigan University Library (Rep. des.) (1958)
University Center: Delta College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
11th District—Escanaba: Michigan State Library, Upper Peninusla Branch (Rep. des.) (1964)
Houghton: Michigan Technological University Library (Rep. des.) (1876)
Marquette: Northern Michigan University, Olson Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Petoskey: North Central Michigan College Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
12th District—Mt. Clemens: Macomb County Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
One Representative vacancy
13th District—Detroit:
Detroit Public Library (Sen. des.) (1868)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Wayne State University Library (Rep. des.) (1937)
One Representative vacancy
14th District—Two Representative vacancies
15th District—Wayne: Wayne County Public Libarry (Rep. des.) (1957)
One Representative vacancy
16th District—Dearborn:
Henry Ford Centennial Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
Henry Ford Community College Library (Rep. des.) (1957)
17th District—Detroit:
Marygrove College Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
Mercy College of Detroit Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
18th District—Bloomfield Hills: Cranbrook Institute of Science Library (Rep. des.) (1940)
Rochester: Oakland University, Kresge Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
19th District—Farmington: Oakland Community College, Martin Luther King Learning Resources Center (Rep. des.) (1968)
Livonia: Schoolcraft College Library (Rep. des.) (1962)

MINNESOTA

1st District—Northfield:
Carleton College Library (Sen. des.) (1930)
St. Olaf College, Rolvaag Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1930)
Winona: Winona State College, Maxwell Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
2d District—Mankato: Mankato State College, Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
St. Peter: Gustavus Adolphus College Library (Rep. des.) (1941)
3d District—Minneapolis: Hennepin County Library (Rep. des.) (1971)
One Representative vacancy
4th District—St. Paul:
Minnesota Historical Society Library (Rep. des.) (1867)
Minnesota State Law Library (law; State) (unknown)
St. Paul Library (Sen. des.) (1914)
Stillwater: Stillwater Public Library (Rep. des.) (1893)
5th District—Minneapolis:
Minneapolis Public Library (Rep. des.) (1893)
University of Minnesota, Wilson Library (land-grant) (1907)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
One Representative vacancy
6th District—Collegeville: St. John's University, Alcuín Library (Rep. des.) (1954)
Morris: University of Minnesota at Morris Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
St. Cloud: St. Cloud State College Library (Sen. des.) (1962)
Wilmar: Kandiyohi County-Willmar Library (Rep. des.) (1958)
7th District—Bemidji: Bemidji State College, Clark Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Moorhead: Moorhead State College Library (Rep. des.) (1956)
8th District—Duluth: Duluth Public Library (Rep. des.) (1909)
One Representative vacancy

MISSISSIPPI

1st District—Columbus: Mississippi State College for Women, J. C. Fant Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1929)
State College: Mississippi State University, Mitchell Memorial Library (land-grant) (1907)
One Representative vacancy

2d District—University:
University of Mississippi Library (Rep. des.) (1883)
University of Mississippi, School of Law Library (Rep. des.) (1967)

3d District—Jackson:
Jackson State College Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
Millsaps College, Millsaps-Wilson Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Mississippi Library Commission (Sen. des.) (1947)
Mississippi State Law Library (law; State) (unknown)
Lorman: Alcorn Agricultural and Mechanical College Library (land-grant) (1970)
One Representative vacancy

4th District—Two Representative vacancies

5th District—Hattiesburg: University of Southern Mississippi Library (Rep. des.) (1935)
One Representative vacancy

Senatorial—Two vacancies (one Class I and one Class II).

MISSOURI

1st District—St. Louis: Washington University, John M. Olin Library (Rep. des.) (1906)
One Representative vacancy

2d District—St. Louis:
St. Louis County Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
University of Missouri at St. Louis Library (Rep. des.) (1966)

3d District—St. Louis:
St. Louis Public Library (Rep. des.) (1866)
St. Louis University, Law Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
St. Louis University, Pius XII Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1866)

4th District—Warrensburg: Central Missouri State College, Ward Edwards Library (Rep. des.) (1914)
One Representative vacancy

5th District—Kansas City:
Kansas City Public Library (Rep. des.) (1881)
Rockhurst College, Greenlease Library (Sen. des.) (1917)
University of Missouri at Kansas City, General Library (Rep. des.) (1938)

6th District—Liberty: William Jewell College Library (Rep. des.) (1900)
St. Joseph: St. Joseph Public Library (Rep. des.) (1891)

7th District—Joplin: Missouri Southern State College Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Springfield:
Drury College, Walker Library (Rep. des.) (1874)
Southwest Missouri State College Library (Sen. des.) (1963)

8th District—Columbia: University of Missouri Library (land-grant) (1862)
Fayette: Central Methodist College Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Jefferson City:
Lincoln University, Inman E. Page Library (land-grant) (1944)
Missouri State Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Missouri Supreme Court Library (law; State) (unknown)
Rolla: University of Missouri at Rolla Library (law) (1907)

9th District—Fulton: Westminister College, Reeves Library (Rep. des.) (1875)
Kirksville: Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Pickler Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1966)
One Representative vacancy

10th District—Cape Girardeau: Southeast Missouri State College, Kent Library (Rep. des.) (1916)
One Representative vacancy

Montana

1st District—Bozeman: Montana State University Library (land-grant) (1907)
Butte: Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology Library (Sen. des.) (1901)
Helena:
Montana Historical Society Library (law; State) (unknown)
Montana State Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Missoula: University of Montana Library (Sen. des.) (1909)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Billings: Eastern Montana College Library (Rep. des.) (1958)
One Representative vacancy
Senatorial—Two vacancies (one Class I and one Class II).

Nebraska

1st District—Crete: Doane College, Whitin Library (Rep. des.) (1944)
Fremont: Midland Lutheran College Library (Rep. des.) (1924)
Lincoln:
Nebraska State Library (law; State) (unknown)
University of Nebraska, Don L. Love Memorial Library (land-grant) (1907)
Wayne: Wayne State College, U.S. Conn Library (Sen. des.) (1970)
2d District—Blair: Dana College Library (Rep. des.) (1924)
Omaha:
Creighton University, Alumni Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
Omaha Public Library (Sen. des.) (1880)
University of Omaha, Gene Eppley Library (Sen. des.) (1939)
3d District—Kearney: Kearney State College, Calvin T. Ryan Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Scottsbluff: Scottsbluff Public Library (Rep. des.) (1925)
Senatorial—One vacancy (Class I).

Nevada

Carson City: Nevada State Library (law; State) (unknown)
Las Vegas: University of Nevada at Las Vegas, James R. Dickinson Library (Sen. des.) (1959)
Reno: University of Nevada Library (land-grant) (1907)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
At Large—Two Representative vacancies
Senatorial—Three vacancies (one Class I and two Class III). See note on page 5.

New Hampshire

1st District—Durham: University of New Hampshire Library (land-grant) (1907)
Manchester:
Manchester City Library (Sen. des.) (1884)
St. Anselm's College, Geisel Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Concord: New Hampshire State Library (law; State) (unknown)
Hanover: Dartmouth College, Baker Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
Henniker: New England College Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Senatorial—Three vacancies (two Class II and one Class III).

New Jersey

1st District—Camden: Rutgers Library in South Jersey (Rep. des.) (1966)
Glassboro: Glassboro State College, Savitz Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
2d District—Atlantic City: Atlantic City Free Public Library (Rep. des.) (1908)
Bridgeton: Cumberland County Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
3d District—West Long Branch: Monmouth College, Guggenheim Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Shrewsbury: Monmouth County Library (Rep. des.) (1968)

4th District—Princeton: Princeton University Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
Trenton:
New Jersey State Library, Law and Reference Bureau, Department of Education (law; State) (unknown)
Trenton Free Public Library (Sen. des.) (1902)
One Representative vacancy
5th District—Convent Station: College of Saint Elizabeth, Mahoney Library (Sen. des.) (1938)
Madison: Drew University, Rose Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1939)
One Representative vacancy
6th District—Mount Holly: Burlington County Area Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Toms River: Ocean County College Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
7th District—Hackensack: Johnson Free Public Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Mahwah: Ramapo College Library (Rep. des.) (1971)
8th District—Passaic: Passaic Public Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
One Representative vacancy
9th District—Rutherford: Fairleigh Dickinson University, Messler Library (Rep. des.) (1953)
Teaneck: Fairleigh Dickinson University Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
10th District—Bloomfield: Free Public Library of Bloomfield (Rep. des.) (1965)
Newark:
Newark Public Library (Rep. des.) (1906)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Rutgers-The State University, John Cotton Dana Library (Sen. des.) (1966)
Upper Montclair: Montclair State College, Harry A. Sprague Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
11th District—East Orange: East Orange Public Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Irvington: Free Public Library of Irvington (Rep. des.) (1966)
South Orange: Seton Hall University, McLaughlin Library (Rep. des.) (1947)
12th District—Plainfield: Plainfield Public Library (Rep. des.) (*pending*)
One Representative vacancy
13th District—Bayonne: Bayonne Free Public Library (Rep. des.) (1909)
Elizabeth: Free Public Library of Elizabeth (Rep. des.) (1895)
Jersey City:
Jersey City Public Library (Rep. des.) (1879)
Jersey City State College, Forrest A. Irwin Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
14th District—West New York: West New York Free Public Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
One Representative vacancy
15th District—New Brunswick:
Free Public Library (Rep. des.) (1908)
Rutgers University Library (land-grant) (1907)
Woodbridge: Free Public Library of Woodbridge (Rep. des.) (1965)

NEW MEXICO

1st District—Albuquerque: University of New Mexico, Zimmerman Library (Sen. des.) (1896)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Las Vegas: New Mexico Highlands University, Donnelly Library (Sen. des.) (1913)
Santa Fe:
New Mexico State Library (Rep. des.) (1960)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Supreme Court Law Library (law; State) (unknown)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Hobbs: New Mexico Junior College, Pannell Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
Las Cruces: New Mexico State University Library (land-grant) (1907)
Portales: Eastern New Mexico University Library (Sen. des.) (1962)
One Representative vacancy
Senatorial—One vacancy (Class I).

NEW YORK

1st District—Oakdale: Dowling College Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
Stony Brook: State University of New York at Stony Brook Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
2d District—Farmingdale: State University Agricultural and Technical Institute at Farmingdale Library (Rep. des.) (1917)
Huntington: Huntington Public Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
3d District—Douglaston: Cathedral College Library (Rep. des.) (*pending*)
Greenvale: C. W. Post College Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
Kings Point: U.S. Merchant Marine Academy Library (law) (1962)
4th District—Garden City:
Adelphi University, Swirbul Library (Sen. des.) (1966)
Nassau Library System (Rep. des.) (1965)
Hempstead: Hofstra University Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
5th District—Two Representative vacancies
6th District—Jamaica:
Queens Borough Public Library (Rep. des.) (1926)
St. John's University Library (Rep. des.) (1956)
7th District—Two Representative vacancies
8th District—Flushing: Queens College, Paul Klapper Library (Rep. des.) (1939)
One Representative vacancy
9th District—Two Representative vacancies
10th District—Brooklyn:
Brooklyn College Library (Rep. des.) (1936)
State University of New York, Downstate Medical Center Library (Rep. des.) (1958)
11th District—Two Representative vacancies
12th District—Two Representative vacancies
13th District—Two Representative vacancies
14th District—Brooklyn:
Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Spicer Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Pratt Institute Library (Rep. des.) (1891)
15th District—Brooklyn: Brooklyn Public Library (Rep. des.) (1908)
One Representative vacancy
16th District—Staten Island: Wagner College, Horrmann Library (Rep. des.) (1953)
One Representative vacancy
17th District—New York City:
Cooper Union Library (Rep. des.) (1930)
New York Public Library (Astor Branch) (Rep. des.) (1907)
New York Public Library (Lenox Branch) (Rep. des.) (1884)
New York University Libraries (Sen. des.) (1967)
18th District—New York City: City University of New York, City College Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
One Representative vacancy
19th District—New York City:
College of Insurance, Ecker Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
New York Law Institute Library (Rep. des. (1909)
20th District—New York City: Columbia University Libraries (Rep. des. (1882)
One Representative vacancy
21st District—Two Representative vacancies
22d District—New York City: Fordham University Library (Rep. des.) (1937)
One Representative vacancy
23d District—Bronx: Herbert H. Lehman College Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
New York City: New York University, University Heights Gould Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1902)
24th District—New York City: State University of New York, Maritime College Library (Rep. des.) (1947)
One Representative vacancy
25th District—Bronxville: Sarah Lawrence College Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
Yonkers: Yonkers Public Library (Rep. des.) (1910)
26th District—Mount Vernon: Mount Vernon Public Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Purchase: State University of New York, College at Purchase Library (Rep. des.) (1969)

27th District—Newburgh: Newburgh Free Library (Rep. des.) (1909)
Poughkeepsie: Vassar College Library (Rep. des.) (1943)
West Point: U.S. Military Academy Library (law) (unknown)
28th District—Delhi: State University Agricultural and Technical College Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
New Paltz: State University College Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
Oneonta: State University College, James M. Milne Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
29th District—Albany: State University of New York at Albany Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
Schenectady: Union College, Schaffer Library (Rep. des.) (1901)
30th District—Albany: New York State Library (law; State) (unknown)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Saratoga Springs: Skidmore College Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
Troy: Troy Public Library (Rep. des.) (1869)
31st District—Canton: St. Lawrence University, Owen D. Young Library (Sen. des.) (1920)
Oswego: State University College, Penfield Library (Sen. des.) (1966)
Plattsburgh: State University College, Benjamin F. Feinberg Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Potsdam:
Clarkson College of Technology, Harriet Call Burnap Library (Rep. des.) (1938)
State University College, Crumb Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
32d District—Utica: Utica Public Library (Rep. des.) (1885)
One Representative vacancy
33d District—Binghamton: State University of New York at Binghamton Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Elmira: Elmira College, Gannett-Tripp Learning Center (Rep. des.) (1956)
Ithaca:
Cornell University Library (land-grant) (1907)
New York State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics, Albert R. Mann Library (Rep. des.) (1943)
34th District—Geneseo: State University College, Milne Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
One Representative vacancy
35th District—Cortland: State University of New York, College at Cortland, Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
Hamilton: Colgate University Library (Rep. des.) (1902)
Syracuse: Syracuse University Library (Rep. des.) (1878)
36th District—Rochester:
Rochester Public Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
University of Rochester Library (Rep. des.) (1880)
37th District—Brockport: State University of New York, Drake Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
One Representative vacancy
38th District—Corning: Corning Community College, Arthur A. Houghton, Jr. Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
St. Bonaventure: St. Bonaventure University, Friedsam Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1938)
39th District—Buffalo: State University of New York at Buffalo, Lockwood Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
One Representative vacancy
40th District—Two Representative vacancies
41st District—Buffalo: Buffalo and Erie County Public Library (Rep. des.) (1895)
One Representative vacancy

NORTH CAROLINA

1st District—Greenville: East Carolina University, J. Y. Joyner Library (Rep. des.) (1951)
Murfreesboro: Chowan College, Whitaker Library (Rep. des.) (1963)

2d District—Rocky Mount: North Carolina Wesleyan College Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
Wilson: Atlantic Christian College, Clarence L. Hardy Library (Rep. des.) (1930)
3d District—Buies Creek: Campbell College, Carrie Rich Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
One Representative vacancy
4th District—Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Library (Rep. des.) (1884)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Durham: Duke University Library (Sen. des.) (1890)
Raleigh:
North Carolina State Library (law; State) (unknown)
North Carolina State University, D. H. Hill Library (land-grant) (1923)
Wake County Public Libraries (Rep. des.) (1969)
5th District—Winston-Salem:
Forsyth County Public Library System (Rep. des.) (1954)
Wake Forest University, Z. Smith Reynolds Library (law) (1902)
One Representative vacancy
6th District—Greensboro:
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University, F. D. Bluford Library (land-grant) (1937)
University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Walter Clinton Jackson Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
One Representative vacancy
7th District—Fayetteville: Fayetteville State University, Chesnutt Library (Sen. des.) (1971)
Pembroke: Pembroke State University, Mary H. Livermore Library (Rep. des.) (1956)
Wilmington: University of North Carolina at Wilmington, William M. Randall Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
8th District—Laurinburg: St. Andrews Presbyterian College, DeTamble Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
Salisbury: Catawba College Library (Rep. des.) (1925)
9th District—Charlotte:
Public Library of Charlotte and Mecklenburg County (Sen. des.) (1964)
Queens College, Everett Library (Rep. des.) (1927)
University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Atkins Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
Davidson: Davidson College, Hugh A. and Jane Grey Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1893)
10th District—Boone: Appalachian State University, Dauphin Disco Dougherty Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
One Representative vacancy
11th District—Asheville: University of North Carolina at Asheville, D. Hiden Ramsey Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
Cullowhee: Western Carolina University, Hunter Library (Rep. des.) (1953)

NORTH DAKOTA

1st District—Fargo:
Fargo Public Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
North Dakota State University Library (land-grant) (1907)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY [2]
Grand Forks: University of North Dakota, Chester Fritz Library (Sen. des.) (1890)
Valley City: State College Library (Rep. des.) (1913)
2d District—Bismarck:
North Dakota State Historical Society Library (Rep. des.) (1907)
North Dakota State Law Library (law; State) (unknown)
North Dakota State Library Commission (Sen. des.) (*pending*)
Veterans Memorial Public Library (Sen. des.) (1967)
Dickinson: Dickinson State College Library (Sen. des.) (1968)
Minot: Minot State College, Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1925)

[2] In cooperation with University of North Dakota, Chester Fritz Library.

OHIO

1st District—Cincinnati:
Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County (Rep. des.) (1884)
University of Cincinnati Library (Rep. des.) (1929)
2d District—Two Representative vacancies
3d District—Dayton:
Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library (Rep. des.) (1909)
University of Dayton, Albert Emanuel Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
4th District—Ada: Ohio Northern University College of Law, J. P. Taggart Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
Bluffton: Bluffton College, Musselman Library (Rep. des.) (1951)
5th District—Bowling Green: Bowling Green State University Library (Rep. des.) (1933)
Van Wert: Brumback Library of Van Wert County (Rep. des.) (1900)
6th District—Chillicothe: Ohio University at Chillicothe Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
Portsmouth: Portsmouth Public Library (Rep. des.) (unknown)
7th District—Dayton: Wright State University Library (Sen. des.) (1965)
Springfield: Warder Public Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
One Representative vacancy
8th District—Findlay: Findlay College, Shafer Library (Sen. des.) (1969)
Mansfield: Ohio State University, Mansfield Campus Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
Tiffin: Heidelberg College, Beeghly Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
9th District—Toledo:
Toledo Public Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
University of Toledo Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
10th District—Athens: Ohio University Library (Rep. des.) (1886)
Marietta: Marietta College, Dawes Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
Rio Grande: Rio Grande College, Jeanette Albiez Davis Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
11th District—Hiram: Hiram College, Teachout-Price Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1874)
Kent: Kent State University Library (Sen. des.) (1962)
One Representative vacancy
12th District—Columbus:
Capital University Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
Columbus Public Library (Rep. des.) (1885)
Delaware: Ohio Wesleyan University, L. A. Beeghly Library (Rep. des.) (1845)
Westerville: Otterbein College, Centennial Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
13th District—Elyria: Elyria Public Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Oberlin: Oberlin College Library (Rep. des.) (1858)
14th District—Akron:
Akron Public Library (Rep. des.) (1952)
University of Akron Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
15th District—Columbus:
Ohio State Library (law; State) (unknown)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Ohio State University Library (land-grant) (1907)
Two Representative vacancies
16th District—Alliance: Mount Union College Library (Rep. des.) (1888)
Canton: Malone College Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
17th District—Ashland: Ashland College Library (Rep. des.) (1938)
Gambier: Kenyon College Library (Sen. des.) (1873)
Granville: Denison University Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
New Concord: Muskingum College Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Wooster: College of Wooster, Andrews Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
18th District—Steubenville: Public Library of Steubenville and Jefferson County (Rep. des.) (1950)
One Representative vacancy
19th District—Youngstown: Public Library of Youngstown and Mahoning County (Rep. des.) (1923)
One Representative vacancy

20th District—Cleveland:
Cleveland Public Library (Rep. des.) (1886)
Cleveland State University Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
21st District—Cleveland: Municipal Reference Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
One Representative vacancy
22d District—Cleveland:
Case Western Reserve University, Freiberger Library (Rep. des.) (1913)
Cleveland Heights-University Heights Public Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
John Carroll University, Grasselli Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
23d District—Two Representative vacancies
24th District—Middletown: Miami University at Middletown, Gardner-Harvey Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
Oxford: Miami University, Alumni Library (Rep. des.) (1909)

OKLAHOMA

1st District—Tulsa:
Tulsa City-County Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
University of Tulsa, McFarlin Library (Rep. des.) (1929)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Bartlesville: U.S. Bureau of Mines, Petroleum Research Center Library (law) (1962)
Tahlequah: Northeastern State College, John Vaughn Library (Sen. des.) (1923)
Two Representative vacancies
3d District—Ada: East Central State College, Linscheid Library (Sen. des.) (1914)
Durant: Southeastern State College Library (Rep. des.) (1929)
One Representative vacancy
4th District—Norman: University of Oklahoma Libraries (Rep. des.) (1893)
Shawnee: Oklahoma Baptist University Library (Rep. des.) (1933)
5th District—Edmond: Central State College Library (Rep. des.) (1934)
Oklahoma City:
Oklahoma City University Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Oklahoma Department of Libraries (law; State) (1893)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
One Representative vacancy
6th District—Alva: Northwestern State College Library (Rep. des.) (1907)
Enid: Public Library of Enid and Garfield County (Rep. des.) (1908)
Langston: Langston University, G. Lamar Harrison Library (land-grant) (1941)
Stillwater: Oklahoma State University Library (land-grant) (1907)
Weatherford: Southwestern State College Library (Rep. des.) (1958)

OREGON

1st District—Corvallis: Oregon State University Library (land-grant) (1907)
Forest Grove: Pacific University Library (Rep. des.) (1897)
McMinnville: Linfield College, Northup Library (Sen. des.) (1965)
Monmouth: Oregon College of Education Library (Sen. des.) (1967)
Portland: Lewis and Clark College, Aubrey R. Watzek Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
2d District—La Grande: Eastern Oregon College, Walter M. Pierce Library (Rep. des.) (1954)
Salem:
Oregon State Library (law; State) (unknown)
Williamette University Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
3d District—Portland:
Department of Interior, Bonneville Power Administration Library (law) (1962)
Library Association of Portland (Rep. des.) (1884)
Portland State University Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Reed College Library (Sen. des.) (1912)
4th District—Ashland: Southern Oregon College Library (Rep. des.) (1953)
Eugene: University of Oregon Library (Sen. des.) (1883)
One Representative vacancy

PENNSYLVANIA

1st District—Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Library (Rep. des.) (1886)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Philadelphia: Drexel Institute of Technology Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Two Representative vacancies
3d District—Philadelphia:
Free Library of Philadelphia (Rep. des.) (1897)
Temple University Library, Serials Records Unit (Rep. des.) (1947)
4th District—Two Representative vacancies
5th District—Two Representative vacancies
6th District—Pottsville: Pottsville Free Public Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Reading: Reading Public Library (Rep. des.) (1901)
7th District—Haverford: Haverford College Library (Rep. des.) (1897)
Swarthmore: Swarthmore College Library (Sen. des.) (1923)
Villanova: Villanova University, School of Law Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
8th District—Doylestown: Bucks County Free Library, Center County Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
Newtown: Bucks County Community College Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
9th District—Cheyney: Cheyney State College Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
West Chester: West Chester State College, Francis Harvey Green Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
10th District—Mansfield: Mansfield State College Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
Scranton: Scranton Public Library (Rep. des.) (1895)
11th District—Hazleton: Hazleton Area Public Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
Wilkes-Barre: King's College Library (Rep. des.) (1949)
12th District—Altoona: Altoona Public Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
One Representative vacancy
13th District—Collegeville: Ursinus College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Norristown: Montgomery County-Norristown Public Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
14th District—Pittsburgh:
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh (Rep. des.) (1895)
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Allegheny Regional Branch (Rep. des.) (1924)
U.S. Bureau of Mines, Pittsburgh Research Center Library (law) (1962)
University of Pittsburgh, Hillman Library (Sen. des.) (1910)
15th District—Allentown: Muhlenberg College, Haas Library (Rep. des.) (1939)
Bethlehem: Lehigh University, Linderman Library (Rep. des.) (1876)
East Stroudsburg: East Stroudsburg State College, Kemp Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
16th District—Lancaster: Franklin and Marshall College, Fackenthal Library (Rep. des.) (1895)
Millersville: Millersville State College, Ganser Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
17th District—Harrisburg: Pennsylvania State Library (law; State) (unknown)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Lewisburg: Bucknell University, Ellen Clarke Bertrand Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Williamsport: Lycoming College Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
18th District—Two Representative vacancies
19th District—Carlisle: Dickinson College Library (Rep. des.) (1947)
York: York Junior College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
20th District—Two Representative vacancies
21st District—Monessen: Monessen Public Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
One Representative vacancy
22d District—Indiana: Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Rhodes R. Stabley Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Johnstown: Cambria Public Library (Rep. des.) (1965)

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23d District—Warren: Warren Library Association, Warren Public Library (Rep. des.) (1885)
University Park: Pennsylvania State University Library (land-grant) (1907)
One Representative vacancy
24th District—Erie: Erie Public Library (Rep. des.) (1897)
Greenville: Thiel College, Langenheim Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Meadville: Allegheny College, Reis Library (Rep. des.) (1907)
25th District—New Castle: New Castle Free Public Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Slippery Rock: Slippery Rock State College, Maltby Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
26th District—Washington: Washington and Jefferson College, Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
Waynesburg: Waynesburg College Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
27th District—Two Representative vacancies

Puerto Rico

Mayaguez: University of Puerto Rico, Mayaguez Campus Library (Rep. des.) (1928)
Ponce: Catholic University of Puerto Rico Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Rio Piedras: University of Puerto Rico General Library (land-grant) (1928)

Rhode Island

1st District—Newport: U.S. Naval War College Library (law) (1963)
Providence: Brown University Library (Sen. des.) (unknown)
Two Representative vacancies
2d District—Kingston: University of Rhode Island Library (land-grant) (1907)
Providence:
Providence College Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
Providence Public Library (Sen. des.) (1884)
Rhode Island College, James P. Adams Library (Sen. des.) (1965)
Rhode Island State Library (law; State) (Before 1895 under discretionary powers vested in Secretary of Interior)
Warwick: Warwick Public Library (Sen. des.) (1966)
Westerly: Westerly Public Library (Rep. des.) (1909)

South Carolina

1st District—Charleston:
Baptist College at Charleston Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
College of Charleston Library (Rep. des.) (1869)
The Citadel Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1962)
2d District—Columbia:
Benedict College, Starks Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
Columbia College, Edens Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
South Carolina State Library (law; State) (Before 1895 under discretionary powers vested in Secretary of Interior)
University of South Carolina, McKissick Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1884)
Orangeburg: South Carolina State College, Whittaker Library (land-grant) (1953)
3d District—Clemson: Clemson University Library (land-grant) (1893)
Due West: Erskine College, McCain Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
Greenwood: Lander College Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
4th District—Greenville:
Furman University Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Greenville County Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Spartanburg: Spartanburg County Public Library (Sen. des.) (1967)
5th District—Rock Hill: Winthrop College, Dacus Library (Rep. des.) (1896)
One Representative vacancy
6th District—Florence:
Florence County Library (Sen. des.) (1967)
Francis Marion College Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
One Representative vacancy

SOUTH DAKOTA

1st District—Aberdeen: Northern State College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Brookings: South Dakota State University, Lincoln Memorial Library (land-grant) (1889)
Sioux Falls:
Augustana College, Mikkelsen Library and Learning Resources Center (Sen. des.) (1969)
Carnegie Free Public Library (Sen. des.) (1903)
Vermillion: University of South Dakota, I. D. Weeks Library (Rep. des.) (1889)
Yankton: Yankton College, Corliss Lay Library (Sen. des.) (1904)
2d District—Rapid City:
Rapid City Public Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Spearfish: Black Hills State College Library (Rep. des.) (1942)

TENNESSEE

1st District—Bristol: King College Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
Jefferson City: Carson-Newman College, Maples Library (Sen. des.) (1964)
Johnson City: East Tennessee State University, Sherrod Library (Rep. des.) (1942)
2d District—Knoxville: University of Tennessee Library (land-grant) (1907)
Morristown: Morristown College, Carnegie Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
One Representative vacancy
3d District—Chattanooga: Chattanooga Public Library (Rep. des.) (1908)
One Representative vacancy
4th District—Cookeville: Tennessee Technological University, Jere Whitson Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
One Representative vacancy
5th District—Nashville:
Fisk University Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
Joint University Libraries (Sen. des.) (1884)
Public Library of Nashville and Davidson County (Rep. des.) (1884)
Tennessee State Library and Archives, State Library Division (law; State) (unknown)
6th District—Clarksville: Austin Peay State University Library (Rep. des.) (1945)
Murfreesboro: Middle Tennessee State University, Andrew L. Todd Library (Rep. des.) (1912)
Sewanee: University of the South, Jesse Ball duPont Library (Sen. des.) (1873)
7th District—Jackson: Lambuth College, Luther L. Gobbel Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
One Representative vacancy
8th District—Martin: University of Tennessee at Martin Library (Rep. des.) (1957)
One Representative vacancy
9th District—Memphis:
Cossitt Reference Library (Rep. des.) (1896)
Memphis State University, John W. Brister Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Senatorial—One vacancy (Class I).

TEXAS

1st District—Marshall: Wiley College, Cole Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Texarkana: Texarkana College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
2d District—Huntsville: Sam Houston State University, Estill Library (Rep. des.) (1949)
Nacogdoches: Stephen F. Austin State University, Paul L. Boynton Library (Rep. des.) (1965)

3d District—Dallas:
Dallas Baptist College Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Dallas Public Library (Sen. des.) (1900)
One Representative vacancy

4th District—Commerce: East Texas State University Library (Rep. des.) (1937)
Longview: Nicholson Memorial Public Library (Rep. des.) (1961)
Sherman: Austin College, Arthur Hopkins Library (Rep. des.) (1963)

5th District—Dallas:
Bishop College, Zale Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Southern Methodist University, Fondren Library (Rep. des.) (1925)

6th District—College Station: Texas Agricultural and Mechanical University Library (land-grant) (1907)
Corsicana: Navarro Junior College Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, Mary Couts Burnett Library (Rep. des.) (1916)

7th District—Houston: Houston Public Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
One Representative vacancy

8th District—Baytown: Lee College Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
One Representative vacancy

9th District—Beaumont: Lamar State College of Technology Library (Rep. des.) (1957)
Galveston: Rosenberg Library (Rep. des.) (1909)

10th District—Austin:
Texas State Library (law; State) (unknown)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
University of Texas Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
University of Texas, Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
University of Texas, School of Law Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
San Marcos: Southwest Texas State University Library (Sen. des.) (1955)

11th District—Waco: Baylor University Library (Rep. des.) (1905)
One Representative vacancy

12th District—Arlington:
Arlington Public Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
University of Texas at Arlington Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Fort Worth: Fort Worth Public Library (Rep. des.) (1905)

13th District—Denton: North Texas State University Library (Rep. des.) (1948)
Wichita Falls: Midwestern University, Moffett Library (Rep. des.) (1963)

14th District—Freeport: Brazosport Junior College Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
One Representative vacancy

15th District—Edinburg: Pan American College Library (Rep. des.) (1959)
Kingsville: Texas Arts and Industries University Library (Rep. des.) (1944)

16th District—El Paso:
El Paso Public Library (Rep. des.) (1906)
University of Texas at El Paso Library (Rep. des.) (1966)

17th District—Abilene: Hardin-Simmons University Library (Rep. des.) (1940)
Brownwood: Howard Payne College, Walker Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1964)

18th District—Canyon: West Texas State University Library (Rep. des.) (1928)
Plainview: Wayland Baptist College, Van Howeling Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1963)

19th District—Lubbock: Texas Tech University Library (Rep. des.) (1935)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
One Representative vacancy

20th District—San Antonio:
San Antonio Public Library, Business and Science Department (Rep. des.) (1899)
Trinity University Library (Sen. des.) (1964)
One Representative vacancy

21st District—San Angelo: Angelo State University Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
San Antonio: St. Mary's University Library (Rep. des.) (1964)

22d District—Houston:
Rice University, Fondren Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
University of Houston Library (Rep. des.) (1957)
23d District—Laredo: Laredo Junior College, Harold R. Yeary Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
Seguin: Texas Lutheran College, Blumberg Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1970)

UTAH

1st District—Ephraim: Snow College Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Logan: Utah State University, Merrill Library (land-grant) (1907)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Ogden: Weber State College Library (Sen. des.) (1962)
Provo: Brigham Young University Library (Sen. des.) (1908)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Cedar City: Southern Utah State College Library (Sen. des.) (1964)
Salt Lake City:
University of Utah, Law Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
University of Utah Library (Rep. des.) (1893)
University of Utah, Medical Sciences Library (Sen. des.) (1970)
Utah State Library Commission, Documents Library (law; State) (unknown)

VERMONT

Burlington: University of Vermont, Bailey Library (land-grant) (1907)
Castleton: Castleton State College, Calvin Coolidge Library (Sen. des.) (1969)
Johnson: Johnson State College, John Dewey Library (Sen. des.) (1955)
Lyndonville: Lyndon State College, Samuel Reed Hall Library (Sen. des.) (1969)
Middlebury: Middlebury College Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
Montpelier: Vermont State Library (law; State) (Before 1895 under discretionary powers vested in the Secretary of Interior)
Northfield: Norwich University Library (Rep. des.) (1908)
Putney: Windham College, Dorothy Culbertson Marvin Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1965)

VIRGIN ISLANDS

St. Croix: Christiansted Public Library (law) (*pending*)
St. Thomas: St. Thomas Public Library (law) (1968)

VIRGINIA

1st District—Williamsburg: College of William and Mary Library (Rep. des.) (1936)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Norfolk:
Armed Forces Staff College Library (law) (1963)
Norfolk Public Library (Rep. des.) (1895)
Old Dominion University, Hughes Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
3d District—Richmond:
University of Richmond, Boatwright Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1900)
Virginia State Library (law; State) (unknown)
One Representative vacancy
4th District—Chesapeake: Chesapeake Public Library (Rep. des.) (1970)
Hampden-Sydney: Hampden-Sydney College, Eggleston Library (Rep. des.) (1891)
Petersburg: Virginia State College, Johnston Memorial Library (land-grant) (1907)
5th District—Danville: Danville Community College Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
One Representative vacancy
6th District—Blacksburg: Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Newman Library (land-grant) (1907)
Hollins College: Hollins College, Fishburn Library (Sen. des.) (1967)
Roanoke: Roanoke Public Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
Salem: Roanoke College Library (Rep. des.) (1886)

7th District—Bridgewater: Bridgewater College, Alexander Mack Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1902)
Charlottesville:
University of Virginia, Alderman Library (Rep. des.) (1910)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
University of Virginia Law Library (Sen. des.) (1964)
Lexington:
Virginia Military Institute, Preston Library (Rep. des.) (1874)
Washington and Lee University, Cyrus Hall McCormick Library (Sen. des.) (1910)
8th District—Fredericksburg: Mary Washington College of the University of Virginia, E. Lee Trinkle Library (Rep. des.) (1910)
Quantico: Marine Corps Schools, James Carson Breckinridge Library (law) (1967)
One Representative vacancy
9th District—Emory: Emory and Henry College Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
One Representative vacancy
10th District—Fairfax: George Mason College of the University of Virginia, Fenwick Library (Rep. des.) (1960)
One Representative vacancy
Senatorial—One vacancy (Class II).

WASHINGTON

1st District—Seattle:
University of Washington Library (Sen. des.) (1890)
University of Washington, School of Law Library (Rep. des.) (1969)
One Representative vacancy
2d District—Bellingham: Western Washington State College, Wilson Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
Everett: Everett Public Library (Rep. des.) (1914)
Port Angeles: Port Angeles Public Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
3d District—Olympia: Washington State Library (law; State) (unknown)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
Vancouver: Fort Vancouver Regional Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
One Representative vacancy
4th District—Ellensburg: Central Washington State College, Bouillon Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
Pullman: Washington State University Library (land-grant) (1907)
Walla Walla: Whitman College, Penrose Memorial Library (Rep. des.) (1890)
5th District—Cheney: Eastern Washington State College Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Spokane: Spokane Public Library (Rep. des.) (1910)
6th District—Tacoma:
Tacoma Public Library (Rep. des.) (1894)
University of Puget Sound, Collins Memorial Library (Sen. des.) (1938)
One Representative vacancy
7th District—Seattle: Seattle Public Library (Rep. des.) (1908)
One Representative vacancy
Senatorial—One vacancy (Class III).

WEST VIRGINIA

1st District—Fairmont: Fairmont State College Library (Rep. des.) (1884)
Glenville: Glenville State College, Robert F. Kidd Library (Sen. des.) (1966)
Salem: Salem College Library (Rep. des.) (1921)
Weirton: Mary H. Weir Public Library (Sen. des.) (1963)
2d District—Elkins: Davis and Elkins College Library (Rep. des.) (1913)
Morgantown: West Virginia University Library (land-grant) (1907)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
One Representative vacancy

3d District—Charleston:
West Virginia Department of Archives and History Library (law; State) (unknown)
Kanawha County Public Library (Sen. des.) (1952)
Institute: West Virginia State College Library (land-grant) (1907)
Two Representative vacancies
4th District—Huntington: Marshall University Library (Rep. des.) (1925)
One Representative vacancy
5th District—Athens: Concord College Library (Sen. des.) (1924)
Two Representative vacancies

WISCONSIN

1st District—Beloit: Beloit College Libraries (Sen. des.) (1888)
Racine: Racine Public Library (Rep. des.) (1898)
Whitewater: Wisconsin State University, Harold Andersen Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
2d District—Madison:
Department of Public Instruction, Division for Library Services, Reference and Loan Library (Sen. des.) (1965)
Madison Public Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
State Historical Society Library (Rep. des.) (1870)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY [3]
University of Wisconsin, Memorial Library (land-grant) (1939)
Wisconsin State Library (law; State) (unknown)
3d District—La Crosse:
La Crosse Public Library (Rep. des.) (1883)
Wisconsin State University, Murphy Library (Sen. des.) (1965)
Platteville: Wisconsin State University, Elton S. Karrman Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
River Falls: Wisconsin State University, Chalmer Davee Library (Rep. des.) (1962)
4th District—Milwaukee: Oklahoma Neighborhood Library (Rep. des.) (1965)
One Representative vacancy
5th District—Milwaukee:
Milwaukee County Law Library (Rep. des.) (1934)
Milwaukee Public Library (Rep. des.) (1861)—REGIONAL DEPOSITORY
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee Library (Rep. des.) (1960)
6th District—Fond du Lac: Fond du Lac Public Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
Oshkosh: Wisconsin State University, Forrest R. Polk Library (Rep. des.) (1956)
7th District—Stevens Point: Wisconsin State University Library (Rep. des.) (1951)
Wausau: Wausau Public Library (Rep. des.) (1971)
8th District—Appleton: Lawrence University, Samuel Appleton Library (Rep. des.) (1869)
Green Bay: University of Wisconsin at Green Bay Library (Rep. des.) (1968)
9th District—Milwaukee: Mount Mary College Library (Rep. des.) (1964)
Waukesha: Waukesha Public Library (Rep. des.) (1966)
10th District—Eau Claire: Wisconsin State University, William D. McIntyre Library (Rep. des.) (1951)
Superior:
Superior Public Library (Rep. des.) (1908)
Wisconsin State University, Jim Dan Hill Library (Sen. des.) (1935)

WYOMING

Casper: Natrona County Public Library (Sen. des.) (1929)
Cheyenne: Wyoming State Library (law; State) (unknown)
Laramie: University of Wyoming, Coe Library (land-grant) (1907)
Powell: Northwest Community College Library (Rep. des.) (1967)
Riverton: Central Wyoming College Library (Sen. des.) (1969)
Rock Springs: Western Wyoming College Library (Sen. des.) (1969)
Sheridan: Sheridan College, Mary Brown Kooi Library (Rep. des.) (1963)
Senatorial—One vacancy (Class II).

[3] In cooperation with University of Wisconsin at Madison.

SUMMARY OF WORKLOAD

Senator HOLLINGS. I want to include also SD–16, Salaries and Expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents, plus SD–17, Summary of the Workload, as part of the record here.

(SD–16 and SD–17 follow:)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

		1971 estimate	1972 estimate	Increase
Object:				
11	Personnel compensation	$7,343,308	$7,521,854	$178,546
	Salaries of full-time, temporary, and part-time employees of the Superintendent of Documents.			
12	Personnel benefits	420,938	465,266	44,328
	For required contributions to retirement fund, life insurance, and employees health benefits.			
21	Travel and transportation of persons	41,582	88,300	46,718
	Travel expenses of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, including statutory requirements of inspection of condition of depository libraries. Also covers necessary travel for inspection of new machinery and equipment, and to open and operate bookstores outside the Washington, D.C., area and for area distribution centers.			
22	Transportation of things	40,794	57,700	16,906
	Transportation of sales publications ordered by Members of Congress for local delivery and delivery of publications to local bookstores. Transportation of things in connection with area distribution centers.			
23	Rents, communications, and utilities	421,980	468,980	47,000
	Postage required for necessary official correspondence and mailing of publications to depository libraries; also rentals of equipment, and costs of heat, light, and power.			
24	Printing and reproduction	2,292,698	2,671,100	378,402
	Printing of copies of publications produced by GPO, for distribution to depository libraries. Also covers printing of catalogs and indexes of Government publications required by law, and price lists, price circulars, and the Selected List of U.S. Government Publications.			
25	Other services	894,000	1,598,000	704,000
	Covers repairs to office and plant fixtures and equipment; maintenance of electrical trucks; alterations to work areas; cleaning work areas and restrooms; system studies, computer services, establishing bookstores and contractual services for area distribution centers.			
26	Supplies and materials	470,600	558,600	88,000
	Cost of such supplies and materials as wrapping paper, cardboard, envelopes, shipping bags, mailing tubes, tape, glue, stencils, and general office supplies, including pens, typewriter ribbons, staples, clips, rubberbands, blank forms for central office, bookstores, and area distribution centers.			
31	Equipment	234,100	816,100	582,000
	Mailing, addressing, inserting and sealing machines, power lift trucks, typewriters, stencil cutters, tying machines, tape and label dispensers for central office, bookstores, and area distribution centers.			
	Contingency fund	200,000	200,000	----------
	To be used only with permission of the Public Printer when work volume exceeds that which could have been normally anticipated. Cannot be used to employ permanent personnel.			

SUMMARY OF WORKLOAD

[In thousands]

	1963 actual	1964 actual	1965 actual	1966 actual	1967 actual	1968 actual	1969 actual	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Number of sales orders	3,389	3,836	4,029	3,994	3,915	4,101	4,449	4,688	5,016	5,517
Letters of inquiry	1,573	1,575	1,642	1,596	1,428	1,732	2,425	2,254	2,322	2,391
Amount of sales	$11,298	$12,558	$14,389	$14,859	$16,267	$16,954	$19,988	$21,341	$22,822	$25,104
Number of publications sold	53,077	60,904	64,801	66,703	72,439	69,436	71,455	74,967	80,252	88,277
Publications distributed for other Government agencies	90,981	85,969	96,795	90,133	81,092	80,882	96,361	84,399	87,000	90,000
Number of publications distributed to depository libraries	5,817	5,492	7,581	7,867	11,476	9,879	10,820	10,489	11,538	12,692
Number of publications cataloged and indexed	56	56	59	62	60	53	48	48	53	54

APPROPRIATIONS AND EARNINGS

[In thousands of dollars]

	1963 actual	1964 actual	1965 actual	1966 actual	1967 actual	1968 actual	1969 actual	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
Appropriations	4,760	5,242	5,562	5,829	6,425	7,469	8,178	10,045	[1] 12,360	14,446
Earnings (miscellaneous receipts to Treasury)	5,732	6,703	7,404	7,642	7,079	6,628	10,629	9,098	9,712	10,683

[1] Includes proposed pay raise supplementals of $713,000.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you very much, Mr. Darling.

Mr. Spence, do you have anything further you wish to present?

Mr. SPENCE. No, Mr. Chairman. Thank you very much.

Senator HOLLING. We appreciate your coming here on short notice.

Mr. SPENCE. Thank you, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. The subcommittee will recess until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 3:20 p.m., Wednesday, June 9, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10:30 a.m., Thursday, June 10.)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1971

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a.m., in room S-126, the Capitol, Hon. Ernest F. Hollings (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Hollings, Ellender, Cotton, and Young.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. WHITE, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

ACCOMPANIED BY:
MARIO E. CAMPIOLI, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL;
PHILIP L. ROOF, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT;
CHARLES A. HENLOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER;
BENJAMIN F. MARKERT, COORDINATING ENGINEER;
FREDERICK W. WINKELMANN, GENERAL COUNSEL;
J. LEWEY CARAWAY, SUPERINTENDENT, SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS;
CHARLES A. DURKIN, ASSISTANT TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER;
WILLIAM F. RAINES, JR., ASSISTANT TO THE EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT;
PAUL PINCUS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
GEORGE HAYS, ASSISTANT SUPERVISING ENGINEER, CAPITOL BUILDING;
DANIEL J. GEARY, ACCOUNTING OFFICER; AND
JOSEPH DIAMOND, MANAGER, SENATE RESTAURANTS.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator HOLLINGS. This morning we will hear the testimony of Mr. George M. White, the Architect of the Capitol, concerning budget estimates submitted for those activities and responsibilities under his jurisdiction, and the maintenance and services of the Capitol complex of buildings.

We welcome you here this morning.

You may present your associates for the purpose of the record, and then you may proceed with your statement.

Mr. WHITE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have with me the Assistant Architect of the Capitol, Mr. Mario Campioli; Executive Assistant, Mr. Philip Roof; Administrative Officer, Mr. Charles Henlock; Coordinating Engineer, Mr. Benjamin Markert; our General Counsel, Mr. Frederick Winkelmann; Superintendent of Senate Office Buildings, Mr. Lewey Caraway; Assistant to the Administrative Officer, Mr. Charles Durkin; Assistant to the Executive Assistant, Mr. William Raines; Landscape Architect, Paul Pincus; Assistant Supervising Engineer for the Capitol Building, George Hays; Accounting Officer, Mr. Daniel Geary; and Mr. Joseph Diamond, Manager of the Senator Restaurants.

TOTAL BUDGET REQUEST AND REVISIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. Good.

You are requesting a total—I understand that there are some adjustments—a total of $93,047,600 for the fiscal year 1972.

Mr. WHITE. That was the original amount, Mr. Chairman.

That has now been revised to $95,324,100. The recent passage by the House of the legislative branch appropriations bill and also recent directions that we have received from Chairman Jordan of the Committee on Rules and Administration to request certain additional funds for Senate and Senate-related activities, have resulted in our preparing a revised blue sheet for each appropriation account, which will supplement the sheets in our prepared book of justifications.

Those revised sheets reflect the action of the House and indicate the amount we are asking you to add for Senate items.

If you wish, we can have all of them inserted in the record at the appropriate places. We can discuss the details as you wish.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will do that.

That is an increase of approximately $58 million over fiscal year 1971 after adjustments and revisions and allowance for nonrecurring items.

We will place pages 1 through 17 of the justifications in the record, together with the revised summary table covering all accounts.

(The pages follow:)

REVISED TABLE -- JUNE 9, 1971

SHOWING 1971 APPROPRIATIONS (REGULAR AND SUPPLEMENTALS) ENACTED THROUGH JUNE 9, 1971 AND 1972 ESTIMATES (ORIGINAL AND AMENDED BUDGET SUBMISSIONS) THROUGH JUNE 9, 1971 AND RELATED COMPARATIVE DATA

Appropriation Titles	1971 Appropriations				1972 Estimates of Appropriations, Including Budget Amends. in H. Doc. 92-93; H. Doc. 92-120; S. Doc. 92-	1972 Amounts Allowed by House Approp. Committee & as Passed by the House	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1972 Amounts as Allowed by House over 1971 Appropriations	Amounts Requested for 1972 But Not Included in Bill as Passed by the House	Amounts Added to Bill by Senate Appropriations Committee for 1972
	Regular Annual Act	Supplemental Appropriations (Other than Pay Supplementals)	Pay Supplementals	Total Appropriations					
Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol	$ 938,800	$ ...	$ 55,000	$ 993,800	$ 1,128,700 1/	$ 1,095,700	(+) $ 101,900	$ 33,000	$ ...
Contingent Expenses	50,000	...	...	50,000	50,000	50,000	...	...	...
Capitol Buildings	2,442,526	230,000	35,000	2,707,526	2,506,700 1/ 2/	2,479,200	(-) 228,326	27,500	27,500
Restoration of Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol	...	...	...	...	1,209,000 2/	... 2/	...	1,209,000	1,209,000
Capitol Grounds	881,800	...	20,000	901,800	1,047,000 1/	1,047,000	(+) 145,200	...	...
Senate Garage	80,000	...	2,100	82,100	83,600	... 3/	... 3/	83,600 3/	83,600 3/
Senate Office Buildings	3,855,000	189,500	78,600	4,123,100	4,692,600 2/ 3/	... 3/	... 3/	4,692,600 3/	4,692,600 3/
Extension of Additional Senate Office Building Site	510,000	...	...	510,000	31,500 2/	...	(-) 510,000	31,500	31,500
House Office Buildings	6,165,000	...	80,000	6,245,000	7,549,000 4/	7,899,000 4/	(+) 1,654,000	...	...
Capitol Power Plant	3,915,300	300,000	...	4,215,300	4,449,000	4,449,000	(+) 233,700	...	...
Expansion of Facilities, Capitol Power Plant	50,000	...	...	50,000	285,000	285,000	(+) 235,000	...	...
John W. McCormack Residential Page School	...	50,000	...	50,000	...	...	(-) 50,000	...	...
Library Buildings & Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care	1,555,200	...	10,000	1,565,200	1,202,000	1,134,000	(-) 431,200	68,000	...
Library of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building	15,610,000	...	...	15,610,000	71,090,000	71,090,000	(+) 55,480,000	...	...
Total - Architect of the Capitol	$36,053,626	$769,500	$280,700	$37,103,826	$95,324,100 (a)	$89,528,900 (b)	(+)$56,630,274 (c)	$6,145,200 (c)	$6,044,200 (c)
Salaries and Expenses, U. S. Botanic Garden	$ 672,800	$ ...	$ 42,000	$ 714,800	$ 746,200 1/	$ 738,650	(+)$ 23,850	$ 7,550	$ ...

(a) Footnotes 1, 2, 3, and 4 are applicable

(b) Footnotes 2, 3, and 4 are applicable

(c) Footnote 3 is applicable

Footnotes

Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol

1/ Includes $16,700 Budget Amendment in H. Doc. 92-120

Capitol Buildings

1/ Includes $8,200 Budget Amendment in H. Doc. 92-120 (Transmitted to Budget Bureau April 30, 1971)

2/ Includes $14,500 Budget Amendment in S. Doc. 92- (June , 1971) - Submitted since House Hearings

Restoration of Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol

2/ Includes $1,209,000 Budget Amendment in S. Doc. 92- (June , 1971) - Submitted since House Hearings

Capitol Grounds

1/ Includes $80,000 Budget Amendment in H. Doc. 92-120 (Transmitted to Budget Bureau April 30, 1971)

Senate Office Buildings

2/ Includes $916,600 Budget Amendment in S. Doc. 92- (June , 1971) - Submitted since House Hearings

3/ $4,692,600 estimate, being a Senate item, not considered by House Committee

Extension of Additional Senate Office Building Site

2/ Includes $31,500 Budget Amendment in S. Doc. 92- (June , 1971) - Submitted since House Hearings

House Office Buildings

4/ Includes $350,000 added by House Appropriations Committee (no formal Budget estimate submitted)

Salaries and Expenses, U. S. Botanic Garden

1/ Includes $3,700 Budget Amendment in H. Doc. 92-120 (Transmitted to Budget Bureau April 30, 1971)

Senate Garage

3/ $83,600 estimate, being a Senate item, not considered by House Committee

GENERAL STATEMENT

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES UNDER THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

For 1971, appropriations totaling $36,053,626 have been provided under the Architect of the Capitol in the regular annual appropriation act; $269,500 has been provided in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1971; and $432,700 has been included in the Budget requests for Pay Supplementals for 1971 -- or a grand total of $36,755,826.

For 1972, appropriations totaling $93,047,600 are requested -- a net increase of $56,291,774 over the total of $36,755,826 for 1971. The net increase of $56,291,774 results from increases totaling $74,670,774, offset by decreases totaling $18,379,000.

The gross decrease of $18,379,000 results from omission of the following nonrecurring items allowed for 1971: $345,000 for the Capitol Buildings, of which $30,000 was for renovations, House Rules Committee Rooms, House Wing, $75,000 for installation of improved protection equipment, electrical substations and transformer stations, Legislative Buildings, $105,000 for improved speech reinforcement system, House Chamber, $35,000 for modifications and improvements, TV-Radio facilities, House Wing, and $100,000 for improvement of illumination and modifications of electrical wiring in the Capitol; $34,300 for the Capitol Grounds, of which $8,500 was for replacement of dehumidifiers, caulking, and waterproofing interior walls, Taft Memorial, $9,000 for replacement of electrical motor control center, feeders and pump suction control, display fountains, north area of Capitol Grounds, and $16,800 for purchase of nonrecurring items of equipment; $586,300 for the Senate Office Buildings, of which $10,300 was for replacement of major components of refrigerating units supplying refrigerated drinking water in the Old Senate Office Building, and for purchase of one spare tube bundle for converters on the hot water heating system in the Old Senate Office Building, $56,500 for replacement of exterior marble balusters,

Old Senate Office Building, $80,000 for emergency power facilities for elevators in the two Senate Office Buildings, $250,000 for replacement of plumbing system, Old Senate Office Building, and $189,500 for remodeling the coffee shop area, Old Building; $510,000 for Extension of the Additional Senate Office Building Site; $177,000 for the House Office Buildings, of which $5,000 was for omission of nonrecurring items of work under the Annual Painting allotment, $15,000 for the replacement of slag roof over Ways and Means Committee Hearing Room and inner court offices, Longworth Building, $45,000 for renewal of waterproofing system, C Street Terrace, Longworth Building, and $112,000 for emergency power facilities for lighting and elevators, 3 House Office Buildings; $365,000 for the Capitol Power Plant, of which $90,000 was for modifications and repairs to the steam distribution system, $150,000 for a comprehensive study of the Capitol Power Plant, $90,000 for relocation and replacement of steam distribution mains and pressure reducing valve stations within the plant, $30,000 for repairs to two radial brick chimneys, and $5,000 for installation of additional protective relays for refrigeration equipment; $50,000 for Expansion of Facilities, Capitol Power Plant, for liquidation of contract authority; $50,000 for the John W. McCormack Residential Page School to enable the Architect to develop studies and prepare preliminary plans and estimates of costs for site acquisition and construction; $651,400 for Structural and Mechanical Care of the Library Buildings and Grounds, of which $54,900 was for replacement of chilled water coils and for replacement of vacuum heating pumps, Annex Building, $35,000 for Annual Painting allotment, deleted for 1972, $20,000 for installation of floor tile, both buildings, $50,000 for seventh-year allotment under a 7-year program for improved lighting for office and other areas in the two buildings, $40,000 for alteration to provide expanded facilities for Data Processing Office, Annex, $80,000 for reconditioning exterior windows and door openings, Main Building, $85,000 for emergency power facilities for elevators, both buildings, $20,000 for installation of a new centralized fire, security and service monitor system, both buildings, $141,000 for installation of an additional elevator in Annex

and modernization and improvement of 2 elevators in Main Building; 35,500 for alterations and repairs, storm drainage system, Annex, and repairs to water supply and return lines, and $90,000 to equip part of bookstacks with shelving; and $15,610,000 for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building Project for excavation and sheeting, foundation, mat, and walls up to the grade, and for quarrying, fabrication and delivery of the exterior marble, granite, or other stone required for the superstructure.

The gross increase of $74,670,774 requested for 1972 results from increases of $863,124 in the item of Personnel Compensation; $164,750 in the item of Personnel Benefits; $627,800 in annually recurring maintenance items; $1,640,100 in nonrecurring maintenance items, of which $165,500 is for the Library Buildings and Grounds and $1,474,600 for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, Senate Office Buildings, House Office Buildings and Capitol Power Plant, and $71,375,000 in nonrecurring Public Works items.

Of the $863,124 increase in the item of Personnel Compensation; $364,500 is for increased pay costs for Wage-Board employees authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5341-5344; $94,950 for increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 90-206, "Federal Salary Act of 1967", effective January, 1970; $118,800 for increased pay costs authorized by Public Law 91-656, "Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970", effective January 10, 1971; $47,550 for within-grade salary advancements and other changes for GS employees authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5337 (Classification Act); $70,624 for overtime pay increased cost, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5542 and 5 U.S.C. 5544, resulting from increased base pay costs; and $166,700 for 27 new positions requested for 1972, of which $33,000 is for 1 General Engineer, 1 Architectural

Draftsman, and 1 Secretary for "Salaries, Office of the Architect" appropriation; $103,000 for 20 charforce employees for the House Office Buildings; and $30,700 for 4 Painters for the Library of Congress Buildings.

Of the $164,750 increase in the item of Personnel Benefits, $56,050 is for Government contribution to the Civil Service Retirement Fund, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8334, as amended by Section 102 of Public Law 91-93; $99,900 is for payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906, as amended by Public Law 91-418; $2,200 is for payment to Employees' Life Insurance Fund, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8708; and $6,600 is for payment to the Employees' Compensation Fund, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8147 (b).

Of the $627,800 increase for annually recurring maintenance items, $600 is for the Capitol Buildings; $4,700 is for the Senate Office Buildings; $606,000 is for the Capitol Power Plant; and $16,500 is for Library Buildings, Structural and Mechanical Care.

Of the $1,640,100 increase for nonrecurring maintenance items, $131,000 is for the Capitol Buildings, of which $85,000 is for painting the Dome and exterior woodwork of all windows, except those in the west central section and terraces, $17,000 is for replacement of sections of roofs and gutters, $5,000 is for purchase of a truck for Substation equipment maintenance and repairs, and $24,000 for equipment replacement and improved facilities for the House and Senate Restaurants in the Capitol Building; $45,600 is for the Capitol Grounds for replacement of sections of sidewalks in areas east of Capitol Plaza; $26,000 is for the Senate Office Buildings for equipment replacement and improved facilities for the Senate Restaurants; $1,082,000 is for the House Office Buildings, of which $10,000 is for a nonrecurring item under the "Annual Painting" allotment, $38,000 is for the installation of a fan-coil cooling system and a smoke detector in each of four elevator

machine rooms in the Rayburn House Office Building, $260,000 for cleaning, caulking, pointing, and birdproofing the exterior of the Cannon Building, $10,000 for movable partitions, $675,000 for replacement of seven passenger elevators in the Longworth Building, and $89,000 for equipment replacement and improved facilities for the House Restaurants; $190,000 for the Capitol Power Plant; and $165,500 for Library Buildings, Structural and Mechanical Care.

Of the $71,375,000 increase for nonrecurring Public Works items, $285,000 is for liquidation of contract authority under the project "Expansion of Facilities, Capitol Power Plant" and $71,090,000 for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building, for commencement of work on the superstructure, submitted at the direction of the Chairman of the Coordinating Committee for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building Project.

The annual appropriation items under the Architect of the Capitol are primarily for maintenance of buildings occupied by the Congress and for heat, light, power and air-conditioning, and general housekeeping services for the Congress and are confined to items deemed necessary to render proper service to the Congress and to maintain properly the buildings and equipment of the Legislative Establishment.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES UNDER ARCHITECT

At the present time, 1,260 employees under the Architect of the Capitol, including 51 at the Botanic Garden, paid from appropriations provided in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, are compensated under the Wage-Board System; 144 employees are compensated under the "GS" schedule of the Classification Act; 173 employees are compensated at administrative rates, and 3 employees are compensated at statutory rates -- a grand total of 1,580 employees authorized on a year-round basis. Of our annual

maintenance appropriations, the cost of personnel compensation and benefits normally constitutes approximately 80 percent of the total of these appropriations.

WAGE-BOARD SYSTEM

The employees covered by this pay system are those engaged in recognized trades and crafts and in skilled and unskilled manual-labor occupations, required for the maintenance and operation of the Capitol Building, 3 House Office Buildings and Underground Garages, 2 Senate Office Buildings, Senate Garage, Capitol Grounds, Capitol Power Plant and its steam and chilled water distribution systems, the 2 Library Buildings and Grounds, and the Botanic Garden.

Employees under the Architect and Librarian, engaged in such work, were first placed under the Wage-Board System, September 11, 1955, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 763, 83rd Congress. They have continued to be paid under that system since 1955. The provisions of Public Law 763 were incorporated in Title 5, Sections 5341-5344, of the United States Code, when that Title was enacted as permanent law, September 6, 1966. Both statutes contain a mandatory requirement that "the compensation of such employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates".

From 1955 to November 1968, wage rates were adjusted, annually, based on wage surveys of private industry throughout the Washington Metropolitan area, conducted by the Defense Department and other Executive Departments and agencies employing a large number of Wage-Board employees, and upon wage rates determined as "prevailing rates" as a result of those surveys. There were variations in rate determinations and manner of interpretation and application of the wage survey data by the various agencies, including the establishment of the number of grades and steps within grades.

The Architect of the Capitol and Librarian followed schedules set up by the Army-Air Force, with minor changes adapted to their organizational operations. These schedules were followed by most of the agencies having Wage-Board employees.

From September 1955 to February 1960, the system employed by the Architect of the Capitol and Librarian consisted of 28 grades, each containing 3 step rates in conformity with changes in grade and schedule structure adopted by other agencies using this system; the system employed by the Architect and Librarian from 1960 to December 1962 consisted of 17 grades, each containing 3 step rates, and from 1962 to November 1968 consisted of 21 grades, each containing 3 step rates. During the entire period, 1955 to 1968, an employee was advanced from the 1st to the 2nd step of his grade after serving 6 months in the 1st step, and from the 2nd to the 3rd step after serving 18 months in the 2nd step.
In 1968, a new uniform system, known as the Coordinated Federal Wage System, was established by the Civil Service Commission, pursuant to Presidential Directive, and made applicable to Executive agencies of the Government having Wage-Board employees.

In November 1968, the Architect of the Capitol and Librarian, in the interest of uniformity, adopted the Coordinated Federal Wage System and applied this system to Wage-Board employees under the Architect of the Capitol and Librarian. New rates and schedules, established by the Department of Defense for nonsupervisory Wage-Board employees, were adopted by the Architect and Librarian in November 1968, and for supervisory Wage-Board employees, in January 1969. The schedule and rates established for nonsupervisory Wage-Board employees consist of 15 grades, each containing 3 steps. The schedule and rates established for supervisory Wage-Board employees, classified as general foreman, foreman, lead foreman, and assistant foreman, consist of 19 grades, each containing 5 steps. The schedule and rates established for supervisory employees, classified as Leaders, consist of 15 grades, each

containing 3 steps. As now established, nonsupervisory Wage-Board employees and supervisory "Leader" employees are entitled to be advanced from the 1st to the 2nd step of their grades after serving in the 1st step for 26 weeks, and from the 2nd to the 3rd step after serving 78 weeks in the 2nd step. All other supervisory Wage-Board employees are entitled to be advanced from the 1st to the 2nd step of their grade after serving in the 1st step for 52 weeks; from the 2nd to the 3rd step after serving 52 weeks in the 2nd step; from the 3rd to the 4th step after serving 104 weeks in the 3rd step; from the 4th to the 5th step after serving 104 weeks in the 4th step.

Under the provisions of Public Law 85-872 and ruling of the Comptroller General, June 24, 1968, the new rates established under the Coordinated Federal Wage System were put into effect, on a retroactive basis, November 3, 1968.

Under the Coordinated Federal Wage System, wage surveys are conducted annually. The latest wage survey of the Washington, D. C. area was made in the fall of 1970 under the leadership of the Defense Department. As a result of this survey, new wage rates were established by the Department of Defense for wage-board employees under the Coordinated Federal Wage System, effective November 1, 1970. These new rates were adopted by the Architect and Librarian and put into effect on that date.

This statement has been presented in detail in order that the Committee may be fully informed with respect to the current operation of the Wage-Board system and also in order to eliminate the need for presenting any such detail in explaining Wage-Board increases under each separate appropriation.

PENDING PAY SUPPLEMENTALS - FISCAL YEAR 1971

The appropriation totals shown for the fiscal year 1971 in these justifications under each appropriation heading include the cost of pay supplementals required for the fiscal year 1971 to cover the cost of pay increases

effective January, 1970, under the Federal Salary Act of 1967, which were granted on a retroactive basis in conformity with Executive Order 11524 issued April 15, 1970, with the result that no funds to cover the cost of the same were included in the annual appropriation act which passed the House April 13, 1970; also to cover the cost of pay increases effective January 10, 1971 under the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970; and of wage-rate increases granted wage-board employees November 1, 1970 under the requirements of 5 U.S.C. 5341-5344. These pending pay supplementals are stated on the Justification Sheets as "Pay Supplementals: Wage-Board, and Civilian Pay Acts". The grand total of these Pay Supplementals required for fiscal year 1971, including the Botanic Garden, amounts to $474,700.

BREAKDOWN OF $74,670,774 GROSS INCREASE BY CATEGORIES

Appropriation	Mandatory Items	New Positions	Other Recurring Maintenance Items	Nonrecurring Maintenance Items	Nonrecurring Public Works Items
Salaries, Office of Architect....	$ 85,100	$ 33,000	$ ...	$ ...	$ ...
Capitol Buildings.....	154,574	...	600	131,000	...
Capitol Grounds.....	42,000	...	...	45,600	...
Senate Garage.....	1,500	...	...	...	...
Senate Office Buildings.....	168,500	...	4,700	26,000	...
House Office Buildings.....	268,000	103,000	...	1,082,000	...
Capitol Power Plant.....	74,700	...	606,000	190,000	...
Expansion of Facilities, Capitol Power Plant.....	...	...	...	...	285,000
Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care.....	66,800	30,700	16,500	165,500	...
Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building.....	...	...	...	...	71,090,000
TOTALS.....	$861,174	$166,700	$627,800	$1,640,100	$71,375,000

The gross budget increase of $74,670,774 requested for 1972 is summarized as follows:

PERSONNEL COMPENSATION:			
Increased Pay Costs, Wage-Board employees, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5341-5344		$ 364,500	
Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 90-206, "Federal Salary Act of 1967"		94,950	
Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 91-656, Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970"		118,800	
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5337 (Classification Act)		47,550	
Overtime Pay Increased Cost authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5542 and 5 U.S.C. 5544		70,624	
Additional Positions			
Salaries, Architect			
1 General Engineer GS-12 @ $14,192 p.a. 1 Architectural Draftsman GS-9 @ $9,881 p.a. 1 Secretary GS-8 @ $8,956 p.a.	$ 33,000		
House Office Buildings			
20 Char-force employees W-2 @ $5,148 p.a. each (72 hours per pay period @ $198 per pay period)	103,000		
Library Buildings & Grounds			
4 Painters WG-9 @ $7,675 p.a. each	30,700	166,700	$ 863,124
OTHER ANNUAL MAINTENANCE ITEMS			
Contribution to retirement fund authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8334, as amended by Section 102 of Publ. Law 91-93		56,050	
Contribution to Employees' Health Benefits Fund authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906, as amended by Pub. Law 91-418		99,900	
Contribution to Employees' Life Insurance Fund authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8708		2,200	
Payment to Employees' Compensation Fund authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8147 (b)		6,600	
All other items		627,800	792,550
SPECIAL NONRECURRING MAINTENANCE ITEMS			
Capitol Buildings and Grounds, Senate Office Buildings, House Office Buildings; Capitol Power Plant		$ 1,474,600	
Library Buildings and Grounds		165,500	1,640,100
SPECIAL NONRECURRING PUBLIC WORKS ITEMS			
Expansion of Facilities, Capitol Power Plant		285,000	
Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building		71,090,000	71,375,000
TOTAL GROSS INCREASE REQUESTED FOR 1972			$74,670,774

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

BUDGET AMENDMENT, JUNE 9, 1971

Senator HOLLINGS. Suppose you tell us now the added request of Senator Jordan of the Rules Committee that calls for the adjustment under "Capitol Buildings."

Mr. WHITE. One of them, Mr. Chairman, is an amount of $14,500 which is for an additional item, required to finish the room here in the Capitol Building which is now used as a passageway on the third floor and which is located immediately east of room S–334.

It is above the area on the second floor which was converted to office space for the Disbursing Office of the Senate.

Although this room is now used as a passageway, there is an alternate passageway available enabling traffic to go from the corridor into the document area of the Senate on the third floor. The room presently tends to be a catchall for things because it is used as a passageway. We feel that converting it to a finished room would be an appropriate thing to do and Senator Jordan agrees.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is this the nature of the adjustments generally of the Rules Committee directive to the Architect?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, on the Capitol Building. We have some others, of course.

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT

Senator HOLLINGS. We will get back into the seriatim of your presentation.

For salaries for the Office of the Architect, you are requesting in the Justification Book $1,112,000, an increase of $118,200 over the 1971 appropriation, taking into account the second supplemental appropriation bill we just passed.

We will insert pages 19 through 24 of the justifications in the record, together with the revised summary statement for this appropriation.

(The pages follow:)

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

SUMMARY STATEMENT -- REVISED TO REFLECT REVISIONS THROUGH JUNE 9, 1971

Fiscal Year 1972

Appropriation requested in original printed Budget	$1,062,500	
Additional amount requested --Budget Amendment (H. Doc. 92-93)	49,500	
Total amount requested and shown in Justification Book	1,112,000	
Additional amount requested -- Budget Amendment submitted to Budget Bureau, April 30, 1971, and acted on by the House (H. Doc. 92-120)	16,700	
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972		$1,128,700

Fiscal Year 1971

Appropriated - regular annual act	$ 938,800	
Appropriated - 2nd Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971 (Pay Supplemental)	55,000	
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (as of June 1971)	(-)	993,800
NET INCREASE REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 (as revised)	(+)	$ 134,900

TOTAL INCLUDED IN 1972 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE ($33,000 asked for 3 additional positions, denied by House - Pgs. 21-24 (Justification Book)	$1,095,700
Items asked to be added by Senate Committee to the Bill as passed by the House	None
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED OF THE SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1972	$1,095,700

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT

1971 appropriation in annual act.....$938,800

Pay Supplemental: Civilian Pay Acts..... 55,100

Total appropriations - 1971..... 993,900

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5341-5344.....$ 2,800

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 500

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5337 "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act)..... 21,000

Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 90-206, "Federal Salary Act of 1967"..... 12,700

The cost of pay increases, effective January 1970, authorized and required to be paid under the provisions of Section 212 of Public Law 90-206, total, on a full-year basis, $37,700. These increases were effected on a retroactive basis in conformity with Executive Order 11524 issued April 15, 1970, with the result that no funds to cover the cost of the same were included in the annual appropriation act which passed the House April 13, 1970. Part of the cost in 1971 is being absorbed through savings and part through a supplemental appropriation request. In order to meet the cost of these increases in the fiscal year 1972, an additional amount of $12,700 is required.

Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 91-656 "Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970", approved January 8, 1971.....$30,000

These increases, effective January 10, 1971, necessitate supplemental appropriation requests for fiscal year 1971 to cover a 6-months cost in 1971 and require an additional amount of $30,000 for fiscal year 1972 to cover an additional 6-months cost in 1972.

Overtime and Holiday Pay increased from $81,900 to $87,500, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 5,600

Contribution to retirement fund (under "Personnel Benefits") increased from $62,700 to $70,600, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, covering Government contribution to this fund resulting from increased base pay rates..... 7,900

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from $3,400 to $6,800..... 3,400

This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8906. Under the provisions of Public Law 91-418, approved September 25, 1970, the amount required to be paid by the Government was increased from 24% to 40% (a two-thirds increase), effective January 1, 1971. In order to meet the cost of this increase for an additional 6-months in fiscal year 1972, an additional amount of $3,400 is required for 1972.

Payment to Employees' Life Insurance Fund increased from $2,300 to $3,500..... 1,200

This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8708. The additional amount requested for 1972 is to cover current costs.

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS.....$85,100

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

Three additional positions, as follows:

1 - General Engineer, GS-12 @ per annum rate of.....$14,192
1 - Architectural Draftsman, GS-9 @ per annum rate of..... 9,881
1 - Secretary, GS-8 @ per annum rate of..... 8,956

Total requested for 3 new positions.....$33,000

The need for these positions is explained as follows:

General Engineer, GS-12 at $14,192 per annum

This position is requested for 1972 to provide additional engineering assistance for the Coordinating Engineer.

The Coordinating Engineer acts as adviser to the Architect of the Capitol in matters of design, construction, operation, and maintenance of projects involving the application of mechanical and electrical engineering principles, methods and procedures; coordinates the work of the electrical, elevator, air-conditioning and safety engineers; provides technical direction over operation of the Capitol Power Plant; provides technical direction over the Expansion of Facilities Project, Capitol Power Plant; confers with and guides Associate Architect-Engineers and Consultants engaged on new projects in matters concerning mechanical and electrical engineering designs, methods and procedures to be employed in the execution of such projects; prepares standards for mechanical and electrical equipment required for new construction and for replacement of existing or obsolete equipment; and collaborates with Chief Engineers and Building Heads under the Architect in solving their problems involving mechanical and electrical engineering principles.

The professional workload of the Coordinating Engineer's office justifies the need for additional engineering assistance. At the present time, the Coordinating Engineer is assisted by one assistant on the permanent rolls in his immediate office. In the past, his staff has been augmented by the employment of temporary engineers in connection with special projects, after the projects were approved and funded. The real need at this time is to provide the Coordinating Engineer with an additional permanent, year-around engineer to assist in new projects during the developmental stage and daily responsibilities in connection with mechanical and electrical engineering problems associated with the care and operation of the Capitol group of buildings and facilities. In this regard, there has been a significant increase in the workload of our office as the result of the completion of new buildings and facilities in recent years.

The duties of this position would include the development of schematics and preliminary mechanical and electrical engineering design studies for

alterations and repairs in existing buildings and facilities, preparation of cost estimates, reviewing designs and specifications prepared by Associate Architect-Engineers, collaboration with other staff members in the preparation of working drawings and specifications for maintenance projects to be performed "in-house", and overseeing approved projects.

Architectural Draftsman, GS-9 at $9,881 per annum

Funds are requested for 1972 to provide an architectural draftsman to work under the direction of the Assistant Architect of the Capitol.

Work of this character has been performed in the past by a temporary employee carried on construction rolls in connection with new construction and alterations, repairs, and restorations in existing buildings under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol. The working drawings and specifications for many of these projects have been prepared by this office and not by outside private practicing architectural-engineering firms.

This employee will provide drafting assistance to the Assistant Architect in the development of schematics and criteria for construction and maintenance projects in the developmental stage, and in the preparation of working drawings and specifications for the many alteration and repair projects which will be accomplished by our own forces.

The completion of many construction projects that have been in progress in the last few years, with the resultant addition of new buildings and facilities for which the Architect is charged with the structural and mechanical care and operation and the continuing need for architectural studies and drawings in connection with alteration and repair projects in existing buildings make it necessary that there be provided funds to carry on our rolls, on a permanent year-around basis, an architectural draftsman.

An example of the need for the services of an architectural draftsman would be in connection with repairing the damage caused by the bomb explosion in the Senate Wing of the Capitol on March 1, 1971. In this case it was necessary for detailed drawings to be prepared for doors, trim, and panel jambs required in repairing the damaged areas, and, in addition, detailed architectural drawings were prepared for reconstruction of the demolished toilet room.

Secretary, GS-8 at $8,956 per annum

Funds are requested for 1972 to provide a full-time secretary for the General Counsel in the Architect's Office.

In the past, secretarial and clerical assistance has been provided for the General Counsel by employees in other sections of our central office, but this is not a satisfactory arrangement. The legal services rendered by the General Counsel in connection with maintenance and construction activities and in connection with administration of the numerous laws affecting the operations and activities of the Architect of the Capitol, and the volume and nature of the work are such that a full-time secretary should be authorized for the General Counsel's office.

TOTAL ADDITIONS.....(+)$ 118,100

Total Estimate for 1972..... $1,112,000

Senator HOLLINGS. We will hear you on that. That is three additional positions you are asking for.

Mr. WHITE. There were actually four, Mr. Chairman, but that has since been revised as indicated on these new blue sheets.

There is only one of those that is now being requested, and it is in the amount of $16,700. Several of the other positions were not approved by the House and we are not asking for these to be reinstated. We plan to live with it the way it is and be satisfied with the one additional employee on our regular staff.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many do you now have on your office rolls? How many employees?

Mr. WHITE. Sixty on this staff roll.

Senator HOLLINGS. This will make 61?

Mr. WHITE. This will make 61.

Senator HOLLINGS. Will you provide the committee, for the record, a tabulation showing the total number of positions as of fiscal year 1971 and requested for 1972 for all accounts under your jurisdiction, including the Botanical Gardens?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will put that in the record here at this point.

Mr. WHITE. We will provide that, Mr. Chairman.

(The tabulation follows:)

NUMBER OF POSITIONS -- ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL AND BOTANIC GARDEN

Appropriations	1971 Allowed	1972 Budget	1972 House Allowance	Increase over 1971 Requested of Senate
Salaries, Office of Architect of the Capitol.....	60	64	61	1
Capitol Buildings.....	189	190	190	1
Capitol Grounds.....	78	78	78	...
Senate Garage.....	7	7	...	...
Senate Office Buildings.....	385	427	...	42
House Office Buildings.....	648	668	668	20
Capitol Power Plant.....	92	92	92	...
Library Buildings & Grounds.....	65	69	69	4
Sub-Total.....	1,524	1,595	1,158	68
Botanic Garden.....	56	56	56	...
Total.....	1,580	1,651	1,214	68

LIMITATION ON TRAVEL

Senator HOLLINGS. Now, with respect to the limitation on traveling expenses, for the year 1970 how much was expended and, in general, for what purpose?

Mr. WHITE. We have spent a total of $5,140 in 1970, and I think it should be pointed out, Mr. Chairman, that the $20,000 is indeed a limitation and not an appropriation.

The amount, as I say, was $5,140, of which $3,292 was for the additional House Office Building project which is now in the final stages of termination. The travel costs arose from travel of witnesses to litigation hearings and so forth.

Senator HOLLINGS. Then how much in fiscal 1971 have you expended thus far?

Mr. WHITE. $2,791, of which $2,075 again is in connection with the settlement of claims for the additional House Office Building project.

TRAVEL PERFORMED

Senator HOLLINGS. Then you can submit those for the record, a tabulation showing the individual travel, purpose of the trip, and the cost.

Mr. WHITE. We shall be glad to.

(The tabulation follows:)

63-065 O—71——25

FISCAL YEAR 1970 - TRAVEL PERFORMED

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
Florian H. Thayn	Administrative Assistant	Washington, D.C. to Salt Lake City, Utah & return	Discuss modern methods of preserving & protecting vital records	8/4/69 - 8/8/69	$ 312.00
James Clark	Mason	Washington, D.C. to New York, N.Y. & return	Delivering a door for repairs & installing safety glass in same	10/16/69 & 10/17/69	59.73
Leonard C. Edwards	Maintenance Mechanic	Washington, D.C. to Thomaston, Connecticut & return	Delivering a signal generator for examination & estimate of repair	10/20/69 & 10/21/69	24.00
James Clark	Mason	Washington, D.C. to Thomaston, Connecticut & return	Delivering a signal generator for examination & estimate of repair	10/20/69 & 10/21/69	48.40
Leonard C. Edwards	Maintenance Mechanic	Washington, D.C. to Thomaston, Connecticut & return	Picking up repaired signal generator	10/25/69	10.00
James Clark	Mason	Washington, D.C. to Thomaston, Connecticut & return	Picking up repaired signal generator	10/25/69	34.30
James Clark	Mason	Washington, D.C. to New York, N.Y. & return	Picking up a door which was delivered there for repairs	3/13/70	53.30
Nelson Brent	Truck Driver	Washington, D.C. to New York, N.Y. & return	Picking up a door which was delivered there for repairs	3/13/70	18.75
Harry L. Burnett, Jr.	Photographer	Washington, D.C. to New York, N.Y. & return	Examining & evaluating Photographic development equipment	4/9/70	41.75

EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
Dr. Miles N. Clair	Consulting Engineer	Boston, Massachusetts to Washington, D.C. & return	Conferring with the Asst. Architect of the Capitol relative to the emergency shoring work	8/11/69	$ 89.75
Dr. Miles N. Clair	Consulting Engineer	Boston, Massachusetts to Washington, D.C. & return	Testifying before the House Subcommittee for Legislative Appropriations at the request of the Committee	11/12/69	92.70
Paul Thiry	Consulting Engineer	Seattle, Washington to Baltimore, Maryland & return	Consulting with the Architect of the Capitol concerning development of final plans & drawings for the Extension of the West Front	11/22/69 - 11/24/69	395.95
Dr. Miles N. Clair	Consulting Engineer	Boston, Massachusetts to Washington, D.C. & return	Determining the need for & the estimated cost of additional shoring for the West Front	12/1/69	92.45
Dr. Miles N. Clair	Consulting Engineer	Boston, Massachusetts to Washington, D.C. & return	Determining the need for & the estimated cost of additional shoring for the West Front	4/29/70	91.35
Dr. Miles N. Clair	Consulting Engineer	Boston, Massachusetts to Washington, D.C. & return	Determining the need for & the estimated cost of additional shoring for the West Front	6/18/70	91.10

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Paul Pincus	Landscape Architect	Silver Spring, Maryland to Cumberland, Md. & return	Inspecting & selecting Christmas Trees for erection on the U.S. Capitol Grounds	11/20/69	37.28

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT,
ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
John G. Lert	Consulting Engineer	Columbia, South Carolina to Washington, D.C. & return	Consultation on contract claims	6/25-26/69; 7/8-9/69; 7/22-24/69; 8/6-7/69; 9/9-11/69; 12/12-12/69; 12/2-3/69	$ 816.85
J.O.Osterberg	Consulting Engineer	Albany, N.Y. to Baltimore, Md., Baltimore, Md. to Washington, D.C., Washington, D.C. to Chicago, Ill.	Examination of contract claims	9/14/69 - 9/18/69	233.86
Joseph B. Axelman	Attorney	Silver Spring, Maryland to Baltimore, Md. & return	Consultation on contract claims	11/18/69	11.04
Gino S. Valenti	Assistant Supervisor of Construction	Bethesda, Maryland to Baltimore, Md. & return	Consultation on contract claims	11/18/69	10.80
J.O.Osterberg	Consulting Engineer	Wilmette, Illinois to Atlanta, Ga. & return	Examination of contract claims	12/18/69 - 12/19/69	147.75
Russell O. Pettibone	Attorney	Washington, D.C. to Atlanta, Ga. & return	Consultation on contract claims	12/18/69 - 12/19/69	168.50
John G. Lert	Consulting Engineer	Columbia, South Carolina to Washington, D.C. & return	Consultation on contract claims	1/20/70 - 1/22/70	143.45
Fred Winkelmann	General Counsel	Washington, D.C. to Baltimore, Md. & return	Consultation on contract claims	2/5/70	16.55
John G. Lert	Consulting Engineer	Columbia, South Carolina to Washington, D.C. & return	Consultation on contract claims	2/11/70 - 2/12/70	122.20
Sowers & Dalrymple	Consulting Engineers	Atlanta, Georgia to Washington, D.C. & return	Consultation on contract claims	2/16/70 - 2/17/70	154.77
John G. Lert	Consulting Engineer	Columbia, South Carolina to Washington, D.C. & return	Consultation on contract claims	2/18/70 - 2/20/70	148.25

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
John G. Lert	Consulting Engineer	Columbia, South Carolina to Washington, D.C. & return	Consultation on contract claims	2/24/70 - 2/26/70	$ 150.50
J.O.Osterberg	Consulting Engineer	Chicago, Illinois to Washington, D.C. & return	Examination of contract claims	3/19/70 - 3/21/70	161.70
J.O.Osterberg	Consulting Engineer	Chicago, Illinois to Los Angeles, California & return	Examination of contract claims	3/26/70 - 3/28/70	363.21
Sowers & Dalrymple	Consulting Engineers	Atlanta, Georgia to Washington, D.C. & return	Consultation on contract claims	5/26/70	117.68
Sowers & Dalrymple	Consulting Engineers	Atlanta, Georgia to Washington, D.C. & return	Consultation on contract claims	6/3/70 - 6/4/70	149.83
Sowers & Dalrymple	Consulting Engineers	Atlanta, Georgia to Washington, D.C. & return	Consultation on contract claims	6/8/70 - 6/9/70	166.80
Joseph B. Axelman	Attorney	Washington, D.C. to New York, N.Y. & return	Consultation on contract claims	6/23/70 - 6/24/70	98.35
Jorj O. Osterberg	Consulting Engineer	Evanston, Illinois to Washington, D.C. & return	Examination of contract claims	6/18/70 - 7/11/69	110.15

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Truman G. Bryan	Project Director	Wheaton, Maryland to York, Pa. & return	Discussing the latest improvements in design & operating characteristics of large refrigerating units	11/17/69 - 11/18/69	49.32
Othello L. Evans	Assistant Project Director	Washington, D.C. to Baltimore, Maryland & return	Inspecting & witnessing testing of General Electric motors	2/19/70	10.56

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
Othello L. Evans	Assistant Project Director	Washington, D.C. to Baltimore, Maryland & return	Inspecting & witnessing testing of General Electric motors	3/2/70	$ 10.56
Othello L. Evans	Assistant Project Director	Washington, D.C. to Baltimore, Maryland & return	Inspecting & witnessing testing of General Electric motors	3/13/70	10.56

EXPANSION OF FACILITIES, CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Hilary E. Bacon	Consulting Engineer	Baltimore, Maryland to Washington, D.C. & return	Inspecting new water treatment equipment & conference relating to preparation for performation tests	7/16/69	23.76
Hilary E. Bacon	Consulting Engineer	Baltimore, Maryland to Washington, D.C. & return	Conducting low load performance tests for new water treatment equipment	10/14/69 - 10/14/69	38.80
Hilary E. Bacon	Consulting Engineer	Baltimore, Maryland to Washington, D.C. & return	Conducting preliminary tests in preparation for full load performance testing new water treatment equipment	1/29/70	19.28
Hilary E. Bacon	Consulting Engineer	Baltimore, Maryland to Washington, D.C. & return	Conducting preliminary tests in preparation for full load performance testing new water treatment equipment	2/19/70 - 2/20/70	35.28

STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE, LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Ural T. Ward	Assistant to the Coordinating Engineer	Washington, D.C. to Memphis, Tennessee & return	Discuss manufacturing details of the three air handling units	7/14/69 - 7/15/69	158.29

FISCAL YEAR 1971 -(THRU FEB. 10, 1971)- TRAVEL PERFORMED

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
Clay T. Kinney	Engineering Technician	Washington, D.C. to Chicago, Illinois & return	Attend 25th Annual Federal Safety Conference	10/25/70 - 10/28/70	$ 200.00
Mario E. Campioli	Assistant Architect	Washington, D.C. to Albany, New York & return	Examine glass enclosed in galleries of State Capitol	3/18/71	26.25
William A. Manware	General Engineer	Washington, D.C. to undisclosed location & return	Classified work	3/18/71 - 3/30/71	123.34
		EXTENSION OF THE CAPITOL			
Gino S. Valenti	Assistant Supervisor of Construction	Washington, D.C. to Gaithersburg, Maryland & return	Discuss testing for the exploratory work on the West Central Front	10/8/70,	5.52
Gino S. Valenti	Assistant Supervisor of Construction	U.S.Capitol to National Bureau of Standards & return	Discuss testing for the exploratory work on the West Central Front	10/19/70	1.32
		SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS			
Frank X. Kuhn	Stone Specialist	Washington, D.C. to Albany, New York & return	Inspect marble for the balusters	2/24/71 - 2/26/71	196.47
		ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING			
Joseph B. Axelman	Attorney	Washington, D.C. to Atlanta, Georgia & return	Consultation on contract claims	7/6/70 - 7/7/70	139.20
J.O.Osterberg	Consulting Engineer	Wilmette, Illinois to Washington, D.C. & return	Examination of contract claims	8/12/70	131.50

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY, CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT, ADDITIONAL HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
Sowers & Dalrymple	Consulting Engineers	Atlanta, Georgia to Washington, D.C. & return	Consultation on contract claims	8/12/70 - 8/13/70	$ 123.92
Joseph B. Axelman	Attorney	Washington, D.C. to Atlanta, Georgia & return	Consultation on contract claims	10/4/70 - 10/6/70	163.02
Russell O. Pettibone	Attorney	Washington, D.C. to Chicago, Illinois & return	Consultation on contract claims	10/23/70 - 10/27/70	222.00
Joseph B. Axelman	Attorney	Washington, D.C. to Atlanta, Georgia & return	Consultation on contract claims	11/18/70 - 11/20/70	171.50
James W. Colbert, Jr.	Consultant	Nashville, Tennessee to Atlanta, Ga. & return	Witness for government	11/19/70 - 11/20/70	119.75
Charles Meyersohn	Consultant	Atlanta, Georgia to Washington, D.C. & return	Witness for government	12/1/70 - 12/3/70	181.75
Sowers & Dalrymple	Consulting Engineers	Atlanta, Georgia to Washington, D.C. & return	Witness for government	12/1/70 - 12/4/70	194.50
Charles Meyersohn	Consultant	Atlanta, Georgia to Washington, D.C. & return	Witness for government	12/6/70 - 12/10/70	222.75
James W. Colbert, Jr.	Consultant	Birmingham, Alabama to Washington, D.C. & return	Witness for government	12/7/70 - 12/8/70	171.75
Sowers & Dalrymple	Consulting Engineers	Atlanta, Georgia to Washington, D.C. & return	Consultation on contract claims	12/8/70	66.75
Charles Meyersohn	Consultant	Atlanta, Georgia to Washington, D C. & return	Witness for government	12/13/70 - 12/15/70	167.00

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING, LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Elmer White	Elevator Engineer	Washington, D.C. to Toledo, Ohio & return	Inspect 1092-IC Elevator system	12/9/70 - 12/10/70	113.90
Paul Pincus	Landscape Architect	Washington, D.C. to New York, N.Y. & return	Discuss planting for interior court	2/10/71 - 2/11/71	48.85

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Senator HOLLINGS. The next item is contingent expenses for which you are requesting $50,000, the same as in 1971.
We will place pages 26 and 29 in the record.
(The pages follow:)

Contingent expenses

1971 appropriation in annual act	$50,000
Total estimate for 1972	$50,000

Contingent Expenses.....$50,000

This is the same amount as allowed for 1971. This is an item allowed annually since the fiscal year 1956, and is required in order to facilitate the work performed by the Architect of the Capitol in behalf of the Congress. Its purpose is to enable the Architect of the Capitol to make surveys and studies and to meet unforeseen expenses in connection with activities under the care of the Architect.

As stated in previous Hearings, it is considered desirable as problems arise in connection with the needs of the Congress that there be available, annually, a limited fund upon which the Architect may draw to employ necessary assistance and to incur such other expenses as may be necessary to make surveys and studies required to ascertain facts, solutions, and estimates of cost to meet such problems.

As also stated in previous Hearings, it is likewise considered desirable when the work of the Committees and Commissions of the Congress might be expedited, such as by the extension of a rostrum, rearrangement of lighting, erection of partitions, installation of a public address system, or emergency repairs to mechanical equipment, that the Architect of the Capitol be in a position to meet these conditions promptly, without waiting the delays necessarily incident to the securing of a supplemental appropriation for items costing only a few thousand dollars.

During the fiscal year 1971 (to January 31, 1971), allocations totaling $11,018 have been made against this fund, of which $1,018 has been for emergency refrigerator repairs in the Longworth House Office Building Cafeteria; $6,800 for enclosing the alcoves on both sides of the East Entrance Lobby, Principal Floor, House Wing of the Capitol, approved by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; and $3,000 for a structural feasibility study regarding the installation of a glass enclosure on top of the railing of the gallery, Senate Chamber, approved by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.

Unexpended Balance Returned To Treasury - 1956 to 1970

Fiscal Year	
1956	$17,376
1957	31,442
1958	36,616
1959	7,367
1960	3,121
1961	8,211
1962	26,991
1963	8,967
1964	26,669
1965	21,177
1966	5,896
1967	34,409
1968	22,239
1969	20,994
1970	3,158

EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES

Senator HOLLINGS. The justifications state that you expended $11,018 as of the end of January 1971.

What is the balance on hand at the present time?

Mr. WHITE. The unobligated balance at the moment is $30,135.

We have spent funds on such items as emergency refrigeration repairs, an engineering structural feasibility study for glass barriers in the Senate gallery; an alcove enclosure on the second floor of the east entrance of the House wing of the Capitol; some trash compactors for the Senate restaurants; things of that nature that arose for which there was an unforeseeable need and, therefore, use of the contingent funds was made.

WEST SIDE OF CAPITOL

Senator YOUNG. I would like to ask one question about the west front of the Capitol.

The Architect's opinion, as it was understood in the past, was the wall was about to fall down on us, we had to put a wing on there and do something about it. I was convinced of that myself. Since we have had that bombing, nothing has happened.

What is the opinion of the Architect's Office now with respect to the west wall?

Mr. WHITE. As you know, there was a report submitted which was authorized by the Congress to be prepared by Praeger, Kavanagh, & Waterbury, an engineering firm in New York. That report has been submitted to us. It has not been reviewed by the Commission for the Extension of the U.S. Capitol. Because my relative newness here has not enabled me to gain background information too rapidly, I am still studying the report and all the other background material. I presume that I will be asked to make a recommendation in the relatively near future.

As far as the strength of the wall is concerned, that report indicates that the wall is not excessively unstable, it should have some repair, but it is not in imminent danger as long as the shoring remains in place. The bombing and the explosion, of course, were two walls removed from the exterior wall, since the explosion took place in an interior room.

As a consequence, the forces of the explosion were somewhat dissipated by the time they reached the exterior wall.

On the other hand, there were unusual forces that existed; the windows were blown out of the wall on that floor; thus some additional forces were imposed on the wall. No indication of any damage to the west wall was found. I examined it; Mr. Campioli examined it, and Mr. Praeger of the Praeger, Kavanagh, & Waterbury firm came up here on his own to examine it. Mr. Mueser, an engineer from another firm, also examined it.

The others, aside from myself, had examined the wall previously. So, they were able to tell that there had been no additional cracking or damage to the wall that was capable of detection.

WEST FRONT PROJECT: EXTENT OF URGENCY FOR ACTION

Senator YOUNG. I would be particularly interested in knowing if doing something about it is more urgent now than it was before. I recall reading press accounts where the architect's office prohibited helicopters from flying over because of the weakness of the wall.

Mr. WHITE. I think, Senator, that there was a safety measure which was appropriate under the conditions that prevailed at that time, which can be characterized by a lack of total knowledge of all of the details. I think that as more technical detail and information were accumulated, together with additional facts, that conclusion is not as compelling as it might otherwise have been.

I think at this point it is not as serious a problem in terms of collapse as it was at one time thought to be, especially since the most deteriorated portions have been braced and shored.

Senator YOUNG. I may say to you that some of your assistants gathered around you today have not been giving us good information in the past. I don't rely on them. I hope you will examine carefully their recommendations in the future.

As far as that west wall is concerned, I supported it; I thought it was in a serious condition, but I am not so sure about it now.

Mr. WHITE. Senator, I don't mean to indicate that there is not a problem there.

Senator YOUNG. I think there is a problem, too, but how urgent. A helicopter flying over it now would not do any damage, would it, any more than that bomb did?

Mr. WHITE. I don't think a helicopter flying over it would have any excessive effect on it at this point. There are, of course, areas in the wall that appear to have some loose stones that might drop, as has occurred in the past.

On the other hand, I believe with the information that we now have that the collapse of the wall is not an imminent possibility.

CONCLUSIONS OF PRESENT ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Senator HOLLINGS. What, Mr. White, is your conclusion, or do you know now, can you say as an expert and as the Architect of the Capitol hierarchy, whether it is safe or unsafe?

Mr. WHITE. I am not in a position to say that. I think I am in a position to say it needs to be repaired. Since it needs to be repaired, it has to be, to some degree, unsafe.

On the other hand——

Senator HOLLINGS. It depends on the type of repairs,

Are they integral, basic fundamental repairs or repairs just to cracking plaster that is falling down? Can you describe, in other words, the type of repairs?

Mr. WHITE. I think that I am not really prepared yet to answer that question. There is substantial ambiguity in all of the reports with regard to what is necessary. For example, if one were to say that the wall is safe, then why should it need structural repair?

On the other hand, most people feel that it needs structural repair.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you feel that it needs structural repair?

Mr. WHITE. I cannot answer that yet.

Senator HOLLINGS. You took office when? I don't mean to press you but I am trying to get a conclusion. You took office how long ago?

Mr. WHITE. I was appointed on January 27. I was not present here on a continuing basis until the middle of February.

TIME REQUIRED TO ARRIVE AT RECOMMENDATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. You are like myself; you are ready to put to rest all arguments, debate, stories, helicopters, structural, safe and unsafe, and all the rest. That must nag you. I think that would be one thing foremost in my mind; I would want to find some conclusive evidence one way or the other. But to try to bring that to a conclusion so that we can cut out the debate and go ahead and find out what is necessary.

When will you have an answer to your satisfaction?

Mr. WHITE. I expect to draw some conclusions some time within the next 2 months. I have been reading all of the testimony and all of the technical information and it is voluminous, as I think you may know, and that, coupled with normal activities, together with some of the other activities that are the part of the necessity for anyone coming into a new position, have taken a considerable amount of time.

There has then been some delay on my part in gaining a complete understanding of the West Front circumstances.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you think by September when we get back from the August break you will have an answer for us on whether it is safe or unsafe?

Mr. WHITE. I think I will have some recommendations by then; yes. I believe that there is not the imminent danger that once was thought to exist. That opinion is based on new evidence that we have.

Senator HOLLINGS. We want to have a firm policy for the west wall in September. We will have a meeting of this subcommittee and find out and end that argument.

We built a new Senate Office Building over here by committee. That is not your affair, of course. I think we can bring that to some conclusive judgment. I am glad that Senator Young brought that up.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

The next item, since we are on this, is "Capitol Buildings." The estimate for fiscal 1972 is $2,484,000 in the Justification Book a net decrease of $223,526 below 1971; is that correct now?

Mr. WHITE. That has been revised, Senator. Of course, with that revised blue sheet, the figures have changed.

Senator HOLLINGS. I understand now it is $2,506,700.

Mr. WHITE. Yes; a net decrease of $200,826, as revised.

Senator HOLLINGS. You add $14,500 on the House side.

Mr. WHITE. That is on the Senate side.

We have two items not in the justification book; one covering requests of the Sanitarian, which total $8,200; and then converting space into an office on the Senate side which we discussed before, which

is $14,500, we also ask to add Senate restaurant items totaling $13,000 not considered by the House.

Senator HOLLINGS. Pages 30 through 43 of the justifications, together with the revised summary statement, for this appropriation and the Budget amendment item, will be inserted in the record at this point.

(The pages follow:)

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

SUMMARY STATEMENT -- REVISED TO REFLECT REVISIONS THROUGH JUNE 9, 1971

Fiscal Year 1972

Appropriations requested in original printed Budget	$2,444,100	
Additional amount requested - Budget Amendment (H. Doc. 92-93)	39,900	
Total requested and shown in Justification Book	2,484,000	
Additional amount requested -- Budget Amendment submitted to Budget Bureau, April 30, 1971, and acted on by the House (H. Doc. 92-120)	8,200	
Total appropriation requests considered by the House	$2,492,200	
Additional amount requested -- Budget Amendment, June 9, 1971 (not included in Justification Book or considered by House)	14,500	
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972		$2,506,700

Fiscal Year 1971

Appropriated - regular annual act	$2,442,526	
Appropriated - Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971	30,000	
Appropriated - 2nd Supplemental Appropriation Act 1971:		
Repairs, Senate side, resulting from bomb explosion	200,000	
Pay Supplemental	35,000	
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (as of June 1971)		(-) 2,707,526
NET DECREASE REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 (as revised)		(-)$ 200,826

TOTAL INCLUDED IN 1972 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE		$2,479,200
Item in Justification Book (Pages 37-40) left for insertion by the Senate -- Replacements and improved facilities, Senate Restaurant in the Capitol -- ASKED TO BE ADDED BY SENATE COMMITTEE TO THE BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE	(+)	13,000
Supplemental item (Budget Amendment, June 1971) -- Conversion of tiled passageway, 3rd floor, Senate side, into office space -- ASKED TO BE ADDED BY SENATE COMMITTEE TO THE BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE	(+)	14,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED OF THE SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1972		$2,506,700

CAPITOL BUILDINGS -- Budget Amendment, June 1971 ..... $ 14,500

At the direction of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, a supplemental estimate in the amount of $14,500, in the form of an amendment to the 1972 Budget, is submitted for consideration by your Committee for inclusion in the 1972 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, as an addition to the "Capitol Buildings" items included in the printed Budget.

The estimate provides for converting into office space the area on the third floor of the Senate side of the Capitol, located immediately east of Room S-334 and above the area on the second floor converted to office space for the Disbursing Office of the Senate under funds allowed for such purpose in 1967. The area to be converted under the funds requested for 1972 consists of a tiled passageway leading from the west central portion of the Capitol to the Senate connection on the third floor.

Inasmuch as there is an alternate way of circulating beneath the west central wing and the Old Senate Wing (where the Senate Library is located), by way of the existing stairway immediately adjoining this area to the east, a satisfactory office layout can be effected in this area.

Under this estimate of $14,500, it is proposed to remove the existing steel-frame walkway and rail; erect dwarf walls on the existing structural steel and concrete slab; install new steel and concrete floor on the dwarf walls; close openings in the east wall; install new mahogany door in open doorway in the south wall; install suspended acoustic-plaster ceiling supported by a structural steel frame; furr, lath and plaster all walls; install wood baseboard, chair rail, cornice and picture mold; install fluorescent lighting, electrical outlets, and telephone conduit; provide necessary heat, air-conditioning, and ventilation; install toilet and necessary plumbing connections and fixtures.

The work proposed to be done will provide in an area, approximately 10'6" x 21'0", an office, toilet, closet, and storage cabinet.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

1971 appropriation in annual act		$2,442,526
1971 appropriation in Supplemental Appropriation Act		30,000
Pay Supplementals: Wage Board $47,300; Civilian Pay Acts $23,000		70,300
Total appropriations - 1971		2,542,826
Deductions		
Renovations, House Rules Committee Rooms, House Wing: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972	$ 30,000	
Installation of improved protection equipment, electrical substations and transformer stations, Legislative Buildings: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972	75,000	
Improved speech reinforcement system, House Chamber: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972	105,000	
Modifications and improvements, TV-Radio facilities, House Wing: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972	35,000	
Improvement of illumination and modifications of electrical wiring in the Capitol: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972	100,000	(-) 345,000
Base for 1972		2,197,826

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5341-5344: New wage rates, effective November 1, 1970, under the Coordinated Federal Wage System, affecting 117 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1971, and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1972 -- Additional funds required.....$ 45,300

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 10,500

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5337 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act)..... 10,600

Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 90-206, "Federal Salary Act of 1967"..... 22,200
The cost of pay increases, effective January 1970, authorized and required to be paid under the provisions of Section 212 of Public Law 90-206, total, on a full-year basis, $35,200. These increases were effected on a retroactive basis in conformity with Executive Order 11524 issued April 15, 1970, with the result that no funds to cover the cost of the same were included in the annual appropriation act which passed the House April 13, 1970. Part of the cost in 1971 is being absorbed through savings, and part through a supplemental appropriation request. In order to meet the cost of these increases in the fiscal year 1972, an additional amount of $22,200 is required.

Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 91-656 "Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970", approved January 8, 1971.....$ 27,600
These increases, effective January 10, 1971, necessitate supplemental appropriation requests for fiscal year 1971 to cover a 6-months cost in 1971 and require an additional amount of $27,600 for fiscal year 1972 to cover an additional 6-months cost in 1972.

Overtime and Holiday Pay increased from $261,226 to $273,500 resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 12,274

Contribution to retirement fund (under "Personnel Benefits") increased from $93,005 to $100,905, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, covering Government contribution to this fund resulting from increased base pay rates..... 7,900

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from $11,500 to $23,100..... 11,600
This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8906. Under the provisions of Public Law 91-418, approved September 25, 1970, the amount required to be paid by the Government was increased from 24% to 40% (a two-thirds increase), effective January 1, 1971. In order to meet the cost of this increase for an additional 6-months in the fiscal year 1972, an additional amount of $11,600 is required for 1972.

Payment to Employees Compensation Fund (under "Personnel Benefits"), increased from $39,500 to $46,100, required by 5 U.S.C. 8147 (b)..... 6,600

This law required each agency to include in its annual budget estimates a request for an appropriation in an amount equal to the amount paid from the Employees' Compensation Fund to provide benefits to employees of the agency during the preceding fiscal year on account of service-connected injury or death. The amount paid from such Fund in fiscal year 1970 was $46,100.

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS.....$154,574

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEM

Supplies and Materials, increased from $48,000 to $48,600.....$ 600

This allotment provides for carpentry, electrical, plumbing, hardware, cleaning, heating and ventilating, and general miscellaneous supplies for the care of the Capitol Building.

The $600 increase requested for 1972 would establish a recurring annual amount for the purchase of supplies by the Capitol Sanitarian in the performance of his duties.

The Capitol Sanitarian works under the immediate supervision of the Attending Physician and the funds requested would be utilized for purchasing small-cost items, such as chlorine indicators, Ph indicators, and laboratory utensil kits.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEM.....$ 600

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Painting Dome and exterior woodwork of all windows, except those in West Central Section and Terraces.....$ 85,000

A nonrecurring amount of $85,000 is requested for 1972 to paint the exterior of the cast-iron Dome, and the exterior doors, windows and frames, doorway inclosures, and wire window grills, with the exception of those located in the West Central section and terraces.

This work was last done in 1966 when an amount of $67,000 was allowed for such purpose in the 1966 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act. Prior to 1966, the work was last done in 1960, when repairs to the Dome were completed under the Extension of the Capitol program. At that time, 32 coats of paint were sand-blasted off the exterior of the Dome; the cast-iron surface was then coated with a layer of basic zinc chromate primer, and then given three coats of paint. Also, at this time, the exterior of the West Central

portion of the Capitol, and exterior doors, windows and frames, ductwork, ladders and runways were given two coats of paint.

Since the Dome was last painted in 1966, there has been a continuing rise in the cost of paint and labor -- approximately 30 to 40%.

The paint would be a special exterior alkyd resin paint, and would be applied in two coats. The contract for the work would be awarded on a competitive bid basis, and would include cost of both materials and labor.

In order to maintain the preservation and appearance of the Capitol Building, it is deemed advisable to proceed with this work during fiscal year 1972 after a lapse of six years since the last painting of these areas.

Replacement of sections of roofs and gutters.....$ 17,000

A nonrecurring amount of $17,000 is requested for 1972 for the replacement of gutters over Statuary Hall ($7,500), and a section of the roof over the central section of the Capitol Building, West Front ($9,500).

The 20-oz. copper gutter over Statuary Hall was installed in 1911, and has been repaired and patched over the ensuing years. It is the only source of drainage for the entire roof over Statuary Hall and the southwest area of roof underneath the Dome skirt. The gutter extends all the way from the old east front wall to the west courtyard wall and is 114 feet in length; width and depth vary with the pitch or flow of the water.

Several cracks have occurred in the gutter during the past few years and are occurring more frequently of late.

For the preservation of the Building, the replacement of the gutter should be accomplished in fiscal year 1972. Of the $7,500 amount required; $4,250 is for the cost of materials and $3,250 is for the cost of labor for the removal of the old gutters and installation of new gutters.

The section of roof over the central section of the Building located on the west front is composed of 16-oz. flat seam copper and has been patched many times during the past 35 years, and is badly in need of replacement.

Under the amount of $9,500 requested, it is proposed to replace 3,200 square feet of flat seam copper roofing. An amount of $5,200 is required to meet the cost of materials, and the balance of $4,300 is for the cost of labor for removal of the old roof and the installation of new 16-oz. flat seam copper roofing.

Purchase of Truck for Substation Equipment Maintenance and Repairs.....$ 5,000

A nonrecurring amount of $5,000 is required for 1972 for purchase of a truck urgently needed in replacement of a 1962 Ford Econoline Truck, which is frequently in need of repair and is no longer economically feasible for

retention. The 1962 vehicle was obtained as surplus material and has been utilized to the maximum.

Of primary importance in the performance of most normal maintenance, and in all instances of emergency, is use of the Test Table and Network Tester.

This test equipment is heavy and bulky material requiring the efforts of four men to move or relocate the apparatus. Manpower cannot move this equipment more than a few feet. Additionally the Substation crews, standard tools, barrels of inert gas, liquid inertgen and other supplies used in everyday operations are heavy by nature and must be transported to and from all of the substations in all the buildings in the Capitol Hill complex.

The amount of $5,000 would allow for purchase of a new vehicle for transporting all of the above, and alleviate fears of a breakdown of the old truck during a time of emergency.

Replacements and improved facilities, Senate Restaurants and House Restaurants in the Capitol Building.....$ 24,000

For 1971 the position of "Sanitarian" was allowed. The position was filled July 1, 1970, and since that time the Sanitarian, who is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Pearson, the Attending Physician, has worked closely with the managers of the House and Senate Restaurants, the Select Committee on the House Restaurant, and the Subcommittee on the Restaurant, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, in all areas of sanitation and environmental health.

Considerable progress has been made in these areas; however, progress can be continued only if certain existing problems can be eliminated. An amount of $24,000 is therefore requested for 1972 for the purchase of equipment and supplies considered to be of the highest priority by the Sanitarian for the continued improvement in the field of sanitation and environmental health in the operation of the restaurant facilities.

The amount of $24,000 is required for equipment and supplies for the House Restaurant facilities ($11,000) and the Senate Restaurant facilities ($13,000) located in the Capitol Building.

In this connection, an amount of $26,000 is included elsewhere in the justifications under the "Senate Office Buildings" appropriation for restaurant facilities located in the Senate Office Buildings, and $89,000 under the "House Office Buildings" appropriation for purchase of supplies and equipment for the restaurant facilities located in the House Office Buildings.

The breakdown of the estimate follows on next page:

HOUSE RESTAURANT FACILITIES (In Capitol Building)

Item	Purpose	Number of Units Required	Estimated Unit Cost	Total
Trash Compactor	To improve garbage, trash refuse disposal at collection site.	1	$ 4,000	$ 4,000
Stainless Steel Shelving for Refrigerators	To replace wood shelving in refrigerators and to increase storage capacity.	...	...	1,000
Utensil Dispenser	To provide a sanitary method of cleaning, carrying, and dispensing eating utensils.	2	400	800
Automatic Ice Dispensers	To eliminate insanitary transporting and dispensing of ice.	2	750	1,500
Enclosed Stainless Steel Truck, Equipped with Shelves	Transport food products through corridors from preparation site to using activity.	1	500	500
Toasters, Slicers, Mixers, etc.	To replace deteriorated equipment.	...	...	3,200
			TOTAL ESTIMATE	$11,000

SENATE RESTAURANT FACILITIES (In Capitol Building)

Item	Purpose	Number of Units Required	Estimated Unit Cost	Total
Enclosed Stainless Steel Truck with Shelves	To transport food through corridors from preparation site to using activity.	2	$ 500	$ 1,000
Stainless Steel Utensil Dispenser	To provide sanitary method for carrying and dispensing eating utensils from dishwasher to using site.	6	400	2,400
Stainless Steel Refrigerator Shelving	To eliminate insanitary wooden shelves and to provide adequate storage.	5	300	1,500
Stainless Steel Tables 3, 6, & 10-Foot Surfaces	To replace wooden tables in food preparation area.	4	250	1,000
Trash Compactor	To improve garbage, trash, refuse disposal at collecting sites.	1	4,000	4,000
Air Curtains	To provide flying vector control at New Senate Office Building backdock entrance.	1	200	200
Renovation of Garbage Receiving Area	To improve sanitary conditions in the garbage receiving area, including installation of quarry tile.	...	...	$ 2,900
			TOTAL ESTIMATE	$13,000

Total Estimate, House and Senate Restaurant Facilities in the United States Capitol Building.....$ 24,000

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS.....$131,000

TOTAL ADDITIONS.....(+) 286,174

Total Estimate for 1972.....$2,484,000

Objectives

This appropriation provides for the structural and mechanical care of the Capitol; operation of the mechanical equipment; domestic care of the central portion; care of Statuary Hall and the Works of Art, House side of Capitol; maintenance and operation of the transformer stations in the Capitol group of buildings; and maintenance of the grounds lighting systems. The Architect performs his duties under authority of the Act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. 147).

A regular force of 189 employees, the same number as allowed for 1971, spread over day and night shifts as required, is needed for 1972 for the care of this building with its 16-1/2 acres of floor area; the House and Senate Chambers, the old Supreme Court Chamber, the Dome, Rotunda, Crypt, 540 odd office, committee and storage rooms, and other areas, including extensive corridors; with its extensive mechanical equipment, such as air-conditioning systems with over 2,000 pieces of equipment; the electrical transformer stations with their switchboards, switchgear, transformers and other equipment; 25 elevators, 2 lifts, 11 conveyors, 4 escalators, 1 dumbwaiter; 700 plumbing fixtures and piping; Dome floodlighting and grounds lighting systems, including about 70,000 feet of high tension cable; legislative bell and buzzer systems; and electric fixtures and wiring.

This force requested for 1972 is made of up 17 mechanics, 2 helpers, 1 Storekeeper and 1 Assistant Storekeeper, in the general shops; 23 engineers and 3 helpers in the heating, ventilating and air-conditioning departments; 11 maintenance mechanics and 51 operators for elevators; 7 mechanics, 3 operators in the electrical substations and transformer stations; 4 technicians for electronic equipment; 5 mechanics for the street lighting systems; 2 operators for the Public Address System in the House Chamber; 3 operators for the Public Address System in the Senate Chamber; 18 general laborers and helpers and 19 charwomen; and 6 supervising engineers, 6 clerks and 7 nurses.

ITEMS UNDER WHICH NO CHANGES OCCUR

Travel	$ 100
Transportation of Things	25
Communication Services	20
Penalty Mail	3,000
Annual Painting	40,000
Elevator Repairs and Improvements	7,000
Substation Equipment and Repairs	7,000
General Annual Repairs and Alterations	32,000
Maintenance and Repair, Lighting Systems, Grounds, and Floodlighting Dome of Capitol	18,000
Maintenance, Air Conditioning System	16,500
Repairs, Works of Art	7,100
Advertising	50
Maintenance of Electronic Equipment	6,000
Maintenance of Office and Computer Equipment	9,000
Equipment, Annual	2,000

NEW POSITION REQUESTED

Senator HOLLINGS. Now, according to these justifications you are not requesting new positions under this appropriation; is that right?

Mr. WHITE. One, not included in the justification book, is being requested and that is a clerk-typist for the sanitarian under the $8,200 amount just mentioned. The basic amount of the $8,200 is an amount of $6,202 which is for a GS–4 clerk-typist. The balance of the item making up the $8,200 consists of lavatory supplies, stationery supplies, professional books, and some training equipment.

IMPROVED ILLUMINATION PROGRAM

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the continuation of the illumination and wiring project of the Capitol? Are you requesting any funds for that?

Mr. WHITE. No; we are requesting no additional funds for that. We are continuing that project with the funds that were previously allocated.

Senator HOLLINGS. That will be completed approximately when?

Mr. MARKERT. Of a total appropriated under this head, we have obligated $76,700, to date. The appropriation item was made available until expended. It is part of a long-range program. The only item that we are under contract for right now out of that fund is the portico lanterns out in the front.

The next step is already designed and we can expect in the fall to go out for bid for that.

But of the unobligated balance available we will only obligate in the fiscal year 1971 about $65,000 to $70,000. The rest of it we will hold over until 1972 and we will take these other areas one by one.

Senator HOLLINGS. Having taken the areas one by one, when do you expect completion?

Mr. MARKERT. It is a 3- or 4-year program, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. You think 3 or 4 years is a reasonable time? In other words, it takes time to design the fixtures and everything else.

Mr. MARKERT. Yes, sir. Most of the continuing work has to be designed. It was originally set up as a 4- or 5-year program, of which we have had only 1 year of expenditure so far.

SENATE AND HOUSE RESTAURANTS IMPROVED FACILITIES

Senator HOLLINGS. The justification, Mr. White, on page 37 refers to improved facilities for the Senate and House restaurants in the Capitol Building.

Do you contemplate any structural changes or will you discuss those proposals?

Mr. WHITE. They are not structural changes, Mr. Chairman. They arise basically from the purchase of equipment resulting from recommendations made by the sanitarian to increase the level of sanitation, and include such items as replacing a wooden table in the food preparation area, adding a trash compactor, improvement of refuse disposal, an air curtain to take care of flying insects, and so on. The funds are

for items of that nature which are not structural but are rather merely equipment and alterations of existing fixtures.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Senator HOLLINGS. On Capitol Grounds, a total of $967,000 is requested, or is that amended?

Mr. WHITE. That is amended, Mr. Chairman. We have added an additional amount of $80,000 which is for the repairs and refurbishing of the Taft Memorial.

REPAIRS TO TAFT MEMORIAL

Senator HOLLINGS. What needs to be done there when you say refurbish it?

Mr. WHITE. I think that is a more extensive term than I really mean. It is a matter of recaulking and repairing the stone work on the exterior. Some water has penetrated the joints.

In addition to that, the caulking has, to some degree deteriorated. To effect repairs means building scaffolding around the shaft in order to work from the top down. In some cases, because water has penetrated and frozen, there have been pieces of stone that have become loose and those need to be repaired.

Senator HOLLINGS. It will be in A–1 condition once that is completed?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

REPLACEMENT OF SECTIONS OF SIDEWALKS

Senator HOLLINGS. Now the amount for the sidewalks on the Capitol Grounds. Some $45,600. Can you supply the present condition of those sidewalks and need for replacement?

Mr. WHITE. I would like to ask Mr. Pincus, our landscape architect, to supply that.

Mr. PINCUS. The conditions of these sidewalks are in what you may call a hazardous condition. I wish to show you these pictures. There are five areas that will require replacement of the sidewalks. They are shown on this plan of the Capitol Grounds. The numbers on the picture correspond to the numbers on the drawings, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. I used to run around the grounds with Joe Tydings and he was beaten up so I quit running and went to work in the Capitol Office.

But I have seen these sidewalks a good bit. You haven't had any accidents, have you, Mr. Pincus, really?

Mr. PINCUS. Not in these areas, but we have had accidents in other areas. To prevent any accidents, we request these sidewalks be repaired.

Senator HOLLINGS. How long will that take?

Mr. PINCUS. The replacements will take 30 days, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. I will insert the "Capitol Grounds" justification in the record. Those are pages 44 to 49, together with the revised summary statement for this appropriation.

(The pages follow:)

CAPITOL GROUNDS

SUMMARY STATEMENT -- REVISED TO REFLECT REVISIONS THROUGH JUNE 9, 1971

Fiscal Year 1972

Appropriation requested in original printed Budget	$963,800	
Additional amount requested -- Budget Amendment (H. Doc. 92-93)	3,200	
Total requested and shown in Justification Book	967,000	
Additional amount requested -- Budget Amendment submitted to Budget Bureau, April 30, 1971, and acted on by the House (H. Doc. 92-120)	80,000	
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972		$1,047,000

Fiscal Year 1971

Appropriated - regular annual act	$881,800	
Appropriated - 2nd Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971 (Pay Supplemental)	20,000	
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (as of June 1971)		(-) 901,800
NET INCREASE REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 (as revised)		(+)$ 145,200

TOTAL INCLUDED IN 1972 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE $1,047,000

Items asked to be added by Senate Committee to Bill as passed by House ..... None

TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED OF THE SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1972 ..... $1,047,000

CAPITOL GROUNDS

1971 appropriation in annual act		$881,800
Wage-Board Pay Supplemental		31,900
Total appropriations - 1971		913,700

Deductions

Maintenance of Taft Memorial - decreased from $8,900 to $400, due to dropping of a nonrecurring item of $8,500 allowed under this allotment for 1971, not required for 1972, for replacement of mechanical type dehumidifiers with dessicant dehumidifiers; waterproofing interior walls; caulking open vertical joint at 4 vertical columns in Carillon Room; patching and doweling 2 critical spalls at southeast and southwest corners	$ 8,500	
Replacement of electrical motor control center, feeders, and pump suction control, required for operation and lighting of display fountains in north area of Capitol Grounds - Nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972	9,000	
Purchase of power sweeper for cleaning sidewalks ($3,600); purchase of wood chipper for grinding tree limbs, branches, brush and other similar material into a medium textured mulch ($3,600); replacement of 1956 stake body truck with new 12-foot flat bottom truck ($5,300); replacement of two 1951 pick-up trucks with two new trucks ($4,300) - Nonrecurring items allowed for 1971, not required for 1972	16,800	(-) 34,300
Base for 1972		879,400

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5341-5344: New wage rates, effective November 1, 1970, under the Coordinated Federal Wage System, affecting 75 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1971, and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1972 -- Additional funds required.....$ 17,000

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 2,500

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5337 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act)..... 2,400

Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 90-206, "Federal Salary Act of 1967"..... 1,300

The cost of pay increases, effective January 1970, authorized and required to be paid under the provisions of Section 212 of Public Law 90-206, total, on a full-year basis, $2,750. These increases were effected on a retroactive basis in conformity with Executive Order 11524 issued April 15, 1970, with the result that no funds to cover the cost of the same were included in the annual appropriation act which passed the House April 13, 1970. The cost in 1971 is being absorbed through savings. In order to meet the cost of these increases in the fiscal year 1972, an additional amount of $1,300 is required.

Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 91-656 "Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970", approved January 8, 1971.....$ 2,000

These increases, effective January 10, 1971, require an additional amount of $2,000 for fiscal year 1972 to cover a full-year cost in 1972.

Overtime and Holiday Pay increased from $97,260 to $102,210, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 4,950

Contribution to retirement fund (under "Personnel Benefits") increased from $45,400 to $49,250, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, covering Government contribution to this fund resulting from increased base pay rates..... 3,850

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from $6,850 to $14,850..... 8,000

This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8906. Under the provisions of Public Law 91-418, approved September 25, 1970, the amount required to be paid by the government was increased from 24% to 40% (a two-thirds increase), effective January 1, 1971. In order to meet the cost of this increase for an additional 6 months in the fiscal year 1972, an additional amount of $8,000 is required for 1972.

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS.....$ 42,000

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEM

Replacement of sections of sidewalks in areas east of Capitol Plaza - Nonrecurring item.....$ 45,600

An allotment of $45,600 is requested for 1972 to replace defective sections of concrete sidewalks totaling 3,355 square yards. These areas of sidewalks have over a long period of time gradually become broken, raised, or severely cracked and should be replaced with new concrete sections in the public interest; also to avoid the possibility of Federal Tort claims arising from personal injuries through accidents. The estimate is based on replacing 3,355 square yards of concrete sidewalk sections at approximately $13.60 per square yard.

The areas of sidewalks proposed for replacement are as follows:

1. The sidewalk on the west side of First Street, N.E., between East Capitol Street and Methodist Drive -- 405 square yards.
2. The portion of sidewalk off of Methodist Drive and First Street, N.E. -- 240 square yards.
3. The portion of sidewalk on the north side of Southeast Drive, between First Street, S.E., and Capitol Plaza -- 1,420 square yards.
4. The portion of sidewalk on the south side of Southeast Drive in the vicinity of the settee and Capitol Plaza -- 505 square yards.
5. The portion of sidewalk on First Street, N.W. and S.W. -- 785 square yards.

Total - NONRECURRING ITEM.....$ 45,600

TOTAL ADDITIONS.....(+) 87,600

Total Estimate for 1972..... $967,000

Objectives

This appropriation provides for the care of the Capitol Grounds as defined in the Act of July 31, 1946, as amended by the Act of October 20, 1967 (40 U.S.C. 193a), with 155 acres of lawn areas, sidewalks, streets and roadways; 2,600 trees and 5,000 shrubs; lawn irrigation systems with approximately 7,300 sprinkler heads; underground sewer and drainage systems; terraces, retaining walls, fountains, and reflecting pool in the area north of Constitution Avenue; terraces, fountains and retaining walls south of Independence Avenue, in the landscaped areas above the two underground House Garages; House and Senate parking lots, and other House and Senate areas; the Taft Memorial; 180 traffic signals, walk lights and 2 demand lights; and the care and operation of the grounds' motor and other equipment.

For many years, the Capitol Grounds comprised only the area lying between Independence Avenue and Constitution Avenue and First Street East and First Street West and totaled 58.8 acres. In 1929-1935, the Capitol Grounds were enlarged by the acquisition and development of the area north of Constitution Avenue, lying between that Avenue and the Union Station. This addition of 61.4 acres increased the total area of the Capitol Grounds to 120.2 acres.

With the acquisition in recent years of the New Senate Office Building site and additions to that site and of the 8 squares acquired for the Additional House Office Building project, the Capitol Grounds' force now has to maintain a total of 155 acres.

The Architect performs his duties under authority of the Acts of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. 147), March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1694), and July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 718), as amended by the Act of October 20, 1967 (81 Stat. 275). A regular force of 78 gardeners, helpers, laborers, mechanics, and supervisory personnel is required for 1972, the same number as allowed for 1971. A breakdown of the force is as follows:

20 men for trimming, cultivating, weeding, planting, transplanting, spraying, pruning, grass cutting, and other gardening functions.
5 men for tree surgery work.
5 men on lawn irrigation systems.
8 men for care of grounds of 3 House Office Buildings and Capitol Power Plant and for care and maintenance of landscaped areas around and above underground garages.
12 men for cleaning walkways, approaches, porticoes and terraces, and assisting in heavy landscape and gardening work.
4 men on sewer and concrete work.
1 man operating heavy equipment, such as grader, bulldozer and tractor loader.
5 men for maintenance of motor and other mechanical equipment.
12 men on trucks, hauling and removing trash and debris from the Capitol Grounds and the buildings in the Legislative Group.
1 man for janitorial work in locker rooms and toilets.
5 men for direction, supervision, and clerical work.

In inclement weather, the Capitol Grounds men are also used for such work as repair and sharpening of tools, repair of equipment, cleaning debris from the Capitol, and other miscellaneous cleaning work. They are also used for raking and removing leaves, and for snow removal, and assist in preparing for functions, band concerts, parades, unveiling exercises and other ceremonies in the Capitol, Flag Day exercises, Inaugural Ceremonies, and the like.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. Turning to the Senate Office Buildings' request for $3,776,000 shown in the justification book, a net adjusted increase of $347,000 over 1971. There is an amending blue sheet, however.

We will amend that again and make it $569,500 difference for a total amount of $4,692,600.

Pages 51 through 61 of the justifications will be placed in the record, together with the revised summary statement for this appropriation and justifications covering budget amendments and language changes; also, the justification for the "Extension of Additional Senate Office Building Site" appropriation which ties in with the overall explanation.

(The pages follow:)

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

SUMMARY STATEMENT -- REVISED TO REFLECT REVISIONS THROUGH JUNE 9, 1971

Fiscal Year 1972

Appropriation requested in original printed Budget		$ 3,736,100
Additional amount requested -- Budget Amendment (H. Doc. 92-93)		39,900
Total requested and shown in Justification Book		3,776,000
Additional amount requested due to expanded requirements of the two office buildings and temporary occupancy of two buildings located at 127 and 129 C Street N.E.--not included in Justification Book -- BUDGET AMENDMENT, June 9, 1971	$292,900	
Additional amount requested for temporary occupancy of two structures in Square 724 (formerly part of the Plaza Hotel buildings)--not included in Justification Book--BUDGET AMENDMENT, June 9, 1971	224,200	
Additional amount requested for transfer of Senate Restaurant management personnel and miscellaneous maintenance items to the appropriation "Senate Office Buildings" -- not included in Justification Book -- BUDGET AMENDMENT, June 9, 1971	399,500	916,600
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972		$ 4,692,600

Fiscal Year 1971

Appropriated - regular annual act	$3,855,000	
Appropriated - Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971	189,500	
Appropriated - 2nd Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971 (Pay Supplemental)	78,600	
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (as of June 1971)		(-) 4,123,100
NET INCREASE REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 (as revised)		(≠) $ 569,500

TOTAL INCLUDED IN 1972 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE ..... $ None

(Entire request left for consideration and action by the Senate)

TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED OF THE SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1972 ..... $ 4,692,600

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS -- Budget Amendment, June 1971 ..... $ 292,900

With the approval of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, a supplemental estimate in the amount of $292,900, in the form of an amendment to the 1972 Budget, is submitted for consideration by your Committee for inclusion in the 1972 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, as an addition to the "Senate Office Buildings" items included in the Justification Book.

The age of the office buildings, the age of the furniture and equipment, the crowded conditions in the buildings, the additional needs generated by occupancy and use of the annex at 127 and 129 C Street, and the renewed efforts to keep the buildings clean have all combined to cause an urgent need for additional personnel, furniture, and equipment.

During the last 8 years, only 15 positions have been added to this force and 7 of these were on the charforce to take care of the new office spaces created as a result of remodeling the telephone exchange in the new building.

The items making up the supplemental estimate are explained, as follows:

REQUEST FOR 28 NEW POSITIONS $228,500

The additional positions and the need therefor are outlined, as follows:

2 - Upholsterer Helpers WG-05 @ $3.39 per hour - $7,051 p.a. each $14,102

There is now a 5-months backlog of upholstery work in this shop. This is too long for Senators to have to wait for this required service. Due to the scarcity of fully trained upholsterers, we propose

to hire two young helpers and train them in our shop. The training period, during which time they will be doing simple-type tasks--thereby relieving the journeymen, will require about 4 years. If they are then fully trained and are competent, they will be advanced to the journeyman level.

1 - Cabinetmaker, WG-10, @ $4.41 per hour..... $ 9,173

1 - Cabinetmaker Helper, WG-05, @ $3.39 per hour..... 7,051

There is now a 4-months backlog in this shop's work. The addition of these employees will make possible the construction of shelving, partitions, and other special work required in the buildings on a more timely basis than is now possible.

1 - Electrician, WG-10, @ $4.41 per hour..... 9,173

1 - Electrician Helper, WG-05, @ $3.39 per hour..... 7,051

The broadening of the duties of the electrical shop has resulted in electricians being required to work alone, which is a hazardous practice for this trade. We are doing more and more work on an "in-house" basis, which is a cheaper and more satisfactory way of performing much of our small to medium-size construction jobs. These two additional employees are required to relieve the waiting time on electrical requests and to facilitate in-house work.

1 - Sheetmetal Worker, WG-10, @ $4.41 per hour..... 9,173

Additional assistance is required in the sheetmetal work, especially in replacing the deteriorated ducts in the Old Senate Office Building. Also, experience has shown it is more economical to purchase components for metal shelving, clothing lockers, and other metal products and assemble them in our own shop. The Sheetmetal Workers will be engaged extensively in this assembling work throughout the buildings.

2 - Painters, WG-09, A $4.21 per hour - $8,757 p.a. each..... $ 17,514

These painters are required to augment the present force and will greatly reduce the need to hire outside painters by the day at a much higher rate of pay. When considering all the painted areas in the buildings, including the long corridors, the vestibules, and other areas, painting has become a year-round job. If these two regular painters are granted, we believe we can reduce the present "Annual Painting" allotment in the budget by $10,000 (from $50,000 to $40,000).

1 - Plumber Helper, WG-05, @ $3.39 per hour..... 7,051

This additional helper is required to assist in replacing old piping in the Old Senate Office Building, in repairs and improvements required in the annex buildings at 127 and 129 C Street, and in the general work of this shop.

5 - Day Laborers, WG-04, $3.21 per hour - $6,677 p.a. each... 33,385

We do not have sufficient laborers to meet the ever-increasing requests for moving and rearranging furniture throughout the two office buildings and the two annex structures. The Superintendent of the Buildings feels that 5 additional employees in this category are required.

1 - Char Inspector, WG-04, @ $3.21 per hour (part time)..... 5,341

6 - Charwomen, WG-02, @ $2.78 per hr-pt. time-$4,626 p.a. ea. 27,756

5 - Night Laborers, WG-03, @ $3.10 per hour - $6,448 p.a. each..... 32,240

These additional employees are required to clean the two recently occupied annexes at 127 and 129 C Street (125 rooms).

1 - Service Officer, Grade GS-7, @ $8,582 per annum..... $ 8,582

Many complaints have been received of dirty dishes, trays, carts, trash, etc., which are left in the corridors by various occupants of the buildings. This employee is required to police these areas and enforce the rules promulgated by the Committee on Rules and Administration on keeping these areas clean. He will work as relief in the office when not patrolling the corridors.

Total Base Pay.....			$187,592
Plus:	Overtime pay.....		23,181
	Night differential pay.....		4,078
	Sunday premium pay.....		1,944
	Government contributions for fringe benefits:		
	Retirement.....	$14,375	
	Health benefits.....	6,290	
	Life insurance.....	1,040	21,705
	Subtotal.....		238,500
Less:	Reduction of "Annual Painting" allotment from $50,000 to $40,000 as offset against 2 new painter positions.....		(-) 10,000
NET COST OF NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED.....			$228,500

ANNUAL FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS..... $ 55,900

Because of the increase in Senate personnel and the expansion to the two annex buildings at 127 and 129 C Street, the following additional furniture requirements are urgent:

150 - Desks, 34 x 45 in.	$19,500
100 - Typist desks.....	6,500
100 - Secretary chairs, with arms.....	11,500
100 - Reception chairs, with arms.....	9,100
100 - Work tables, 24 x 36 in.	6,000
100 - Typist tables, 18 x 33 in.	3,300
Total Cost of Additional Furniture.....	$55,900

EQUIPMENT..... 8,500

Funds are requested to replace a very old manually-operated metal cutting machine in the sheetmetal shop. The machine is between 30 and 40 years old and is no longer considered safe by our Safety Engineer. We propose the purchase of a new electrically-powered metal shear which will cost about..... $ 8,500

GRAND TOTAL SUPPLEMENTAL REQUEST "SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS" FOR NEW POSITIONS, FURNITURE, AND EQUIPMENT..... $ 292,900

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS -- Budget Amendment, June 1971..... $224,200

PLAZA HOTEL

Because of the very pressing need for space by the Senate and the Capitol Police, the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration has directed that we submit to you a request for funds to permit the Plaza Hotel (the 7-story and 3-story structures only) to be used on a temporary basis for additional housing of Senate and Police personnel and equipment.

Under the plan approved by Chairman Jordan, the spaces would be allocated and used as follows:

Seven-Story Structure:

Basement	Senate Robotyper machines
First floor	Capitol Police
Second floor	Capitol Police
Third floor	Capitol Police
Fourth floor	Capitol Police
Fifth floor	Senate personnel
Sixth floor	Senate personnel
Seventh floor	Senate personnel

Three-Story Structure:

Basement	Senate Robotyper machines
First floor	Capitol Police
Second floor	Senate Robotyper machines
Third floor	Senate personnel

By doing only the changes, cleaning, plastering, painting, and other maintenance items considered absolutely necessary, this additional space can be made available within a few months at a reasonable cost.

SUMMARY BREAKDOWN OF COST

The over-all cost estimate for remodeling, furnishing, and operating these two sections of the Plaza Hotel as a Senate Facility is:

Additional personnel required for elevator operation, cleaning and maintaining the areas	$ 98,500
Remodeling and repair work	75,500
Furniture and furnishings	50,200
TOTAL	$224,200

DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF COST

PERSONNEL

2 - Elevator operators @ $6,291 per annum each		$12,582
1 - Steamfitter plumber, WG-10 @ $4.41 per hr.		9,173
1 - Electrician, WG-10 @ $4.41 per hr.		9,173
1 - Char Inspector, WG-4 @ $3.21 per hr.		5,341
7 - Charwomen, WG-2 @ $2.78 per hr. - $4,626 p.a. each		32,382
2 - Laborers, WG-3 @ $3.10 per hr. - $6,448 p.a. each		12,896
Total base pay		$81,547
Plus: Overtime pay		4,686
Night pay		3,435
Government contributions for Fringe Benefits:		
Retirement	$5,172	
Health benefits	3,145	
Life insurance	515	8,832
Total - Personnel		$ 98,500

REMODELING AND REPAIRS

New wiring, electric panels, and fluorescent lighting		$45,000
Plumbing, reactivation of one men's room and one ladies' room on each floor in each of 2 buildings		6,000
Repairs to furnace in 7-story structure		2,000
Electric water heating (to supply hot water when furnace is off)		500
Repairs to slag roof		2,000
Painting and repair of plaster		20,000
Total - Remodeling and Repairs		$ 75,500

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

200 - Reception chairs, straight @ $65		$13,000
100 - Typing chairs @ $45		4,500
100 - Secretary armchairs @ $105		10,500
50 - Typing tables, 18 x 33 inches @ $25		1,250
50 - Tables, 24 x 36 inches @ $60		3,000
200 - Legal, 2 drawer files @ $36		7,200
50 - Desks, half size, flat top @ $90		4,500
50 - Desks, half size, typewriter @ $125		6,250
Total - Furniture and Furnishings		50,200
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST		$224,200

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Budget Amendment, June 1971.....$399,500

In order to provide for transfer of restaurant management personnel to this appropriation and to permit procurement under this account of certain supplies and services related to restaurant operation (such as paper goods, cleaning supplies, laundry, uniforms, extermination of insects and other pests, repair of office machines, cash registers etc.), the following proviso should be added at the end of the present text:

> Provided, That, hereafter, appropriations for the "Senate Office Buildings" shall be available for employment of management personnel of the Senate restaurant facilities and miscellaneous restaurant expenses (except cost of food and cigar stand sales): Provided further, That annual and sick leave balances of such personnel, as of the date of enactment of this provision, shall be credited to the leave accounts of such personnel, subject to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 6304, upon their transfer to this appropriation and such personnel shall continue, while employed by the Architect of the Capitol, to earn leave at rates not less than their present accrual rates.

The policy of carrying management personnel of the restaurant on the staff of the Architect of the Capitol rather than on the payrolls of the Senate Restaurant and charging certain supplies and services related to restaurant operations to the Senate Office Buildings account, has been considered and approved by the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration and the Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Restaurant.

By law, the Committee on Rules and Administration directs the Architect of the Capitol with respect to care and maintenance of the Senate Office Buildings and the operation of Senate restaurant facilities. Therefore, the proposed proviso will not affect the jurisdiction of the Committee on Rules and Administration in these matters.

There are 21 management employees on the restaurant staff at this time who would be transferred to the Senate Office Building rolls. Their salaries total $279,500, including fringe benefits.

This proposal and our estimates are based on the following:

1. The personnel would be put under "General Schedule" grades, with an allowance for overtime pay or compensatory time off. No one will suffer any substantial reduction in his retirement base and no one's over-all pay rate will be reduced.

63-065 O—71——27

2. These employees are now on an administrative leave system modeled after the government-wide system. When placed on the Senate Office Building roll, they automatically become subject to the government-wide system. Language is necessary to make possible transfer of their leave, subject to restrictions as to amount as provided in 5 U.S.C. 6304. When the administrative system was established, credit was given for prior Senate restaurant service, which governs the rate of annual leave accrual. Language is included in the provisc which permits the present accrual rates to be continued.

3. The term "management personnel" as used herein is intended to refer to management--office--clerical personnel. Foodworkers, now compensated on a Wage Board System, are not included and will continue to be paid from the Senate Restaurant revolving fund.

SUMMARY

Estimate of Costs Relating to Restaurant to be Charged to Appropriations for the Senate Office Buildings

Management personnel	$279,500
Laundry and uniforms	54,000
Paper supplies	34,000
Cleaning supplies	20,000
Miscellaneous (extermination of pests, repair to office machines, money services etc.)	12,000
TOTAL	$399,500

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

PROPOSED CHANGE OF LANGUAGE PERTAINING TO "ATTENDANTS" DESIGNATED IN APPROPRIATION TEXT

For many years, the basic salary rate of the 8 attendants in the Senate Office Buildings' rest rooms has been set forth specifically in the annual appropriation acts for those buildings.

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1971, contains the following pertinent language with respect to these employees:

"including eight attendants at $1,800 each"

Similar language and the $1,800 rate have been stated in the annual appropriation acts since 1952. Prior thereto, the rate was $1,500.

Since 1945, these positions have been subject to the general percentage pay increases granted other per annum employees under this office, from time to time, during the interim years.

Under the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the base rate of these employees was converted, effective January 3, 1971, to an equivalent single per annum gross rate of $6,884, which they are at present receiving. In order to

conform to the provisions of the Reorganization Act, the rate in the 1972 appropriation act should be stated at a single per annum gross rate instead of at the old basic rate or $1,800.

In this regard, as I advised the Subcommittee Chairman, in letter, dated February 23, 1971, when the last general pay act "Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970", Public Law 91-656, approved January 8, 1971 was passed, authorizing pay increases, generally, for per annum employees of the Senate Office Buildings on the Architect's rolls, these 8 attendants were not covered by that Act, due to the fact that their rate of pay was still specified at $1,800 in the annual appropriation act, 1971.

The increases under Public Law 91-656 were effective January 10, 1971.

For these employees to receive comparable pay benefits, effective retroactively to January 10, 1971, the following change in the 1972 appropriation text would accomplish that objective:

Delete the language "including eight attendants at $1,800 each" and insert, in lieu, thereof, the following language:

"including eight attendants at a gross annual rate of $7,294 each, from and after January 10, 1971".

PROPOSED LANGUAGE CHANGE "SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS" APPROPRIATION, GOVERNING OCCUPANCY OF BUILDINGS IN SQUARES 724 AND 725

At present, two buildings in Square 725, acquired by the Architect of the Capitol under authority of Public Law 91-145, are being temporarily occupied by Senate personnel and the Capitol Police; and it is proposed that two buildings in Square 724, acquired under authority of Public Law 91-382, also be used temporarily for such purpose.

The two buildings in Square 725 are located at 127 and 129 C Street N.E. The two buildings in Square 724 are located on First Street N.E., near the corner of D Street, were formerly part of the Plaza Hotel structures, and consist of a 7-story and basement structure and an adjoining 3-story and basement structure.

In order to bring these buildings clearly within the scope of the laws governing the existing Senate Office Buildings, under the control of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, it is requested that the following language be added at the end of the 1972 "Senate Office Buildings" appropriation text:

"Provided, That, any buildings in Squares 724 and 725, acquired under authority of Public Law 91-145 and Public Law 91-382, occupied by the Senate and/or the Capitol Police, shall be subject to the provisions of the Act of June 8, 1942 (40 U.S.C. 174 (c) and (d)) and the Act of July 31, 1946, as amended (40 U.S.C. 193a-193m, 212a, and 212b)."

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

1971 appropriation in annual act		$3,855,000
1971 appropriation in Supplemental Appropriations Act		189,500
Pay Supplementals: Wage-Board $109,300; Civilian Pay Acts $9,300		118,600
Total appropriations - 1971		4,163,100
Deductions		
Maintenance, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Systems: nonrecurring items allowed under this allotment for 1971, not required for 1972, for replacement of major components of the refrigerating units supplying the refrigerated drinking water system in the Old Senate Office Building ($8,500) and for purchase of one spare tube bundle required for converters on the hot water heating system in the Old Senate Office Building ($1,800)	$ 10,300	
Replacement of exterior marble balusters between second floor colonnades, Constitution Avenue side, and above entrances at Southwest and Southeast corners, Old Senate Office Building -- nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972	56,500	
Emergency power facilities for elevators in the two Senate Office Buildings -- nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972	80,000	
Replacement of plumbing system, Old Senate Office Building, nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972	250,000	
Remodeling Coffee Shop Area, Old Building, nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972	189,500	(-) 586,300
Base for 1972		3,576,800

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5341-5344: New wage rates, effective November 1, 1970, under the Coordinated Federal Wage System, affecting 298 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1971, and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1972 — Additional funds required.....$ 53,700

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 5,000

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5337 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act)..... 5,000

Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 90-206, "Federal Salary Act of 1967"..... 30,500

The cost of pay increases, effective January 1970, authorized and required to be paid under the provisions of Section 212 of Public Law 90-206, total, on a full-year basis, $36,200. These increases were effected on a retroactive basis in conformity with Executive Order 11524 issued April 15, 1970, with the result that no funds to cover the cost of the same were included in the annual appropriation act which passed the House April 13, 1970. Part of the cost in 1971 is being absorbed through savings and part through a supplemental appropriation request. In order to meet the cost of these increases in the fiscal year 1972, an additional amount of $30,500 is required.

Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 91-656 "Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970" approved January 8, 1971.....$ 28,000

These increases, effective January 10, 1971, necessitate supplemental appropriation requests for fiscal year 1971 to cover a 6-months cost in 1971 and require an additional amount of $28,000 for fiscal year 1972 to cover an additional 6-months cost in 1972.

Overtime and Holiday Pay increased from $295,200 to $309,500, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 14,300

Contribution to retirement fund (under "Personnel Benefits") increased from $179,100 to $186,700, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, covering Government contribution to this fund resulting from increased base pay rates..... 7,600

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from $24,400 to $48,800..... 24,400

This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8906. Under the provisions of Public Law 91-418, approved September 25, 1970, the amount required to be paid by the Government was increased from 24% to 40% (a two-thirds increase), effective January 1, 1971. In order to meet the cost of this increase for an additional 6-months in the fiscal year 1972, an additional amount of $24,400 is required for 1972.

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS.....$168,500

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

General Annual Repairs increased from $26,000 to $27,000.....$ 1,000

For 1971 $26,000 was allowed. For 1972, $27,000 is requested, an increase of $1,000. This allotment provides for annual repairs to the roofs, skylights, revolving doors, vacuum cleaners, scrubbing machines, electrical spraying machines, hand trucks and other equipment; for general structural care of the two Senate Office Buildings; for repairs to restaurant equipment located in those buildings; and for maintenance and upkeep of the subway cars, tracks and electrical equipment of the subway system.

Maintenance costs and the cost of repair parts continue to rise each year; $30,000 having been expended for this allotment in fiscal year 1970. It is therefore requested that the annual allotment be increased by $1,000 for 1972.

Laundry increased from $17,000 to $20,000..... 3,000

This allotment provides for the laundering of hand towels, which constitutes the major laundering item; the laundering of drop cloths, mops, roller cloth towels, bath towels, bags, couch covers, pillow cases, sheets, and nurses' uniforms.

Each year, laundry costs continue to rise and the employment of additional personnel on Senate staffs add to the number of personnel to be provided for. Annual expenditures have increased from $17,553 in 1968 to $21,766 in 1970. We have had to draw on other allotments to cover these additional costs. In order to bring our appropriation request for this item more in line with current costs, it is necessary to request an increase of $3,000 in this allotment.

Maintenance, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Systems, increased from $10,700 to $11,400.....$ 700

For 1971, $10,700 was allowed for the regular annual allotment. For 1972, $11,400 is requested -- an increase of $700.

The regular annual allotment provides filters, oil, grease, cleaning equipment, tools, paint, refrigerant, waste, antifreeze liquid, repairs and minor improvements of the systems in the two Senate Office Buildings; also for cleaning and chemically treating kitchen ducts and hoods in Senate Restaurant facilities located in those buildings.

The $700 increase requested for 1972 would provide for an increase in the amount available for the purchase of air filter replacements -- additional replacement filters being required for fiscal year 1972 to provide for the Senate Recording Studios completed last year in the Old Senate subway tunnel.

Total Increases - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS.....$ 4,700

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEM

Replacements and improved facilities, Senate Restaurants.....$26,000

For 1971 the position of "Sanitarian" was allowed. The position was filled July 1, 1970, and since that time the Sanitarian, who is under the immediate supervision of Dr. Pearson, the Attending Physician, has worked closely with the managers of the House and Senate Restaurants, the Select Committee on the House Restaurant, and the Subcommittee on the Restaurant, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, in all areas of sanitation and environmental health.

Considerable progress has been made in these areas; however, progress can be continued only if certain existing problems can be eliminated. An amount of $26,000 is therefore requested for 1972 for the purchase of equipment and supplies considered to be of the highest priority by the Sanitarian for the continued improvement in the field of sanitation and environmental health in the operation of the restaurant facilities.

In this connection, an amount of $24,000 is included in the justifications under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation for restaurant facilities, House and Senate, in the Capitol Building, and $89,000 under the "House Office Buildings" appropriation for purchase of supplies and equipment for the restaurant facilities located in the House Office Buildings.

The breakdown of the estimate follows on the next page.

Item	Purpose	Number of Units Required	Estimated Unit Cost	Total
Enclosed Stainless Steel Truck with Shelves	To transport food through corridors from preparation site to using activity.	6	$ 500	$ 3,000
Enclosed Stainless Steel Truck	To provide enclosed trucks for bussing service in cafeterias.	4	300	1,200
Stainless Steel Refrigerator Shelving	To eliminate insanitary wooden shelves and to provide adequate storage.	5	300	1,500
Steel Shelving for Storeroom	To eliminate wooden shelves from existing storerooms.	2 sets	300	600
Stainless Steel Tables 3, 6, & 10-foot surfaces	To replace wooden tables in food preparation area.	4	250	1,000
Stainless Steel Lowerators for 4, 6, & 10-inch plates	To provide adequate and sanitary storage, transportation and dispensing of chinaware.	6	300	1,800
Ice Making Machine and Dispenser	To provide automatic dispensing of ice on express cafeteria lines.	2	750	1,500
Trash Compactor	To improve garbage, trash, refuse disposal at collecting sites.	1	4,000	4,000
Renovation of Refrigerator in New Senate Office Building	To improve sanitary conditions by installing stainless steel ceiling, fluorescent lighting, outside temperature control units.	...	...	$11,200
Air Curtains	To provide flying vector control at New Senate Office Building backdock entrance.	1	200	200
			TOTAL ESTIMATE.....	$26,000

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEM.....$26,000

TOTAL ADDITIONS.....(+) $ 199,200

Total Estimate for 1972.....$3,776,000

Objectives

This appropriation provides for the structural, mechanical and domestic care of the two Senate Office Buildings, the operation of the mechanical equipment, and maintenance of the subway transportation system. The old building contains approximately 425 office and committee rooms, together with storage rooms, shops, electrical transformer station, and subway, and is 62 years old, having been occupied March 5, 1909. The new building contains approximately 500 office and committee rooms, together with storage rooms, shops, cafeteria, auditorium and telephone exchange, and was accepted for beneficial occupancy October 15, 1958.

A regular force of 385 employees, the same number as allowed for 1971, is required for 1972 for the care of these two buildings and their mechanical equipment, which includes such items as the extensive air-conditioning and refrigeration systems; 27 high-speed elevators, and 1 dumbwaiter; 2 escalators and 1 hydraulic elevator; electric fixtures and wiring;

legislative bell and buzzer systems; plumbing and piping; and subway systems.

The force required, covering 3 shifts daily, is made up, for 1972, of 48 mechanics in the general shops; 30 engineers in the heating, ventilating and air-conditioning departments; 48 operators for the elevators; 3 mechanics and 9 subway car operators; 95 general laborers, 1 matron, 8 rest-room attendants, 106 charwomen, and 6 charforce inspectors; 1 Superintendent and 23 clerical and other assistants; 2 nurses and 5 aides.

The Architect performs his duties in connection with the Old Building under authority of the Act of June 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 343), and in connection with the New Building under authority of the Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029).

ITEMS UNDER WHICH NO CHANGES OCCUR

Elevator Repairs and Improvements	$ 5,500
Furniture Repairs	10,000
Annual Painting	50,000
Ice	1,000
Insect and Pest Control	6,300
Supplies and Materials	75,000
Annual Rugs and Floor Coverings	35,000
Annual Tools, Machinery and Miscellaneous	5,000
Annual Furniture and Furnishings	5,000
Revolving Arm Chairs for Offices	3,650
Typists Chairs for Offices	1,350
New Typewriter Desks and Flat-Top Desks	35,000
File Cabinets	5,000

EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING SITE

SUMMARY STATEMENT -- REVISED TO REFLECT REVISIONS THROUGH JUNE 9, 1971

Fiscal Year 1972

Appropriation requested in original printed Budget and Justification Book	$ None
Appropriation requested - Budget Amendment, June 9, 1971	31,500
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972	$ 31,500

Fiscal Year 1971

Appropriated - regular annual act (acquisition of Plaza Hotel properties, demolition, and other related costs)	$ 510,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (as of June 1971)	(-) 510,000
NET DECREASE REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 (as revised)	(-)$ 478,500

TOTAL INCLUDED IN 1972 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE..... $ None

(Item not submitted to House Committee)

TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED OF THE SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1972..... $ 31,500

EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING SITE.....$ 31,500

BUDGET AMENDMENT, JUNE 9, 1971

For an additional amount for "Extension of Additional Senate Office Building Site", $31,500, to be expended for the purposes authorized under this heading in the Act of August 18, 1970, Public Law 91-382 (84 Stat. 819).

Explanation of Item

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1971, approved August 18, 1970, Public Law 91-382, provided an appropriation of $510,000 under this appropriation heading and made the same available for the following purposes authorized in that Act:

Acquisition of Lots 845 and 832 in Square 724 (Plaza Hotel properties)
Demolition of structures, when ordered by the Senate Office Building Commission
Leasing of buildings, if desired, pending demolition
Use of any or all of the buildings and grounds for Government purposes, if desired, pending demolition, and any necessary expenses in connection therewith.

Under this appropriation, all properties authorized to be acquired have been acquired and the government now has possession of the same. Possession was taken November 17, 1970. The property acquired includes 6 structures, as follows: 1 seven-story and basement brick building, 1 three-story and basement brick building, and 1 one-story and basement brick structure facing First Street, N.E.; 1 three-story and basement brick building and 1 four-story and basement brick building, including a three-story rear portion, facing D Street N.E.; and 1 one-story brick and cinder block connecting structure between the structures facing C and D Streets.

At the direction of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, a separate estimate under the "Senate Office Buildings" appropriation item, justified separately as a Budget amendment to that appropriation item, has been submitted for expenses necessary for the Capitol Police and Senate personnel to occupy two of these structures, on a temporary basis.

The structures proposed to be occupied are the 7-story and basement building and the adjoining 3-story and basement building facing First Street. All of the other structures are proposed to be demolished and the site on which they stand is proposed to be graded and paved for temporary use as a parking lot for the Capitol Police and Senate personnel.

Expenditures Proposed Under $31,500 Appropriation Requested

Under the amount of $31,500 requested under the "Extension of Additional Senate Office Building Site" appropriation heading, the following expenditures are proposed to be made:

Demolishing 4 of the structures on Lot 845 in Square 724 acquired under authority of Public Law 91-382.....	$ 25,000
Grading and paving the site (from which the 4 structures are to be removed) for use as a temporary parking lot for the Capitol Police and Senate personnel.....	6,500
Total.....	$ 31,500

ITEMS REQUESTED

Senator HOLLINGS. Can you briefly outline the items for which these funds are requested?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

There are three basic supplemental items, Mr. Chairman. One of them is the amount requested of $292,900 in order to take care of the expanded requirements of the two office buildings and the temporary occupancy of the two buildings located at 127 and 129 C Street.

Then there is another item of $224,200 which has to do with the refurbishing and minor alterations to the Plaza Hotel buildings to be used for Senate employees and the Capitol Police, and includes the cost of maintenance personnel.

The third item of $399,500 involves the transfer of Senate restaurant management personnel and other miscellaneous related items to the Senate Office Buildings.

Those are the three basic new items that are included here.

The first item of $292,900 consists largely of some new positions.

If you would like to have me describe those in detail, we will be glad to.

ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL REQUIRED

Senator HOLLINGS. You say annex at 127 C, and 129 C. Is that the Hill Apartments?

Mr. WHITE. The Capitol Hill Apartments at 127 C Street are now ours, as well as an adjoining three-story house at 129 C Street. Both are now occupied by the Senate, as you know.

This is a request for additional personnel to take care of cleaning and maintenance of those buildings, among other things.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that the yellow one that Senator Cotton, Senator Brooke, and Senator Jordan used to be in at one time?

Mr. SCOTT. No, sir; that is across the street.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, we have recently installed a covered walkway between the new Senate Office Building and the apartment building at 127 C Street, so that pedestrian traffic can now pass between the two buildings.

Senator HOLLINGS. The committee would like you to elaborate.

REQUIREMENT FOR NEW POSITIONS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Caraway can elaborate first on some 28 new positions and the need for them.

Mr. CARAWAY. The first one, Mr. Chairman, is two upholsterer helpers. We have quite a backlog on furniture repairs. We have been in the new building for about 12 years; a lot of furniture has to be repaired. We are asking for two helpers which we will keep on and let them do some of the odd jobs while the upholsterers can do the main upholstery work. We will keep them on 3 or 4 years and make upholsterers out of them.

As you know, it is very hard to get qualified upholsterers when you want them.

Next is a cabinetmaker and a cabinetmaker helper. This is another place where we are running way behind on building shelves, book cases, partitions and everything in the two office buildings and now we have these other smaller buildings where we are doing a lot of work. We have about four months backlog in this shop.

The next are an electrician and electrician helper. We have these committee meetings in many rooms; that takes a man for all day. You have to check the lights on a daily basis in each of the committee rooms.

This is another item where we are running behind on help. We have not been putting new electricians on for quite some time.

The next is a sheet metal worker. We only have two of these men at present. They do all the work on the remodeling of various facilities. We have a lot of duct work in the old building where we are replacing all the bad duct zones. We are doing all that work with our own force.

We next ask for two more painters. We have a temporary painter on there now who is very, very good with a spray machine; we have and we can do a lot of work with that. With two additional men, we might be able to keep up on a regular basis with a lot of the painting, except when we have rush jobs, we will still have to hire outside painters, but the price is going up every day on that kind of labor.

We are asking for a plumber helper. I have detailed him in there now. We transferred him from the labor room to do some work. He is working on remodeling the old restaurant and doing a good job. We would like to keep him in the plumbing shop on a permanent basis.

Five-day laborers: From the other buildings, we have quite a ways to go to the Plaza Hotel and these annexes that we have now. The work has increased there from our office, running errands, moving furniture etc. and everything else during the day.

REMODELING COFFEE SHOP, OLD SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

Senator HOLLINGS. When you talk about the plumbing and the old restaurant, you are talking about the Old Senate Office Building, that little eating place?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. How long have you been about that job?

Mr. CARAWAY. Well, the plans are not yet complete. I think we are waiting on the final plans.

Senator HOLLINGS. Who is to give you those plans?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We are preparing them in our own office.

Senator HOLLINGS. The whole idea is that you are going to gut it, paint it and put in machines.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It will be a combination, a cafeteria type restaurant with a seating area. There will be one room at one end which will have vending machines.

Senator HOLLINGS. You will have a cafeteria and counter?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. And tables for what capacity?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It will seat over 100. I have forgotten the exact figure.

Senator HOLLINGS. How long have you been drawing those plans?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We started on them before the bomb explosion came along. We had to take the personnel off of that project in order to take care of the drawings and details for the bombed area. Now that we have completed the details for that work, we can resume the work on the drawings for the cafeteria and we expect to have them done by the middle of July.

Senator HOLLINGS. Then when will the restaurant be completed?

Mr. CARAWAY. We were asked the other day if we could get it ready by the first of January. I told them we would try as soon as we get the plans and get all the equipment in. I think we can do our part of it. We are doing all the work with some of our own men. Some of it may have to be contracted out.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We will contract the kitchen equipment and possibly a few other trades that Mr. Caraway's force cannot handle. With those exceptions, it is an entirely in-house operation.

Mr. HOLLINGS. The first of January seems to be unusually long for the plans and everything else.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The plumbing in that area has started to fail. The concrete floor slab will have to be dug up and new plumbing installed. There is a lot of mechanical work involved in the kitchen installation.

Mr. CARAWAY. All the pipes have to be replaced in the floor. They are 61 or 62 years old. We will have to dig up almost the complete floor in the kitchen area.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you going to start down there with jackhammers on the concrete? When is that going to occur?

Mr. CARAWAY. We will be doing that at night.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are going to do that at night?

Mr. CARAWAY. Oh, yes. They will not let us do it in the day time.

NEW POSITIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. You may proceed.

Mr. CARAWAY. One char inspector. I think I have six now. We will put one char inspector over there. We will have a charwoman for each floor.

Five night laborers will be helping over there and also helping on cleaning the committee rooms at night. When they have these receptions, parties and everything during the day, it takes quite a bit of time to get those rooms ready for the next morning. We have to keep the corridors clean. We have had a complaint from the Democratic Policy Committee on the looks of some of our corridors. We take a lot of blame for that but I think a lot of Senate offices, themselves, put dirty dishes and trays out in the corridor and we hear about them the next day. We are going to try to keep the corridors a bit neater.

The service officer is in my office. We are using him to make trips around the building during the day, checking all the corridors and making sure the dirty dishes and other trays get picked up, checking the elevator operators, and then he will help out in the office when he is not circulating around the building.

Senator HOLLINGS. Then you have the furniture and furnishings.

FURNITURE

Mr. CARAWAY. The list of furniture here is to take care of the rooms we are emptying and moving the occupants over into the annex. We have a new committee, the Veterans Affairs Committee. We had to

scrape up new furniture for them. Right now, we don't have a desk or chair we can send out, a new desk and chair. The Senate is adding so many new employees we can hardly keep up on furniture.

Senator HOLLINGS. They are adding new employees that fast? You say they are adding some new employees; you can't keep up with them?

Mr. CARAWAY. You are getting all these interns in the next couple of weeks. I don't know what we will do with them insofar as desks and chairs are concerned.

Mr. Stevenson, one of my assistants, advised me the other day he didn't have a decent reception chair. We don't have a chair we can send out for a man to use.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have them on order now?

Mr. CARAWAY. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have to wait for approval?

Mr. CARAWAY. We have to wait for approval. It takes 90 days after the money is approved to get most of this furniture. We buy through GSA. They have up to 90 days to deliver.

TIME REQUIRED FOR AUTHORIZATIONS AND APPROPRIATIONS OF PROJECT

Senator HOLLINGS. It is a good thing the Pentagon doesn't come to investigate us.

I say, let us start it. We can complete and deliver it and occupy it in 90 days.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. You can do so in private work. You can build a building in two years. For the Government, it takes 5 years.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. You have a period of waiting for authorization and appropriations. That takes at least a year.

Take the Library of Congress project, for instance. I started working on that project in 1959. We only received the authorization and appropriations for working drawings 2 years ago, based on preliminary drawings completed in 1967. In private industry, we would get that kind of authority within 30 days of completion of preliminary drawings.

The plans, particularly if done in-house, due to a very small drafting force, require more time. When emergency projects come along and you have to borrow draftsmen from other projects to staff such projects. Therefore, projects such as the cafeteria take time.

Mr. CARAWAY. We are limited, under the competitive bid statute, to $2,500 on any one item for a fiscal year. You can't buy very much with $2,500. That won't buy more than 12 desks at $195 apiece.

If we had permission to go out and buy on the open market, you could get such items a lot faster.

EQUIPMENT REQUIRED

This last item is a piece of equiment for our sheet metal shop to replace equipment which has been condemned. It was 20 years old when we got it from the Capitol, I believe, and we have had it for 20 years. It is a hand-and-foot operating machine. We do a great deal of sheet metal work in the building.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good.

Thank you, Mr. Caraway.

PLAZA HOTEL

How about the Plaza Hotel? Who is familiar with that?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, the Plaza Hotel is owned by the Government, as I believe you may know. We have been searching for a place to house the expanded police force. They are overcrowded in their present quarters. There has now been an authorization, as I understand it to hire more police so that we just plain need some room for them. We have looked at several places. This seems to be the most expedient location since we own the building; it is now unoccupied; it needs some refurbishing in order to put it in a condition to permit it to be occupied. Chairman Jordan has reviewed these matters and directed me to request these funds.

In addition, space is urgently required for Senate robotype machines in a central location. Mr. Dunphy has looked over the hotel and concurs in its use for robotypers.

We are asking for only $75,500 for remodeling and repair work.

On page 2 of the justification, you will note that the personnel are for operating, cleaning, and maintaining the areas. This cost comes to $98,500, which provides for 14 employees. Furniture and furnishings amount to $50,200. The actual cost of alteration of the building is a minimal amount. There are a few partitions required in order to close some stairways for fire safety, some partitions around the elevator, and so forth.

Very little is being proposed of a construction nature to place the building in a usable condition. If you would like to see a picture of the hotel, just for your recollection, I have it here [illustrating].

We are also asking, in connection with the hotel, but in another budget item, for funds for the demolition of two of the old wooden sections of the building which are unusable, I understand they are termite-ridden and we want to tear those parts down, as well as two of the other buildings, formerly a part of the Plaza Hotel complex.

PROPERTIES OWNED IN SQUARE 724

Senator HOLLINGS. Do we own that block?

Mr. HENLOCK. We own the six buildings that formerly constituted the Plaza Hotel, and a large part of the remainder of the block.

We do not own the Carroll Arms Hotel, two large apartment houses and two residential houses on C Street; also two small apartment houses on Second Street at the corner of D Street.

Senator HOLLINGS. We do not own those?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir. There is a large area owned by the Government that was acquired by the General Services Administration in 1960 and is now leased by them to the Immigration Bureau. Next to that, there is a large parking lot that is privately owned.

Mr. WHITE. The government now owns approximately 65 percent of the entire square.

PROPOSED GARAGE FACILITIES

Senator HOLLINGS. I have heard talk about a parking garage there. Do you have any plans for a parking garage?

Mr. WHITE. We have some sketches that we made as a result of the request by the Senate Public Works Committee for an investigation of

the feasibility and cost of construction of a garage on square 724 about which we have been talking.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have sketched out a proposal for a garage on that square?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; we have.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the status of that?

Mr. WHITE. We haven't given any directive to proceed further since the hearing that we had before the Senate Public Works Committee.

Senator HOLLINGS. When was that?

Mr. WHITE. During April 1971.

Senator HOLLINGS. Would a parking garage be feasible?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; it certainly would. It would not only be feasible, but from the standpoint of the need which was indicated to us, it is almost a necessity if you want to have safe parking for people working in the area.

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the refurbishing of the Plaza Hotel? Does that fit into the plan for a parking garage or if you went ahead and build a parking garage in the block you would not be refurbishing the Plaza Hotel?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct.

On the other hand, because of the need to prepare final drawings in the event an authorization and an appropriation are given to proceed with the garage, it would be a minimum of a year thereafter before we would begin this construction. An additional time delay would occur, of course, because there would be the requirement of acquiring the other properties.

As you know the "Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970", which was passed on January 2 of this year now requires payment to property owners for moving and other expenses not formerly required with respect to our property acquisition.

As a result, a more extensive problem exists now in the acquisition of property by the Government than ever existed before. It is going to take some time to work out these new requirements. We thought, therefore, that in the event that the garage project should proceed, there would be a year or two in the interim in which the Plaza Hotel buildings could be occupied, and that the two hotel buildings proposed to be occupied could be the last ones razed or demolished in such event.

So, we felt it would be worth this investment of $75,000 for alterations to the Plaza Hotel building which would be used over a one- or 2-year period.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is the question. It is worth it, then, to go ahead, regardless, if they did determine on a parking garage on that particular block there would be a practical expenditure of $75,000 for 2 or 3 years.

How many years to get a garage?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It will take at least 3 years. When we had planned the two underground garages on the two sites south of the Rayburn and Longworth Buildings, we gave the contractor 18 months to build them. It actually took over 2 years, closer to 3 years.

PLAT SHOWING OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTIES

Mr. HENLOCK. Here is a plat showing, in color, the various properties, ownership, and other details [illustrating], in square 724.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the area shown in green?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is the building that the Immigration Bureau occupies. That is Government owned. Ordinarily, under legislation we will provide for transfer of such property to the Architect without reimbursement.

(The plat was submitted and inserted in the subcommittee files.)

LONG-TERM USE

Mr. CARAWAY. I would like to say on the work in the Plaza Hotel we will be making it usable for a couple of years. If we are going to keep it in use for a longer period, it would then have to have a new furnace and a new roof.

Senator HOLLINGS. In dollars and cents, how much are you talking about?

Mr. CARAWAY. For a new furnace they want $8,000.

The slag roof is leaking now. We are going to patch that up and try to make it last for a year or two.

Senator HOLLINGS. The building is all right to put the police force in there for a couple of years?

Mr. CARAWAY. Yes. It is safe.

FEMALE ATTENDANTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Under date of February 23, the subcommittee received a letter from Mr. White requesting adjustment in the salaries of eight attendants in order to correct an oversight in the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970, Public Law 91–656 and requested increase be made effective retroactive to January 10, 1971.

Will you please explain that request?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

This is primarily a change in language. There is no additional money involved here.

Senator HOLLINGS. No additional funds?

Mr. WHITE. There will be a slight increase in their salary but we are absorbing that in terms of the basic budget. As you indicated, it corrects an oversight in the last pay bill for this category of workers.

DRAFTING FORCE

Senator HOLLINGS. How many employees do you have making drawings?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I have four draftsmen.

Senator HOLLINGS. When an explosion or emergency occurs, you have to take all four off?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We had to take two off for this work.

Mr. WHITE. That is one of the reasons we have asked for another employee.

SENATE GARAGE

Senator HOLLINGS. For the Senate garage, you are requesting an increase of $1,500 for fiscal 1972 or a total appropriation of $83,600.

Is that still accurate or do we have a blue sheet amendment on it?

Mr. WHITE. That is still the same.

Senator HOLLINGS. This increase represents strictly mandatory pay costs. The total appropriation is to provide for the care and maintenance of the Senate garage; is that correct?

Mr. WHITE. That is right.

Senator HOLLINGS. What account provides for the care and maintenance including personnel at the garage in the new Senate Office Building?

Mr. ROOF. The Senate Office Buildings appropriation, Senator.

Senator HOLLINGS. The committee would like to have a listing of all parking spaces, garage and outside parking, on Capitol Hill.

Mr. ROOF. We have it.

(The listing follows:)

PARKING FACILITIES, CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

April, 1971

HOUSE SIDE

	Spaces		
Assigned by the Select Committee on Parking:			
Garage Spaces:			
Rayburn Building Garage	1,663		
Cannon Building Garage	301		
Underground Garages in two Squares south of Longworth and Rayburn Buildings	1,267		
Total garage spaces			3,231
Surface spaces on Plaza, streets, and lots:			
Capitol Plaza curb	42		
Capitol Plaza center	112		
Southeast triangle	32		
Congressional Drive	52		
Southwest Drive	108		
Southeast Drive	30		
East Capitol Street (for Press)	36	412	
Parking Lot No. 1 by Congressional Hotel	101		
Parking Lot No. 4, triangle south of Rayburn Building	121		
Parking Lot No. 5 (Square 639)	165	387	
Total House spaces on Plaza, streets and lots			799
Visitors parking lot by Congressional Hotel			85
Total spaces - House Side			4,115

SENATE SIDE

	Spaces	
Assigned by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration:		
New Senate Office Building garage	160	
Senate Garage (formerly Legislative Garage) under fountain west of Old Senate Office Building	182	
Total garage spaces		342
Surface spaces on streets or parking lots, assigned by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate:		

Capitol Area (reserved spaces):		
Capitol Plaza	173	
Maryland Avenue Drive	49	
Northeast Drive	59	
Northwest Drive	92	
East Capitol Street (for Press)	36	409
Street Parking (reserved spaces):		
C Street, N.E.	42	
California Street, N.E.	62	
Constitution Avenue	53	
D Street, N.E.	50	
E Street, N.E.	15	
Delaware Avenue, N.E.	87	
First Street, N.E.	40	
Louisiana Avenue, N.W.	85*	
New Jersey Avenue, N.W.	32	466
Parking lots (reserved spaces):		
Lot A, Square 724	98	
Lot B, lower level, Square 724	26	
Lot B, upper level, Square 724	25	
Lot C, Square 724	46	
Lot D, Square 724	39	
Constitution Ave. Lot, Square 725	99	
Second Street, N.E. Lot, Square 725	135	468
Parking Lot:		
First and D Street, N.E. Square 723 (used for Senate employees on first-come, first-served basis)		405
Total Senate Spaces on streets and lots		1,748
Total spaces - SENATE SIDE		2,090

* Varies because of subway construction.

SUMMARY

		Spaces
Total spaces available	HOUSE SIDE	4,115
	SENATE SIDE	2,090
GRAND TOTAL - HOUSE AND SENATE SIDES		6,205

SENATE GARAGE

Senator HOLLINGS. Pages 62 and 63 of the justifications will be placed in the record.

(The pages follow:)

SENATE GARAGE

1971 appropriation in annual act.....$80,000

Wage Board Pay Supplemental..... 2,100

Total appropriations - 1971..... 82,100

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5341-5344: New wage rates, effective November 1, 1970, under the Coordinated Federal Wage System, affecting 7 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1971, and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1972 -- Additional funds required.....$ 450

Overtime and Holiday Pay increased from $15,750 to $16,300 resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 550

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from $800 to $1,300..... 500

This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8906. Under the provisions of Public Law 91-418, approved September 25, 1970, the amount required to be paid by the government was increased from 24% to 40% (a two-thirds increase), effective January 1, 1971. In order to meet the cost of this increase for an additional 6 months in the fiscal year 1972, an additional amount of $500 is required for 1972.

Total Increases - MANDATORY ITEMS.....(+) 1,500

Total Estimate for 1972..... $83,600

Objectives

This appropriation provides for the care and maintenance of the Senate Garage, originally known as the Legislative Garage, which has a floor area of 71,000 square feet and contains 187 parking stalls, reserved for Senators and their staffs and for government-owned trucks and cars for official use of the Legislative Branch. The remaining space is reserved for the grounds' maintenance equipment. No private vehicles are serviced by this garage. The Architect performs his duties under authority of the Act of June 30, 1932 (47 Stat. 391), as amended by the Act of August 20, 1964 (78 Stat. 345).

The garage has been in operation since 1932; and since July 1, 1965, under the provisions of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1965, approved August 20, 1964, it has been operated as the "Senate Garage", under the jurisdiction and control of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to regulations respecting the use thereof promulgated by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. Prior to July 1, 1965, the operation of the garage was governed by regulations promulgated by the Vice President and the Speaker of the House.

A force of 7 employees, the same as allowed for 1971, spread over three 8-hour shifts, is provided under the Architect for the care and operation of this garage. The garage is kept open 24 hours each day, necessitating three 8-hour shifts.

The appropriation further provides for repairs and maintenance of the structure and its mechanical equipment.

No gasoline is purchased under the garage appropriation.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Senator HOLLINGS. The next item is the Capitol Power Plant.

We will insert pages 80 to 94 of the justifications in the record at this point, together with the revised summary statement covering this appropriation.

(The pages follow:)

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

SUMMARY STATEMENT -- REVISED TO REFLECT REVISIONS THROUGH JUNE 9, 1971

Fiscal Year 1972

Appropriation requested in original printed Budget	$4,445,500	
Additional amount requested -- Budget Amendment (H. Doc. 92-93)	3,500	
Total requested and shown in Justification Book	4,449,000	
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972		$4,449,000

Fiscal Year 1971

Appropriated - regular annual act	$3,915,300	
Appropriated - 2nd Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971 (additional funds for purchase of electrical energy due to a 13% rate increase)	300,000	
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (as of June 1971)		(-) 4,215,300
NET INCREASE REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 (as revised)		(+)$ 233,700

TOTAL INCLUDED IN 1972 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE	$4,449,000
Items asked to be added by Senate Committee to Bill as passed by the House	None
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED OF THE SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1972	$4,449,000

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

1971 appropriation in annual act.....$3,915,300

Pay Supplemental: Wage-Board..... 28,000

Total appropriations - 1971..... 3,943,300

Deductions

Modification and repairs to steam distribution system; second year allotment under 3-year program, allowed for 1971, for repairs to cross connections and replacement of shutoff valves in steam mains that have been in service, varying from 15 to 30 years.....$ 90,000

Comprehensive study of Capitol Power Plant: To enable the Architect of the Capitol to procure necessary professional services to make a comprehensive engineering study of the Capitol Power Plant, encompassing expansion of such Plant to provide services to the James Madison Memorial Library of Congress Building and any changes that should be made in the interest of air, water, and noise pollution which might be caused by the Plant..... 150,000

Relocation and replacement of steam distribution mains and pressure reducing valve stations and other work within the Plant..... 90,000

Repairs to two radial brick chimneys at the Capitol Power Plant..... 30,000

Installation of additional protective relays for refrigeration equipment..... 5,000 (-) 365,000

Base for 1972..... 3,578,300

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5341-5344: New wage rates, effective Novmeber 1, 1970, under the Coordinated Federal Wage System, affecting 87 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1971, and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1972 -- Additional funds required.....$54,500

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 4,150

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5337 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act)..... 850

Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 90-206, "Federal Salary Act of 1967"..... 3,000

The cost of pay increases, effective January 1970, authorized and required to be paid under the provisions of Section 212 of Public Law 90-206, total, on a full-year basis, $3,000. These increases were effected on a retroactive basis in conformity with Executive Order 11524 issued April 15, 1970, with the result that no funds to cover the cost of the same were included in the annual appropriation act which passed the House April 13, 1970. The cost in 1971 is being absorbed

Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 91-656, "Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970" approved January 8, 1971.....$ 1,600

These increases, effective January 10, 1971, require an additional amount of $1,600 for fiscal year 1972 to cover a full-year's cost in 1972.

Overtime and Holiday Pay increased from $65,200 to $65,450, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 250

Contribution to retirement fund (under "Personnel Benefits") increased from $66,470 to $70,320, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, covering Government contribution to this fund resulting from increased base pay rates..... 3,850

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from $6,200 to $12,700..... 6,500

This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8906. Under the provisions of Public Law 91-418, approved September 25, 1970, the amount required to be paid by the Government was increased from 24% to 40% (a two-thirds increase), effective January 1, 1971. In order to meet the cost of this increase for an additional 6 months in the fiscal year 1972, an additional amount of $6,500 is required for 1972.

Total Increases - MANDATORY ITEMS.....$74,700

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Purchase of electrical energy - increased from $1,752,000 to $2,052,000.....$ 300,000

The 1971 estimate was based on the purchase of 152,000,000 kilowatt hours at one and fifteen-hundredth cents per kilowatt hour.

The 1972 estimate is based on the purchase of 152,000,000 kilowatt hours at the cost of one and thirty-five hundredth cents per kilowatt hour.

The last increase in rates for electrical energy, supplied by the Potomac Electric Power Company for the Washington Metropolitan area, was approved by the Public Utilities Commission, July 5, 1970. The rate then fixed amounted to an average of one and thirty-five hundredth cents per kilowatt hour for energy furnished the buildings under the Architect of the Capitol.

Comparative Kilowatt Hour Consumption and Costs, Fiscal Years 1965 to 1972

Fiscal Year	Kilowatt Hour Consumption	Expenditure for Electrical Energy
1965	93,867,907 KW hrs.	$ 1,052,573
1966	112,801,545 KW hrs.	1,244,868
1967	119,562,905 KW hrs.	1,332,771
1968	128,679,892 KW hrs.	1,415,775
1969	135,161,243 KW hrs.	1,487,713
1970	143,500,000 KW hrs.	1,615,630
1971	152,000,000 KW hrs.	1,752,000 (Est.)
1972	152,000,000 KW hrs.	2,052,000 (Est.)

Buildings Supplied with Electrical Energy

Since 1951, all electrical energy required for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Library of Congress Buildings, Senate Garage, Capitol Power Plant, U. S. Supreme Court Building, and Capitol Grounds street, park and flood-lighting systems has been purchased from the Potomac Electric Power Company and paid from annual appropriations for the Capitol Power Plant, at rates negotiated by the General Services Administration for use throughout the Washington Metropolitan area by Government agencies.

Fuel - increased from $624,000 to $920,000.....$ 296,000

Coal and fuel oil are procured under this allotment. The 1972 estimate provides for procurement of the same quantity of coal as allowed for 1971 (33,000 tons), and the same quantity of fuel oil as allowed for 1971 (2,600,000 gallons). The increase of $296,000 results from increase in rate per ton for coal and rate per gallon for fuel oil, explained as follows:

Coal

The 1971 appropriation was allowed on the basis of 33,000 tons at $13.00 per ton -- a total of $429,000. The 1972 estimate is based on 33,000 tons at $20.00 per ton -- a total of $660,000, or an increase of $231,000 over the amount allowed for 1971.

Coal for the Capitol Power Plant is purchased through the Federal Bureau of Supply, General Services Administration, under authority of Public Law 152, 81st Congress, as amended. Bids for fuel are received in April or May each year by that Bureau and the fuel is contracted for with a provision in the contract allowing for changes in wage and freight rates.

About half of the coal now being used at the Plant comes from Coal Mountain No. 12 and the other half from the Cedar Grove and Chilton mines, both of the Island Creek Sales Company, and is shipped from Coal Mountain and Monclo, West Virginia. It is a nut and slack coal.

At present, 50 percent of the total steam output is produced by coal-fired equipment.

The contract, now in effect, provides for a cost of $18.00 per ton, as compared to $13.00 the year before. The 1972

estimate, based on a recent forecast, indicates that coal cost will run $20.00 per ton for fiscal year 1972.

Fuel Oil

The 1971 appropriation was allowed on the basis of 2,600,000 gallons at seven and one-half cents per gallon -- a total of $195,000. The 1972 estimate is based on 2,600,000 gallons at ten cents per gallon -- a total of $260,000, or an increase of $65,000 over the amount allowed for 1971. The fuel oil for the plant is also purchased through supply schedules of the Fuel Branch, General Services Administration. With current additive demand for 1% sulphur fuel oil throughout the nation due to the emphasis on reduction of air pollution, the cost of No. 6 fuel oil is expected to increase to 10 cents per gallon for the coming fiscal year.

At present, 50 percent of the total steam output is produced by oil-burning steam generators.

Miscellaneous Annual Supplies - increased from $38,000 to $48,000.....$ 10,000

No increase in this allotment has been granted since 1965. An amount of $47,413 was expended for this item for fiscal year 1970 and the amount requested for 1972 would bring this allotment more in line with actual expenditures.

The increase of $10,000 requested for 1972 is due to the gradual increase in costs of electrical supplies, cleaning supplies, tools and chemical supplies since the last increase was granted in 1965.

Also contributing to increased costs under this allotment is the operating costs of the new water treatment system due to the introduction of new, and larger quantities of old chemicals or reagents not required in the former equipment.

For example, twice the amount of impurities are removed from the boiler water by the new equipment; which operation requires double the amount of salt. In addition, a new requirement has been introduced for liquid caustic soda to further purify the water. These chemicals were not required before the new water treatment system was activated.

It is estimated that $5,000 of the $10,000 additional amount requested for 1972 is due to the increased operating costs of the new water treatment system.

Total Increases - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS.....$606,000

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Modifications and repairs to steam distribution system.....$ 90,000

For 1970, $75,000 was allowed, as an initial allotment under a 3-year program, for replacement of shut-off valves and repairs to cross connections in the steam distribution system. As noted in prior years hearings, many of these items have been in service from 15 to 30 years and have reached the point where repairs and replacements can no longer be deferred without impairment to the services furnished by the Capitol Power Plant.

As the Committee was advised last year, the amount requested under each of the 3-year allotments is controlled by the amount of work that can be scheduled for performance without interruption to service, in specific critical areas.

The estimated cost of the work required to be performed in the fiscal year 1971 was requested and allowed in the amount of $90,000.

The third and final allotment to complete this work is requested for fiscal year 1972 in the amount of $90,000.

To reiterate the emphasis placed on this program in previous hearings, it is a need that should not be deferred in view of the fact that the service supplied by the Capitol Power Plant through these mains is indispensable for occupancy of the buildings which they serve.

For purposes of record, the following pertinent information with respect to the vital importance of these mains, furnished to the Committee last year, is repeated in this year's justifications.

The backbone of the Capitol Power Plant's underground steam distribution system is a dual pipeline about 1-1/2 miles long, starting at the Capitol Power Plant located at E Street and New Jersey Avenue S.E., and terminating at the Government Printing Office located at North Capitol and G Streets, N.W. This trunkline for the transportation of high pressure steam has several branch connections along its route to provide steam service to the Library Buildings, the Folger Library, the Supreme Court Building, the Senate Office Buildings, the City Post Office adjacent to the Union Station, and also the Government Printing Office. The pipe sizes in the trunkline vary from a maximum of 16 inches in diameter at the Capitol Power Plant to 14 inches in diameter at the Government Printing Office. These two parallel pipes are commonly called steam mains.

Normally only a single pipe is used to transport the steam from the Power Plant to the consumer buildings. The second pipe is a standby main, normally always available to provide continuous service in the event of a failure in the so-called hot pipe. In other words, one of the dual steam mains normally is "hot" and the other main normally is "cold".

This flexible design permits the tunnel maintenance crew to make repairs on the cold pipe with the hot pipe in service, and without interrupting the service to any building.

Since each building can be served with steam from either of the two steam mains, a so-called crossover station must be available at the entrance to each building to permit the expeditious transfer of the building service connection from

one main to the other main by the manipulation of several stop valves. Such valves must be capable of being closed tight to prevent backfeeding of steam from the hot main to the cold main. If these critical stop valves do not function properly and an attempt is made to repair the cold pipe, the safety of the personnel performing the work can be endangered by exposure to leaking high pressure steam and/or hot condensate. Therefore it follows that improper functioning of the stop valves in the crossover stations defeats the flexibility provided in the original design of the system.

Some of the existing stop valves in crossover stations have been in continuous service for over 30 years. As the result of constant exposure to heat, moisture, and the eroding effects of high velocity steam flow, the seats of the valves have deteriorated and they are no longer capable of providing tight shutoff. Consequently when repairs must be made by the tunnel crew, the work must be accomplished with extreme caution to avoid accidental exposure to the harmful effects of high pressure steam and hot condensate. Furthermore, the valve stem packings must be renewed occasionally under less than ideal conditions.

Although used valves can be repaired by adequately equipped machine shops, we have determined that the cost of such repairs is only slightly less than the cost of a new valve. Therefore it is our recommendation that all old valves be replaced with new products having a useful life of another 30 years.

Renew insulation on steam mains from Old Senate Office Building to Government Printing Office.....$ 30,000

A nonrecurring amount of $30,000 is requested for 1972 to renew the insulation on steam mains in the North Steam Tunnel.

The North Steam Tunnel extends from the center of the Old Senate Office Building at First Street, N.E., across the plaza to Massachusetts Avenue and First Street N.W. and then to the Washington City Post Office and the Government Printing Office. This tunnel is about 2500 feet long and carries two fourteen-inch diameter steam lines that operate under 150 psi steam pressure.

New piping and insulation were installed in the North Steam Tunnel in 1940. Over the past 30 years the canvas covering, designed to provide a hard protective covering over the soft magnesia insulation, has deteriorated and become loose in large sections. The deterioration has progressed to the point that large sections of the steam piping is exposed and subject to loss of heat and eventual rusting of the pipe lines.

The essentiality of a good tight insulation for the conduct of live steam is an elementary requirement for properly maintained steam distribution systems. Without such protection the efficiency of the steam production is considerably lessened and the increase in condensate formation inside the mains will further affect the life expectancy of the main pipe itself.

The large steam mains involved in the Capitol Power Plant distribution system carrying steam in the area of 350 degrees could subject the tunnel system atmosphere to a temperature of 150 degrees. Such conditions would preclude work in the pipe tunnels in addition to the adverse effect of condensation developing on the tunnel surfaces.

The required repairs if made in fiscal year 1972 will prevent further deterioration of the insulation now intact, and thus measurably prolong the life of the distribution piping system.

Under the amount of $30,000 it is proposed to replace the deteriorated insulation with new magnesia material, wired in place, and the application of new protective canvas covering. In addition, new removable metal covers will be fabricated with magnesia insulated linings to protect pipe flanges from exposure. These flange fittings are spaced at approximately 40 foot intervals.

The work involved under this allotment will be performed by contract on a competitive bid basis.

Repairs to insulation on chilled water distribution mains.....$ 20,000

The amount of $20,000 is requested for 1972 for repairs to deteriorated sections of insulation on the distribution mains conveying refrigerated chilled water through the Longworth and Cannon House Office Buildings to the Capitol Building and the Old Senate Office Building.

These 12 to 20-inch distribution mains were installed in 1937. At the time of installation the mains were covered with a 2" layer of natural cork as insulation for the 40 degree chilled water flowing through the lines. The insulating cork material was then further sealed with a protective coat of black bitumastic paint or buff-colored sealing paint depending on whether the location of their route through the building was in concealed areas or in open passageways.

Over the past 33 years the protective coat of paint has dried out and is now losing its sealing effectiveness allowing the cork to dry out and become very weak and crumbly. In a number of locations it is separating from the pipes due to the drying action, and has fallen out in some areas, exposing the bare pipe to condensation, which further weakens adjacent cork insulation, thereby contributing to eventual deterioration of the pipe lines.

There are approximately 20 locations in the Longworth, Cannon, Capitol and Old Senate Office Building route that are known to need repairs to the cork insulation. Most repairs are considered to be localized, although there is always the possibility that when work is started in one location, the insulation may break away from a long stretch of piping.

Insulation repairs of this nature can be made only when the Refrigeration Plant is shut down for the winter so the bare pipes will be dry when new insulation is applied.

The work contemplated will be performed under contract awarded to private insulating contractors after receipt of competitive bids.

Re-Wind 2 electric refrigeration machine motors.....$ 50,000

Funds are requested for 1972 to re-wind two of the eight large refrigeration motors in operation at the Capitol Power Plant.

The amount of $50,000 would provide the first-year allotment of a 4-year program for re-winding two motors each year, fiscal years 1972 through fiscal year 1975. Due to the constant operational demand on this equipment, it is necessary to phase the work over a period of time to minimize the outage of motor time.

Characteristically, electric motor windings are vulnerable to insulation failures due to age, heat, starting torque inertia strain and high voltage usage.

Normal useful life expectancy of large industrial-type motors operating under clean and properly maintained conditions, averages from 15 to 20 years. However, there are documented cases wherein motors, such as the type operating at the Capitol Power Plant, operating under optimum conditions, have developed insulation breakdown failures after only three years or less of operating time.

These 8 large industrial-type motors at the Capitol Power Plant operate under constant load at a relatively high voltage and must withstand high operating temperatures and they have a normal life expectancy of 15 years.

The two 2500-H.P. refrigeration motors, proposed for re-winding in 1972, were manufactured in 1955 and are in good condition, except for the motor windings, which require replacement.

For approximately one-third of the cost of a new motor, the proposed re-winding should normally add a full new life span of 15 years to these motors.

The insulation material to be used for the contemplated re-winding program is a new fiberglass-plastic material having a capability to withstand high operating temperatures to which this equipment is subjected.

Set forth on the following page is the proposed schedule for re-winding the 8 electric refrigeration machine motors in operation at the Capitol Power Plant under a four-year program.

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

SCHEDULE FOR RE-WINDING ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION MOTORS
CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Motor No.	H.P.	Year Manufactured	Date for Re-Wind	Winding Life-Years	Proposed for Rewinding
1	2500	1955	1970	15	1972 FY
1A	2500	1955	1970	15	1972 FY
2	2500	1956	1971	15	1973 FY
2A	2500	1956	1971	15	1973 FY
3	1250	1960	1973	13	1975 FY
3A	1250	1960	1973	13	1975 FY
4	2500	1960	1972	12	1974 FY
4A	2500	1960	1972	12	1974 FY

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS.....$190,000

TOTAL ADDITIONS.....(+)$ 870,700

Total Estimate for 1972.....$4,449,000

INCREASES REQUESTED FOR 1972

Senator HOLLINGS. A net adjusted increase of $233,700 is requested for the fiscal year 1972.

Will you please identify the new items for which you are requesting the funds?

Mr. WHITE. There are, of course, Mr. Chairman, the mandatory pay increase items which form a large portion of the total. In addition to that, there is the $300,000 amount which results from an adjustment made by the utility company. It is actually in a certain sense something over which we have no control.

There are increases allowed by the Public Utility Commission in order to enable the power company to meet its appropriate costs. This is a rate increase which is general and of which we must bear our share as a purchaser of power from the power company. It amounts to $300,000. However, this increase has recently been offset by an amount of $300,000 included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1971, for expenses in the fiscal year 1971, for electrical energy. It does not affect the 1972 total, only the net increase figure.

There is also an increase in fuel costs of $296,000—$231,000 increase for coal and $65,000 increase for fuel oil. The coal increase results from the fact that the coal prices which formerly were $13 a ton in 1971, are now $21 a ton for 1972. That is a substantial percentage increase in cost per ton.

Senator HOLLINGS. From what to what?

Mr. WHITE. From $13 to $21.

We showed $20 in our justifications but the fact is that it is now already $21.

To some degree, Mr. Chairman, that results from switching to a type of coal which will not yield as many pollutants as would an inferior type coal and it therefore costs a little more.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are we polluting?

Mr. WHITE. It is almost impossible to burn anything without polluting. We are burning coal and fuel oil.

Senator HOLLINGS. We are running around here and stopping everybody else.

Mr. WHITE. We are doing what all the power companies have to do, which is to minimize the pollution through not only the good grade of coal but also through careful control of the burning process.

We have closed-circuit TV which indicates any smoke coming out of the chimneys and therefore signals that an adjustment needs to be made in the combustion process in order to minimize smoking.

Senator HOLLINGS. So we have taken all the steps that you know of that can be taken to take that type plant and restrict the pollution as much as possible?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. From the type fuel being burned?

Is there anything else that could be done to make it less pollutant?

POWER PLANT STUDY

Mr. WHITE. Some of the things that could be done are under study now. For example, it is less polluting not to burn coal.

We have a study underway now, which was authorized last year, for expansion of the Power Plant. That study was occasioned, initially by the need for additional cooling capacity for the Madison Memorial Library Building. We have reached the limit of our capacity to supply cooling. We have sufficient heating capacity.

In the course of that study, we are investigating various other means of providing heat and cooling; the whole pollution question is a major part of that study. That is improved at this time.

Senator HOLLINGS. When will that study be completed?

Mr. WHITE. The study will hopefully be completed within the next 6 months. It has to be completed soon enough so that we can make decisions regarding expansion in order to have cooling capacity available by the time the new library building is finished. The study is being coordinated to be finished in time for that.

Senator HOLLINGS. The Power Plant will take care of the needs of the James Madison Memorial Library Building?

Mr. WHITE. It will after we have altered it to provide additional cooling capacity. It has enough heating capacity now. We thought it would be inappropriate to merely add enough cooling to take care of that building with the possibility in existence for additional buildings in the future. When a plan and a proposal are made, we will have some long-term recommendations to make with regard to the Power Plant needs.

Senator HOLLINGS. Switching, say, to natural gas, will that be considered?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. That will be less polluting?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the supply?

Mr. WHITE. This is part of the overall study, to investigate the supply characteristics in the future. Manufactured gas, of course, is another possibility as well as the supply of natural gas.

Senator HOLLINGS. I ask from a point of self-education.

Does it take 6 months to study that out, too, to find out what you do with a powerplant?

Mr. WHITE. I suppose that one could say that any study has a depth which is to some degree commensurate with the time that is spent on it. There are many factors that need to be considered. If we were simply to take 1 hour and guess that there will be so many buildings in the year 2000 and that they will need so much power, we could conclude that we should build a plant with that much capacity. One can do that in 15 minutes but the quality of the result is going to be dependent upon how much study is made in making these determinations. There are many calculations that need to be made.

For example, the question arises as to how cooling should be provided. We have chilled water which is used to provide the cooling medium for all of the buildings on Capitol Hill. There are a number of ways of chilling the water. A decision is required as to whether electric power is used, or steam, or gas, or gas and steam in the form of absorption type cooling as opposed to the reciprocating compressors. Various engineering factors and cost factors in the form of maintenance over the years, and questions involving pollution need to be

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taken into account. If we were to buy power, for example, we won't pollute, but if we buy it from a power company that burns coal, then we are just passing the pollution problem on to someone else.

Is it possible, for example, to provide enough capacity on the property on which the power plant is located or will we have to move to another location.

The possibility exists of operating a joint power station with a private electric power company. All of these things require indepth investigation. To a large degree the results depend upon the depth of the study.

Senator HOLLINGS. How long has the study been in force?

Mr. WHITE. We authorized the study on February 19, 1971. It is just a recent activity.

EXPANSION OF FACILITIES

Senator HOLLINGS. The $285,000 in contract authority liquidation for the expansion of facilities for the Capitol Power Plant. You have requested that amount.

Will you explain that request, please?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; that is to complete liquidation of contract authority totaling $6.5 million which was authorized in 1958. Most of the work has now been done. There is only this last amount of $285,000 remaining which will complete that long-term project.

It involves modification to the piping system, replacement of valves in the steam system, and so forth. It is a large and extensive modification that began some years ago. There is, of course, a full description, Mr. Chairman, in the justifications, themselves, beginning on page 101.

Senator HOLLINGS. I will include pages 98 through 106 in the record. We will have the entire amount there and the description of that work to be performed.

(The pages follow:)

EXPANSION OF FACILITIES, CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Contract Authority

Public Law 85-895, 85th Congress, approved September 2, 1958.

Amount of Contract Authority	$6,500,000

Amount of Contract Authority appropriated to date

Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1959	$ 750,000
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1960	2,500,000
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1961	2,500,000
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1968, as amended by Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1968	115,000
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1970	300,000
Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1971	50,000
Total appropriated to date	$6,215,000
Amount of Contract Authority yet to be appropriated	$ 285,000

APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 TO LIQUIDATE CONTRACT AUTHORITY	$ 285,000

EXPLANATION OF 1972 APPROPRIATION REQUEST

Of the total amount of $6,215,000 appropriated for this project to date $5,944,862 has been obligated to February 1, 1971, leaving as of that date an unobligated appropriation balance of $270,138.

During the period February 1, 1971 and June 30, 1972, it will be necessary to obligate an additional $555,138 for the following items: completion of work, now under way, of replacement of 80 percent of the steam distribution system, extending under Independence Avenue, S.W., from First Street to the Botanic Garden, which supplies steam for heat for the Main Conservatory and the Botanic Garden Office Building; and for modifications to the piping systems serving the Government Printing Office and the City Post Office, and other miscellaneous steam connections; and for administrative and miscellaneous expenses related to such work.

DISBURSEMENTS TO DATE

Of the total of $5,944,862 obligated to February 1, 1971, $5,915,138 has been disbursed as of February 1, 1971, leaving an obligated balance of $29,724 yet to be disbursed. The total estimated amount required to be disbursed during the period, February 1, 1971 to June 30, 1972, covering the present unpaid obligations of $29,724 and obligations totaling $555,138, necessary to incur during the period ending June 30, 1972, amounts to $584,862. As only $299,862 is available to cover such disbursements ($6,215,000 appropriated less $5,915,138 disbursed as of February 1, 1971), it is necessary to request an appropriation of $285,000 for liquidation of contract authority in the fiscal year 1972.

There follow (1) a description of work performed and to be performed under the project and (2) a detailed financial statement of obligations incurred for work under this project, to February 1, 1971.

Description of Work Performed and to be Performed

Public Law 85-895, 85th Congress, approved September 2, 1958, authorized and directed the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, to effect changes, improvements, and expansion in the facilities of the Capitol Power Plant and its steam and chilled water distribution systems, necessary to provide steam and chilled water for the Rayburn House Office Building and for other improvements and projects then under way or proposed, and authorized the appropriation of a total amount of $6,500,000 for such purpose.

At that time, eight new construction projects were contemplated or in progress: The Rayburn House Office Building, the cafeteria in the courtyard of the Longworth House Office Building, the garage in the courtyard of the Cannon House Office Building, the new Senate Subway Transportation System, the House Subway Transportation System, remodelling of the Cannon House Office Building, remodelling of the Longworth House Office Building, Extension of the East Central Front of the Capitol and other changes and improvements authorized under the Extension of the Capitol Project; also, replacement of the 60-year old heating system in the Main Library of Congress Building with a new heating and air-conditioning system. Most of these improvements have now been completed.

In effecting the changes, improvements, and expansion in the Capitol Power Plant and its steam and chilled water distribution systems, it has been necessary to gear the same to the time-table under which the new projects have been accomplished. The Capitol Power Plant program has been geared accordingly and 90 per cent of the work authorized by Public Law 85-895 has now been completed or placed under contract.

Improvements and changes effected, to date, have included the following: Two 1100-ton refrigeration machines, complete with geared drives and 1250 horsepower electric motors, and two 2200-ton refrigeration machines, complete with geared drives and 2500 horsepower electric motors, have been installed at the Capitol Power Plant's refrigeration plant. Installation of these four machines has increased the capacity of the refrigeration plant from a total of 8,800 tons to 15,400 tons.

As an adjunct to these installations, a 3-cell cooling tower having a capacity equivalent to the condensing requirements of three 2200-ton refrigeration machines was constructed on the Capitol Power Plant grounds.

An additional chilled water pump of 9800 gallons per minute capacity, having hydraulic characterists identical with those of three existing chilled water pumps, was installed at the plant. The four pumps now have a total pumping capacity of 39,200 gallons per minute at an imposed head of 245 feet of water.

A dual piping system, consisting of one chilled water supply main and one return main, was installed from the southeast corner of the Old Senate Office Building to the Senate Terrace of the Capitol Building. This new section of chilled water piping established a physical connection between previously separate east and west distribution systems, thus providing a complete loop circuit from and to the Capitol Power Plant. This loop circuit has made possible a redistribution of the chilled water supply to all buildings connected to the system -- a compelling requirement brought about by the construction of the Rayburn House Office Building.

A new railroad siding has been constructed on the Virginia Avenue side of the Capitol Power Plant Grounds. The new track system is designed to accommodate storage for eight 70-ton coal cars, while 8 additional cars of like capacity can be delivered to or removed from the plant grounds. This new siding has substantially expedited the coal-handling process and has eliminated the frequent car derailments and other hazards experienced with the old track system.

Four oil-fired steam generators, each having a capacity to produce 50,000 pounds of steam every hour, were installed at the plant. The addition of these oil-fired steam generators has increased the installed steam generating capacity of the Capitol Power Plant from 330,000 pounds per hour to 530,000 pounds per hour.

Oil storage facilities, installed at the plant, include two 10,000 gallon underground steel tanks connected by a concrete tunnel to an underground concrete storage tank with sufficient capacity to store 200,000 gallons of fuel oil.

The antiquated coal-handling system, placed in operation in 1910 and designed to alternately deliver coal from the storage yard or track hopper to the coal bunkers within the plant, was removed from service in the spring of 1965; was demolished, and replaced by a modern system of hoppers, inclined belt conveyors, oil-fired car-thawing devices and a mechanical car shaker. The new system is capable of delivering variable quantities of coal up to approximately 200 tons maximum each hour from either a track hopper where coal is dumped from the cars, or from a coal-yard hopper in the storage yard; so that coal can now be conveyed from the track hopper to the bunkers, from the track hopper to the storage yard, or from the storage yard to the bunkers through separate systems of inclined conveyor belts.

Modifications and extensions to the portion of the west steam distribution system located under South Capitol Street, extending from Canal Street to Independence Avenue, have been completed.

A new water treatment plant has been installed in the east side of the north boiler room of the Capitol Power Plant.

Replacement of the deteriorated cork insulation on the 24-inch pipes in the chilled water tunnel under South Capitol Street, extending from the Capitol Power Plant to the Longworth Building, installed in 1938, and rehabilitation of the structural steel frames supporting the pipes in this tunnel has been completed.

The work of replacement of 80 percent of the steam distribution system, extending under Independence Avenue, S.W., from First Street to the Botanic Garden, which supplies steam for heat for the Main Conservatory and the Botanic Garden Office Building, now underway, is to be completed in the fiscal year 1972.

Modifications to the piping systems serving the Government Printing Office and the City Post Office and other miscellaneous steam connections will be placed under contract in fiscal year 1972.

The following page contains a detailed financial statement of the project.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, EXPANSION OF FACILITIES, CAPITOL POWER PLANT PROJECT

Total Appropriated for project to date	$6,215,000
Total Obligations incurred to February 1, 1971:	
Boiler Plant Expansion	
Steam generators and accessories	$ 256,450
Auxiliary equipment, piping and electrical work	700,682
Fuel oil system storage tanks and pumps	248,673
Railroad siding and site improvements	284,983
Coal-handling gear and coal storage yard	340,859
General construction	145,194
Removal of equipment, demolition and miscellaneous	41,037
Engineering services	97,333
Subtotal	$2,115,211
Refrigeration Plant Expansion	
Compressors, foundations and accessories	$ 731,985
Auxiliary equipment, piping and controls	314,201
Cooling tower, pumps, piping and accessories	346,188
Substation power distribution and control	226,972
General construction	89,604
Removal of equipment, demolition, and miscellaneous	70,370
Engineering services	5,702
Subtotal	$1,785,022
Distribution System Expansion	
Steam distribution modifications, additions and improvements	$ 401,656
Chilled water distribution modifications, additions and improvements	408,565
Subtotal	$ 810,221
Consulting Engineering Services, administration, and contingencies	$1,234,408
GRAND TOTAL OBLIGATIONS (2/1/71)	(-)$5,944,862
APPROPRIATION BALANCE	$ 270,138

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

Senator HOLLINGS. Library buildings and grounds, structural and mechanical care. For this item, you are requesting $1,202,000. That is an adjusted decrease of $363,000.

We will put pages 107 through 125 in the record, together with the revised summary sheet for this appropriation.

(The pages follow:)

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

SUMMARY STATEMENT -- REVISED TO REFLECT REVISIONS THROUGH JUNE 9, 1971

Fiscal Year 1972

Appropriation requested in original printed Budget	$1,198,900
Additional amount requested -- Budget Amendment (H. Doc. 92-93)	3,100
Total requested and shown in Justification Book	1,202,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972	$1,202,000

Fiscal Year 1971

Appropriated - regular annual act	$1,555,200
Appropriated - 2nd Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971 (Pay Supplemental)	10,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (as of June 1971)	(-) 1,565,200
NET DECREASE REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 (as revised)	(-)$ 363,200

TOTAL INCLUDED IN 1972 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE	$1,134,000

($68,000 cut by House Committee -- denied $8,000 for parking facilities (to be provided on grounds of Main Building, and $60,000 for resurfacing (west terrace paved areas at entrance to Main Building - Pgs. 123-125 (Justification Book)

Items asked to be added by Senate Committee to the Bill as passed by the House	None
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED OF THE SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1972	$1,134,000

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

1971 appropriation in annual act		$1,555,200
Pay Supplemental: Wage Board		18,700
Total appropriations - 1971		1,573,900
Deductions		
Maintenance and repair, air conditioning and refrigeration systems; for replacement of chilled water coils used in the 10 central air-handling units in the Library Annex Building - $34,500; and for replacement of vacuum heating pumps used in the cooling and heating system, Library Annex Building - $20,400	$ 54,900	
Annual Painting: This item for many years has been included in the budget as a recurring annual item. For 1972, $35,000 is deleted from the budget (the full amount allowed for 1971) due to the requested addition of 4 permanent painter positions on the regular roll of the Library of Congress under the Architect of the Capitol	35,000	
Installation of floor tile, both buildings: Item allowed for the installation of floor tile in 4 critical areas as follows: $11,000 for the Library Annex Building, basement level, east wing; $4,000 for the South Curtain area, cellar level, Main Building; $3,000 for the corridors and lobbies, third floor, west, Main Building; and $2,000 for offices and classrooms, third floor, west, Main Building	20,000	
Improved lighting, office and other areas, both buildings: 7th year allotment to improve the lighting in various offices and work spaces, not required for 1972	50,000	
Alteration to provide expanded facilities for Data Processing Office, ground floor, Annex, not required for 1972	40,000	
Reconditioning exterior windows and door openings, Main Building	$ 80,000	
Emergency power facilities for elevators, Main and Annex Buildings	85,000	
Installation of new centralized fire, security and service monitor system, Main and Annex Buildings, not required for 1972	20,000	
Installation of additional elevator in Annex and modernization and improvement of 2 elevators in Main Building, not required for 1972	141,000	
Alterations and repairs, storm drainage system, Annex, and repairs to water supply and return lines, not required for 1972	35,500	
Equip part of bookstacks with shelving, not required for 1972	90,000	(-)$ 651,400
Base for 1972		$ 922,500

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5341-5344: New wage rates, effective November 1, 1970, under the Coordinated Federal Wage System, affecting 62 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1971, and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1972 -- Additional funds required.....$ 35,800

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system.....$ 2,300

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5337 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act)..... 1,700

Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 91-656 "Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970", approved January 8, 1971..... 2,600

These increases, effective January 10, 1971, require an additional amount of $2,600 for fiscal year 1972 to cover a full years cost in 1972.

Overtime and Holiday Pay increased from $138,000 to $149,000 resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 11,000

Contribution to retirement fund (under "Personnel Benefits") increased from $46,500 to $53,900 required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, covering Government contribution to this fund resulting from increased base pay rates..... 7,400

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from $5,000 to $10,000..... 5,000

This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8906. Under the provisions of Public Law 91-418, approved September 25, 1970, the amount required to be paid by the Government was increased from 24% to 40% (a two-thirds increase), effective January 1, 1971. In order to meet the cost of this increase for an additional 6-months in the fiscal year 1972, an additional amount of $5,000 is required for 1972.

Payment to Employees' Life Insurance Fund increased from $1,600 to $2,600.....$ 1,000

This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8708. The additional amount requested for 1972 is to cover current costs.

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS.....$ 66,800

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

4 additional "Painter" positions, WG-9 @ a per annum rate of $7,675 each.....$ 30,700

In conjunction with this request for 4 additional Painter positions for the Library of Congress, the Architect has deleted in its entirety the "Annual Painting" allotment for 1972 in the amount of $35,000, and requested an increase of

$5,500 for painting materials and supplies under the annual "Supplies and Materials" allotment. The deletion of $35,000 for "Annual Painting" partially offset by the $5,500 increase under "Supplies and Materials" would have the effect of absorbing $29,500 of the $30,700 base pay cost of the 4 Painter positions requested for 1972.

In the past, the "Annual Painting" allotment has been used for the employment of temporary painters and the purchase of painting supplies and materials. In fiscal year 1970, $30,156 of this allotment was used for the employment of temporary painters.

In addition, funds have been authorized periodically for cleaning and restoring ceiling decorations and temporary painters have been employed for this work. In fiscal year 1970, $10,000 was allotted for this purpose, of which $8,615 was expended for temporary painters, making a total of $38,771 expended in fiscal year 1970 for employment of temporary painters for the Library of Congress. During most of fiscal year 1970, the union wage was $5.90 per hour. This was increased in May, 1970, to $6.67 per hour.

We anticipate that by employment of four additional permanent painters it will no longer be necessary to request funds for the work of cleaning and restoring ceiling decorations since this work will be performed on an annual basis.

The need for these positions is explained as follows:

The Library of Congress paint shop consists of 3 permanent employees, one of which is a Foreman-Decorator. The responsibilities of these employees are to provide for the proper maintenance and preservation of the two Library of Congress buildings, including a large amount of work of a highly ornamental and decorative nature.

Over the years, adjustments in space allocations, relocation of various functions within the buildings, and the increase in Library personnel created a backlog of work for the permanent force of painters, resulting in a deferment each year of a considerable amount of painting work which should have been performed on an annual basis for the proper maintenance and preservation of the two Library of Congress buildings.

The continued increase in the painting backlog necessitated a program of hiring additional painters on a temporary or "seasonal" basis and funds for this purpose have been allowed for a number of years in the "Annual Painting" allotment.

An average of 5 "temporary" painters have been employed each year at union wages for as long a period as funds allowed under the "Annual Painting" allotment would permit -- usually for a period of 9 to 10 months of each year. The current prevailing wage scale paid to temporary painters at the Library of Congress is $6.67 per hour as compared to WG-9 wage-board scale of $3.69 per hour established for permanently employed journeymen Painters.

The practice of employing temporary painters is substantially offsetting the annual painting backlog. However, by employing permanent, year-around painters, as opposed to temporary employees working 9 or 10 months, we would be in a position to stay full abreast of the annual painting requirements, including the ceiling decoration work. This would be more economical because of the lower rates paid to regular employees and would be more efficient because regular painters would be more familiar with the Library buildings, personnel, and operating procedures, thereby requiring less supervision and training by regular employees.

The employment of temporary employees for such extended periods each year has also created morale problems because of the higher rates paid to the temporaries for what amounts to almost full-time employment. This problem is not as prevalent in the Capitol and House and Senate Office Buildings where temporary painters are hired for short periods because the bulk of the painting is done during recess and adjournment periods.

The employment each year of temporary painters unfamiliar with the Library of Congress buildings, personnel and operating procedures, requires additional training and supervision by the regular employees, all contributing to a lower production rate and higher expenses than with regular employees.

This request of four additional painters and the deletion of the "Annual Painting" allotment, which has the effect of partially offsetting the cost of the four positions, would contribute toward a more efficient and economical maintenance and preservation program for the Library of Congress buildings.

Total Increase - NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED.....$30,700

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

General Annual Repairs - increased from $25,000 to $35,000.....$10,000

This increase is requested for the following reasons: (1) the last increase was allowed in fiscal year 1968 and since then cost of labor and materials have risen; (2) as the two buildings continue to advance in age, the need for maintenance and repairs increases; (3) in fiscal year 1972, a considerable volume of low cost "General Annual Repair" projects are anticipated such as: (a) masonry walls to replace aged and deteriorating wood partitions enclosing shop areas in the Cellar level; (b) convert space under Annex South exterior entrance to usable space for Data Processing Tape vault; (c) provide alterations, repairs, adjustments and replacements to existing Data Processing raised floor; (d) replace Main Building loading dock and interior traffic corners with fabricated metal protective plates.

Due to the increasing number of relatively low cost "General Annual Repair" projects coupled with the rising cost of parts and materials, a $10,000 increase in this allotment is required for 1972.

Maintenance and repairs, elevators - increased from $6,500 to $7,500.....$ 1,000

The last increase in this allotment was granted in fiscal year 1965. An increase of $1,000 is requested for 1972 to compensate for escalation in materials and shop costs since the date of the last increase for this item. This allotment is for routine annual maintenance and repair of the 25 elevators, 3 lifts and 4 dumbwaiters in the two Library Buildings.

Supplies and Materials - increased from $42,500 to $48,000..... 5,500

An amount of $5,500 is requested for 1972 under this item to provide for the purchase of paint and painting supplies, heretofore included in the "Annual Painting" allotment, which allotment was deleted in its entirety from the 1972 budget.

As stated previously under our request for the addition of 4 additional painter positions, an annual amount of $35,000 has been allowed in prior years to provide for the hire of temporary painters ($29,500) and the balance to provide for purchase of necessary paint and paint materials ($5,500).

The deletion of the $35,000 "Annual Painting" allotment for 1972 necessitates the need for the addition of $5,500 under this allotment for meeting the cost of paint materials; the balance of $29,500 partially offsetting the cost of the addition of 4 painters to the Library of Congress work-force on a permanent basis.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS.....$16,500

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Maintenance and repair, air conditioning and refrigeration system, increased from $15,600 to $75,600.....$60,000

The regular annual amount of $15,600, the same as allowed for 1971, provides for the routine annual repair and maintenance of the various air-conditioning and refrigeration systems in both buildings.

For 1972, two nonrecurring items totaling $60,000 are requested under this allotment explained as follows:

An amount of $44,000 is requested for 1972 for rebuilding the 2 existing central air-conditioning systems located in the basement area of the Main Building, Library of Congress, which serve the Rare Book stacks and the Rare Book Reading Room. These two central systems have been in continuous service since 1934.

The cooling medium supplied to activating both units is 43° F. water distributed to each unit through an open-type spray system. The water temperature is maintained by one 75-ton city water-cooled, reciprocating refrigeration machine with direct expansion chiller. Air-conditioning unit #10 conditions 100% outside air, discharging this conditioned air to six mixing fans located on deck #41, supplying conditioned air to the Rare Book Stacks. Air-conditioning unit #9 conditions a mixture of outside and return air, supplying the Rare Book Reading Room.

For the past 30 plus years this system has provided adequate conditions to the areas served, however, serious breakdowns have occurred during the past several cooling seasons resulting in serious and aggravating maintenance requirements.

The Rare Book Section was constructed in 1931 when commercial equipment for year-round temperature and humidity control had been sufficiently developed for use in practical application, however, little consideration was given to the removal of destructive agents present in the outside air needed for ventilation purposes and more particularly for preservation of collections.

Under present conditions a significant amount of air borne destructive agents are being brought into the rare book facilities of the Library.

Dust brought into a book storage area further exerts an abrasive effect which is also a source of book damage. The present system of air filtration is inadequate to provide the dust free atmosphere necessary for the storage of Rare Books.

As the present two systems are dependent upon a reciprocating chiller as part of the 2 central air-conditioning systems serving the Rare Book Stacks and the Rare Book Reading Room, and in view of the fact that 40° F. chilled water is available from the Capitol Power Plant distribution system, it is recommended under the $40,000 request that these two systems be converted to a closed system, utilizing the reciprocating chiller as an emergency standby unit only, and whenever chilled water is not available from the central chilled water distribution system.

The existing air washers are of copper construction and are in excellent condition and with the addition of chilled water coils, spray pumps, high efficiency filters, humidifiers, proper controls and necessary appurtenances, optimum conditions can be maintained.

Considering that the rare book facilities in the Library of Congress house one of the most valuable collections in the world, the optimum environmental conditions to insure proper preservation is an urgent requirement.

$16,000 is required under the Air Conditioning allotment for 1972 to replace 2 1936 air compressors and install a system of refrigerated air drying equipment. These two compressors are located on the sub-basement floor of the Annex Building, Library of Congress. They supply compressed air for the pneumatic control system utilized on the central air-conditioning equipment and individual room sensing instruments, as well as air pressure used in the various phases of printing and photo duplication.

The compressors have been in continuous service since 1936, and during this period have been overhauled several times. They have now reached a point where further reconditioning is no longer feasible, due to the wearing of the cylinder walls, pistons, and crank shafts. The current condition of the compressors, due to their advanced age and the constant load on them, jeopardizes the continuous operational demand of all the systems in this building.

Large quantities of moisture frequently entrained in the compressed air lines operating the controls on the central air-conditioning units, and the numerous room thermostats, result in temporary uncomfortable conditions for the occupants. Various methods of filtering, straining and trapping have been tried with negligible results. It is therefore recommended that a proven system of refrigerated air drying equipment be installed to eliminate this condition. The refrigerated air dryer lowers the dewpoint of the compressed air to a practical level where moisture and oil vapors are eliminated effectively.

Installation of Floor Tile, Both Buildings.....$ 10,000

This is a special nonrecurring item required for 1972 for installation of floor tile in recently converted areas and replacement of old, worn-out tile in the Main and Annex Buildings of the Library. Funds for floor tile replacement in large areas of the Library Buildings have been allowed in past years. An amount of $27,439 was expended for floor tile installation in fiscal year 1970, and a request for $20,000 was allowed in fiscal year 1971.

With the continuing need for space in the Library Buildings, changes in areas and the use of such areas dictate the need for the continuation of the floor tile program. In order to take full and useful advantage of the available spaces and maintain all converted areas in good condition, and to replace old worn-out tile in other areas, an amount of $10,000 is required for 1972.

Under the $10,000 request, it is proposed to install approximately 9,000 square feet of floor tile.

Roof repairs, Main Building.....$ 10,000

For 1970, an amount of $10,000 was allowed for roof repair and replacement, Main Library of Congress Building.

Due to the late availability of fiscal year 1970 funds and insufficient time remaining to implement a complete study of the overall roof conditions, the Appropriations Committee allowed a carry-over of these funds to fiscal year 1971.

During the 1970 appropriation hearings, the Committee expressed a desire for the Architect's Office to conduct a careful and complete survey and study of the entire roof condition of the Main Library of Congress Building.

Accordingly, a complete inspection of all roof areas was subsequently conducted by professional engineers on the staff of the Architect of the Capitol.

The results of the investigation disclosed the need for replacement of the gutter lining and flashing or counter-flashing over the parapet wall located at the base of the lower section of the dome above the galleries, together with other miscellaneous repairs and small segment replacements. This condition was the basis for the original fiscal year 1970 request for $10,000 -- and this part of the roof repair program has been completed at a cost of $10,306.

Further results of the survey reveal fatigue of the copper material in the gutter lining and flashings exists in a lesser degree over the massive and more voluminous area of the Main Building, West Main and Curtain roofs. Funds in the amount of $10,000 are requested for 1972 to continue the roof repair and replacement program in these areas.

The remaining roof areas were found to be also experiencing scattered instances of decomposition which will require repair or sectionalized replacement during fiscal year 1973 and 1974, for which funds will be requested in the amount of $5,000 for each of those fiscal years.

The survey conducted indicates the requirements for roof repairs and replacements of sections of roof of the Main Library of Congress Building should be considered as a phased program extending over a span of several years. Performance of work of this nature is limited to a relative short period of the year due to severe cold, intense heat or inclement weather. Accordingly, the request for funds for each fiscal year is necessarily limited to the amount of work that can be accomplished each year.

There follows a brief historical report and a resume of work performed on the roof of the Main Library of Congress Building for the period 1932 - 1969:

REPORT ON ROOF - MAIN LIBRARY BUILDING

Original roof

The original roof on this building, installed in 1896 when the building was constructed, was a copper roof tinned on both sides, with free acid between the copper and tin. The 1897 report on the construction of the building stated that "terra cotta forms the covering and filling of the roofs and main dome, of which the supporting members are rolled steel in beams, girders, and trusses."

Present roof

During the ensuing 35 years, corrosion from the acid gradually caused deterioration to the point where it became necessary to replace the entire roof, including the roof of the dome, with a new copper roof in 1931-33. This is an all-copper roof, without tinning or acid treatment, and was installed under appropriations totaling $65,000.

Repairs to roof, 1932-57

From 1932 until 1957, the roof required only minor repairs and maintenance. In 1957, following hurricane winds and rains of the previous summer, serious leaks developed in the copper roof necessitating the following repair and replacement work at a cost of $95,000.

Replacement of approximately 19,000 square feet of flashings, gutters, and valleys; elimination and replacement of all glass skylights with copper roofing, in order to eliminate a major source of leaks; replacement of 22 roof drains; pointing up of 1,500 lineal feet of reglets; miscellaneous patching and soldering of seams.

1957-69

Only minor repairs, patching, and soldering of seams have been necessary from 1957 to 1969. Such work as has been necessary was done by our sheet metal force at minor cost. The only funds prior to 1970 necessary to request for repairs were $5,000 in 1967 and $5,000 in 1968 for temporary patching and soldering of seams where leaks were developing.

Materials handling and cleaning equipment.....$ 2,500

For 1972, a nonrecurring amount of $2,500 is requested for the replacement of a number of book-handling trucks and trash-handling carts, which are over 8 years old, deteriorated, and in a general state of disrepair.

Under the amount requested, it is proposed to purchase 20 book-handling trucks @ $80 each ($1,600) and 9 trash-handling carts @ $100 each ($900).

Movable Partitions..... 15,000

Prior to 1972 this item was carried on the "Library Buildings and Grounds, Furniture and Furnishings" appropriation.

With the transfer of this appropriation to the Librarian of Congress in 1971, in accordance with Public Law 91-280, approved June 12, 1970, the item is transferred for 1972 as a proper item for inclusion under the Library, Structural and Mechanical Care appropriation.

In fiscal year 1972 many space adjustments will be necessary to afford some measure of relief due to crowded conditions; to accommodate changing and expanding programs; to provide work space for

additional personnel; and to improve the security in the Library Buildings. The successful accomplishment of these moves will require the erection, modification and removal of partitions to provide an efficient layout and utilization of space.

Parking facilities, grounds, Main Building.....$ 8,000

Parking facilities for staff personnel and visiting dignitaries is a subject of concern in all city office or work complexes and in this matter the Library of Congress is no exception.

The two Library Buildings employ approximately 3,000 people,a small percentage of which, due to the status of the position or the functions of the office, should be provided with parking facilities. Additionally, a minimum number of accommodations must necessarily be reserved for daily scheduled or impromptu conferees and/or Embassy and high level Government visitations.

At present the Library facilities can provide a maximum of only 177 vehicle spaces and any small percentage increase will develop considerable and beneficial relief.

Due to the emphasis expressed for some relief in this area, space has been selected for development of additional parking on the Library Grounds in the Northeast sector where the least detrimental effect to the landscape features will be realized.

It is proposed to provide space for a minimum of 35 vehicles on a 2-inch bituminous concrete surface installed over a gravel base. The area will be outlined with curbs of matching material. Suitable shrubbery will be arranged to dress the area in keeping with the existing surrounding landscape.

The area selected for additional parking has, for the past 8 years, been used for storage of contractors' materials for air-conditioning projects, plumbing and sewer renovation, and other major projects.

The semi-permanency of the work involved in this program is such that, should the facility become undesirable in the future, any alteration to the existing aesthetic feature of the location could be restored with little effort or cost.

To partially alleviate a shortage of parking facilities at the Library of Congress, this item is urgently requested, and if allowed, plans and specifications will be prepared by personnel of the Architect's staff. The work will be performed by contract on the basis of competitive bidding.

Resurface west terrace paved areas.....$ 60,000

The main entrance to the Library of Congress Building is from the west or First Street side, facing the U.S. Capitol Building. The designed approach to this magnificent building includes several massive sections of granite steps, complemented by flanking ornamental balustrades, rising from the street level to divided, north and south, elevated terraces.

The original terrace surfaces, constructed in the early eighteen-nineties embodied a diamond pattern field of deep red concrete pavers, framed in granite borders. The pavers were individually cast, without reinforcement, and set in sand beds supported by a concrete slab substructure.

Over the seventy-five years of existence the effects of weather, shifting sand bedding and heavy pedestrian traffic, has caused failures in the surface material from time to time. The failures are varied in nature including spalling, cracking, tilting and in some instances color fading.

Replacement of the surface pavers has been attempted on an individual basis at intervals with little or no success and at the present time temporary surface patching is being employed as a means to arrest the deterioration, which has advanced to a state that the surface is considered dangerous to the public.

A study of permanent corrective measures to arrest the continuing retrogradation of these terraces has resulted in a program to restore these decorative entrance surfaces with a system of granite pavers. The walking surface material will return the color treatment to the entrance, in keeping with the original design of the 1890 era, and will be considered a permanent wearing surface.

The cost of this work has been estimated at $60,000 for 7,750 square feet of surface including all labor and material.

The program, if allowed, will be designed and supervised by the Architect's personnel; labor will be performed by employment of temporary stone masons. The materials will be procured by open competitive bidding procedures.

Total Other Increases - NONRECURRING ITEMS	$165,500	
TOTAL ADDITIONS		(+)$ 279,500
Total Estimate for 1972		$1,202,000

MAJOR ITEMS OF INCREASE

Senator HOLLINGS. There are several new items, Mr. White, but without going into each one, some of the large items, would you mind commenting on those?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Two of the larger items of increase have been eliminated, Mr. Chairman, as a result of action by the House committee. One is an item for $60,000 for resurfacing the west terrace of the main building and the other is an item of $8,000 for parking facilities. We are not asking for those to be reconsidered.

In addition to that, there are four new positions requested; four additional painters totalling $30,700. This is, in some degree, similar to the circumstances in the Senate Office Buildings in which there is enough outside work being done so that one can justify and as a matter of fact, save some money by having painting done in-house.

Once you increase to the point where the outside cost begins to be appreciable, we can accomplish it more economically in-house.

Then on page 115 there is an item of $60,000 for the air-conditioning and refrigeration systems which involves rebuilding two central air-conditioning systems and replacing two old air compressors. Mr. Markert can comment on that in detail if you would like.

AIR-CONDITIONING SYSTEM REPAIRS AND REPLACEMENTS

Mr. MARKERT. In this particular instance, this unit is the old 75-ton compressor which has been there since the first air-conditioning system was conceived for the building. It takes care of the rare book area of the main building of the Library. It is about 30 years old now and it is in real need of repairs. Also we are having to rebuild both of the air handling units that are handled by this compressor. It is a water-cooled centrifugal system now.

We are going to tie it into the chilled water system from the Power Plant which will give it a dual powered operation. It still has to have the separate capability of operating on its own because of the rare book room storage. The rare book area has a very small tolerance for environmental condition which has to be maintained.

In the winter time when you don't have chilled water from the Power Plant, this machine has to take care of the rare book section.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you, sir.

That takes care of most of the large increases; does it not, Mr. White?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, it does.

ROOF REPAIRS, MAIN BUILDING

There is a $10,000 request for roof repairs which we find necessary to undertake. There is a report on the roof requirements on pages 119–121, including repairs that have been done in the past.

MOVABLE PARTITIONS

There is a $15,000 item for movable partitions which is requested in order to enable movement of activities to take place and alterations in

existing arrangements to take place within the buildings, including reuse of existing partitions. There is continuous need for such shifts, essentially in view of the fact that the library is cramped for space and will need flexible capacity to adjust its office layout as it begins to move into the new building later on.

RESURFACING ITEM ELIMINATION

Senator HOLLINGS. You say that $60,000 for resurfacing of the west terrace was eliminated on the House side?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you know why?

Mr. WHITE. I don't know, sir; other than a brief reference in the House report.

Senator HOLLINGS. I am back to where I started.

We are going to fix up the Capitol but we will be tripping up and falling down around the Library of Congress. Somebody says you fix up the Capitol but you don't fix up the Library.

CONDITION OF WEST TERRACE, MAIN LIBRARY BUILDING

Can you describe the condition of the west terrace?

Mr. MARKERT. It is in need of repair. These pictures here (illustrating) are indicative of the condition of the concrete. The slabs on the lower terrace there [indicating] were originally put in as concrete removable slabs, which contrast to the upper terrace of the main Library entrance which is granite.

These concrete slabs were tinted red when originally installed. In the replacement of them, we can't duplicate the red at all. It just weathers off. It looks like it has smallpox to start off with from its appearance.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why can't you replace it? Was that coloring within the concrete, itself, or painted on the top?

Mr. MARKERT. It is integral coloring but it seems to weather; you can see the difference in color of several of those where they have been replaced. Now, they started out being a perfect match to the others but they soon turned white. That is not really the biggest part of the problem. It is deterioration of the slabs. Some of those are uneven. They drop down and they spall off. There has been some considerable crumbling in addition to their appearance.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let us put that down for consideration of the subcommittee because that is the main thing.

The $60,000 doesn't guarantee the beauty of it and the duplication of the red coloring?

Mr. WHITE. It would, in that the appropriation was designed around converting these to a granite paving block, like those on the upper terrace just before you enter the grand hall.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Senator HOLLINGS. Next we come to the justifications for the Library of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building.

We will insert in the record at this point pages 131 through 134.

(The pages referred to, to be supplied, follow:)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Authorizing Legislation

This project is authorized by Public Law 89-260, approved October 19, 1965, (79 Stat. 986), as amended by Public Law 91-214, approved March 16, 1970 (84 Stat. 69).

Contract Authority

The Authorization Act does not permit contracts to be let or other obligations to be incurred prior to the appropriation of funds therefor, with the result that the full cost of such contracts and obligations must be appropriated before the contract and obligations may be incurred.

Limit of Cost of Project

Public Law 89-260, as amended by Public Law 91-214, fixes the limit of cost of the project as.....$90,000,000

Amount of Authorization Appropriated to Date

An appropriation for preparation of preliminary plans, estimates of cost, and necessary models was provided in the Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1966, in the amount of.....$ 500,000

An appropriation for preparation of contract plans and specifications and related administrative costs, on the basis of the preliminary plans heretofore approved by the Committee and Commissions charged by Public Law 89-260 with control over the project, was provided in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1970, in the amount of..... 2,800,000

An appropriation for excavation and sheeting, foundation, mat, and walls up to the grade, (at an estimated cost of $9,610,000) and for quarrying, fabrication and delivery of the exterior marble, granite, or other stone required for the superstructure (at an estimated cost of $6,000,000), was provided in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1971, in the amount of..... 15,610,000

Total appropriations provided to date.....$18,910,000

APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1972.....$71,090,000

Explanation of 1972 Appropriation Request

The need for the new building for the Library of Congress is well known to your Committee. The project has already been justified and partially funded. The current request before you for $71,090,000 is predicated on the award of the contract for the superstructure during the fiscal year 1972. Such award will complete the major contracting under this project.

This request is submitted with the approval of Senator B. Everett Jordan, Chairman of the Coordinating Committee for the project, representing the several Commissions/Committee authorized to direct the Architect in carrying forward the project.

Status of Project

The preliminary plans and estimates of cost were completed in 1967.

Phase 1: The contract plans and specifications for the excavation and footings, foundation, mat and walls up to the grade have been completed and bids were opened on this work January 15, 1971. There were five bids ranging from $7,552,000 to $10,751,950 -- averaging $8,956,000. There was a protest by the second lowest bidder and the matter was referred to the Comptroller General of the United States for decision. While the protest was pending before the Comptroller General, the President of the United States issued Proclamation 4031, suspending, as to all contracts entered into on or subsequent to February 23, 1971 and until otherwise provided, the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act of March 3, 1931, as amended, which prescribes minimum wages for all mechanics and laborers employed or working directly upon the site of Government construction projects.

Inasmuch as the advertised specifications included the requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act, and since the contract had not been awarded prior to February 23, 1971, it was determined, after consultation with representatives of the Comptroller General, that all bids be rejected. This decision was further necessitated by the long line of rulings indicating that this type of contract cannot be executed in a form that varies substantively from the conditions provided in the bidding documents. All bidders were thus notified accordingly.

The provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act have now been deleted from the specifications and the job has been readvertised. Bids are to be opened in April 1971.

Phase 2: The contract plans and specifications for the quarrying, fabrication and delivery of the exterior marble, granite, or other stone required for the superstructure are in preparation. We expect to take bids for this material and award a contract therefor in January, 1972.

Phase 3: The contract plans and specifications for the superstructure are in various stages of preparation. Present progress points toward award of this contract in the spring of 1972.

Summary of Cost Estimates

Phase 1:	Excavation and footings, foundation, mat and walls up to grade	$ 9,610,000
Phase 2:	Quarrying, fabrication and delivery of exterior marble, granite, or other stone	6,000,000
Phase 3:	Superstructure	67,101,000
	Estimated construction cost	$82,711,000
	Architectural-engineering costs	4,135,000
	Administration, supervision and inspection costs	1,654,000
	Contingency	1,500,000
	TOTAL	$90,000,000

STATUS OF PROJECT

Senator HOLLINGS. You are requesting $71,090,000 for the superstructure, the balance of the authorization of $90 million.

The committee would be interested in knowing the present status of the structure now.

Mr. WHITE. The contract has been let and the construction is underway for the excavation and foundation work. That contract is for $7,239,500, which is less than the estimate that was made. The contract was approved by Senator Jordan, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial project on April 23, 1971. We have drawings in process and expect to take bids for the second phase, which is the exterior stone work, some time in the fall. The superstructure bids are expected to be taken in January or February or the early part of 1972.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

James Madison Memorial Library Building

STATEMENT OF DR. L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JOHN G. LORENZ, DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
F. E. CROXTON, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT
FRAZER G. POOLE, COORDINATOR OF BUILDING PLANNING
GERALD T. GARVEY, CHIEF, BUILDINGS MANAGEMENT OFFICE
WILLIAM W. ROSSITER, CHIEF, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

Senator Hollings. Is Dr. Mumford here?

Dr. Mumford. Yes, sir.

Senator Hollings. Would you like to say a word about this construction? Maybe your sidewalks, too.

Dr. Mumford. I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, a brief word about the dire need for this building.

The James Madison Memorial Library Building continues to be the most critically important budget item to the future service of the Library, both to the Congress and the Nation.

The dispersion of the Library operations in 14 different locations has had a deterimental effect on the service and the efficiency of the Library. In addition to related costs such as delivery service, health services, and guards, the Government is paying more than $2.2 million annually for rental space for the Library.

Since 1958, I have expressed to the Congress my concern over lack of space in the Library of Congress. The collections are inadequately housed and are in danger of being damaged because of crowded conditions.

In addition, insufficient shelving space makes it increasingly difficult to service the material to the Congress, other governmental bodies, and to the world of scholarship. Books are shelved on the fioors in many of our stack areas.

I must emphasize that these are not seldom-used books, but those that are constantly needed by Members and committees of Congress and other agencies of the Government.

We have done everything possible to utilize various kinds of space, such as exhibition halls, cellars, and staff areas to house Library of Congress employees. This is detrimental to morale, but even more damaging to a service institution such as the Library, it is detrimental to the quality of service we can perform for our various publics.

I cannot emphasize too strongly that it is of the most critical importance that the construction of the Madison Building move ahead as quickly as possible.

As Mr. White has no doubt pointed out, the House included in H.R. 8825, $71,090,000 to cover the balance of $90 million authorized for this project. I urgently request that this committee concur in that action.

OPPOSITION TO PROJECT

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you know of any opposition to it?

Dr. MUMFORD. Well, some was expressed on the floor of the House, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. On the basis of economy or not needing the space or on what basis?

Dr. MUMFORD. I think, you may know there was some controversy as to whether it should be reserved for another House Office Building, the location. But the House did vote the money to go forward for a Library building.

Senator HOLLINGS. If you went forward with the Library building, Mr. White, how would that dovetail or not dovetail with the prospect of a fourth new House Office Building?

Mr. WHITE. It is not so much a matter of dovetailing as a matter of what the needs will be in the future for another House Office Building. A location for the fourth House Office Building is what raised the problem, and if there is a need for such a building later, then that particular site is an important one from the standpoint of geography for proximity to the Capitol. I don't believe there was opposition to the Library, as such.

Senator HOLLINGS. Just competition for the space?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct.

Dr. MUMFORD. That is correct.

No one has questioned so far as I know for several years the need of the Library of Congress for additional space and an additional building.

ALTERNATE SITE AVAILABLE FOR A HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Senator HOLLINGS. Clear up in my mind the location. Is there not room down there where the new Republican headquarters have been located for a House Office Building?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; but there are some complications with regard to a railroad tunnel that crosses underground in that area, and which would act as an obstacle to underground tunnels. I believe that square is on the other side of the railroad tunnel, so that you could not easily provide underground access from there.

Further, the requirement for proximity to the Capitol is as much because of the need to minimize the travel time for voting as anything else. As I understand it, the House has a time requirement for being present to vote so that the farther away one gets, the more difficult that requirement is to fulfill.

Senator HOLLINGS. With those considerations in mind, the House did approve it; did they not, Dr. Mumford?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. The full amount?

Dr. MUMFORD. Yes, sir; the remainder of the $90 million authorization.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you very much, sir.

Dr. MUMFORD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is there anything you wish to insert in the record or anything additional you wish to add?

Dr. MUMFORD. Nothing, other than the brief statement I have just made.

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. WHITE, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL—Resumed

BOTANIC GARDEN

Senator HOLLINGS. The last item to be considered is the Botanic Garden, for which an appropriation of $746,200 is requested.

I say the last item; I have a matter here, too, on the old Supreme Court chamber.

Mr. White, you are asking for an additional $6,000 for the Botanic Garden stock, a total of $26,300 for this item. You list on page 140 various stock requirements.

Where do you acquire this stock and in that connection what type of stock is grown at the Botanic Garden nursery?

Mr. WHITE. I would like to call on Mr. Pincus.

Mr. PINCUS. The stock we would buy would be the green plant material, such as is on loan to the congressional offices, or material that we cannot propagate at the nursery. Everything that can be propagated either inside or outside plant material is propagated at the nursery. Only the plant material that is needed for display, and cannot be propagated, is purchased.

Senator HOLLINGS. When was the Botanic Gardens established?

Mr. ROOF. Mr. Chairman, I don't have the exact date here, but it was one of the very early institutions of the Government. It goes back to around 1842 when a scientist made some explorations in the southseas and brought back a Botanical collection. Eventually they built a building to house the collection and the garden grew out of this beginning. We have a complete statement on that if you wish to have it for the record. It is a very, very old institution.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many visitors do you have?

Mr. PINCUS. About 300,000 a year.

Senator HOLLINGS. They don't step on the plants and pull off the leaves?

Mr. PINCUS. No, sir.

Mr. ROOF. The main trouble is that they take the labels off the plants.

Senator HOLLINGS. They take the labels?

Mr. ROOF. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you very much. You are doing an excellent job over there. At this point, we will insert in the record the Botanic Garden justifications.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOTANIC GARDEN

SUMMARY STATEMENT -- REVISED TO REFLECT REVISIONS THROUGH JUNE 9, 1971

Fiscal Year 1972

Appropriation requested in original printed Budget	$738,100	
Additional amount requested -- Budget Amendment (H. Doc. 92-93)	4,400	
Total amount requested and shown in Justification Book	742,500	
Additional amount requested -- Budget Amendment submitted to Budget Bureau, April 30, 1971, and acted on by the House (H. Doc. 92-120)	3,700	
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972		$746,200

Fiscal Year 1971

Appropriated - regular annual act	$672,800	
Appropriated - 2nd Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971 (Pay Supplemental)	42,000	
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (as of June 1971)		(-) 714,800
NET INCREASE REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 (as revised)		(+) $ 31,400

TOTAL INCLUDED IN 1972 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE..... $738,650

($7,550 cut by House Committee -- reductions made in increases asked (for temporary labor, garden stock, and installation of automatic (temperature controls in greenhouses at Poplar Point Nursery - Pgs. (137-142, Justification Book).

Items asked to be added by Senate Committee to the Bill as passed by the House..... None

TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED OF THE SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1972..... $738,650

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOTANIC GARDEN

1971 appropriation in annual act.....$672,800

Pay Supplementals: Wage Board $35,500; Civilian Pay Acts $6,500..... 42,000

Total appropriations - 1971..... 714,800

Deductions

Replacement of Brass Hinges on Ventilators, Main Conservatory: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972....$ 4,500

Insulation of Steam and Condensate Lines, Dry Moat Area, Main Conservatory: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972..... 2,300

Testing Condition of Structural Aluminum Framing, Main Conservatory: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1971, not required for 1972..... 3,000

Equipment: Nonrecurring items of equipment allowed for 1971, not required for 1972, consisting of one Tractor Shovel at $15,000 and one new 8-cylinder Dump Truck at $6,000..... 21,000 (-) 30,800

Base for 1972..... 684,000

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5341-5344: New wage rates, effective November 1, 1970, under the Coordinated Federal Wage System, affecting 51 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1971, and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1972 -- Additional funds required.....$13,800

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system.....$ 1,500

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5337 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act)..... 1,400

Increased Pay Costs authorized by Public Law 91-656 "Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970", approved January 8, 1971..... 1,800
These increases, effective January 10, 1971, necessitate supplemental appropriation requests for fiscal year 1971 to cover a 6-months cost in 1971 and require an additional amount of $1,800 for fiscal year 1972 to cover an additional 6-months cost in 1972.

Overtime and Holiday Pay increased from $76,700 to $80,950, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 4,250

Contribution to retirement fund (under "Personnel Benefits") increased from $37,365 to $38,415, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, covering Government contribution to this fund resulting from increased base pay rates..... 1,050

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from $6,500 to $9,000..... 2,500

This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8906. Under the provisions of Public Law 91-418, approved September 25, 1970, the amount required to be paid by the Government was increased from 24% to 40% (a two-thirds increase), effective January 1, 1971. In order to meet the cost of this increase for an additional 6-months in the fiscal year 1972, an additional amount of $2,500 is required for 1972.

Payment to Employees Compensation Fund (under "Personnel Benefits"), increased from $--- to $400, required by 5 U.S.C. 8147 (b).....$ 400

This law required each agency to include in its annual budget estimates a request for an appropriation in an amount equal to the amount paid from the Employees' Compensation Fund to provide benefits to employees of the agency during the preceding fiscal year on account of service-connected injury or death. The amount paid from such Fund in fiscal year 1970 was $400.

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS.....$26,700

Temporary Labor, increased from $5,000 to $10,000.....$ 5,000

An increase of $5,000 is requested for 1972 to meet current requirements and increased labor costs. This account which has not been increased since 1962, provides for labor service at the Conservatory, outside Garden area, Old Greenhouses, New Greenhouses, and outside nursery areas at the Poplar Point Nursery.

In 1962, temporary labor costs were $1.33 per hour. The current rate of temporary labor is $2.22 per hour, and the estimated rate for 1972 is $2.34, representing a 75% increase in cost since the last increase granted under this allotment in 1962. Approximately $3,750 of the amount requested would therefore be required just to meet the rising cost of labor, and the balance of $1,250 is required for the increased need in the use of temporary labor.

Eight to ten temporary employees work a total of 40 hours per week for 8 weeks during June, July and August and two to three intermittent employees throughout the other months of the year for use during large flower shows and seasonal work. Typical work performed by the temporary employees is as follows: policing the Conservatory and grounds and the garden areas; picking up paper, bottles, fallen tree limbs, and other trash by hand; weeding flower beds and potted plant material; sweeping walks and roadways, raking leaves, shoveling snow from walks and roadways, and other miscellaneous duties as assigned.

Total Increase - TEMPORARY LABOR.....$ 5,000

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

General Annual Repairs, increased from $11,500 to $15,500.....$ 4,000

For 1971, $11,500 was allowed for this item, which provides for repair and maintenance of the greenhouses and other buildings and equipment at the Main Garden and the Nursery. The buildings at the Main Garden include the Conservatory and Office Building. The Nursery buildings include two brick boiler houses and 16 greenhouses.

In addition to the regular annual amount of $11,500, a $4,000 increase is requested for 1972 for replacement of the concrete sidewalks in 2 of the 16 greenhouses, constructed in 1960-1961.

The concrete sidewalks in all 16 greenhouses have settled to the point where it has become necessary to build ramps from one section of the greenhouses to the other, in order that the 4-wheeled carts which transport plants to the greenhouses can be used to carry plant material in and out of the greenhouses as necessary. Because of settlement of the walks; most walks having settled from 8 to 24 inches; some of the greenhouse benches cannot be used as six of the eight bench legs are not supported by the walks. Cinder block, brick and wood props have been used to level the benches, but with a continuance of settlement, the existing condition should be corrected.

It is estimated that an amount of $2,000 per greenhouse is required to eliminate the problem. The $4,000 requested would permit the replacement of walks in two greenhouses in 1972 and represent the first phase of a program that would eventually result in the replacement of the walks in all 16 greenhouses. The amount requested is for the purchase of materials only -- the work to be performed by Botanic Garden personnel located at the Nursery.

Equipment - Botanic Garden Stock, increased from $20,300 to $26,300.....$ 6,000

For 1971, $20,300 was allowed for this item, which provides for plant materials, moss and soil, including cost of transportation of plant materials for the Conservatory, Garden Areas, Outside Nursery, and Greenhouses. This allotment, which has not been increased since 1967, provides for plant material, used in the seasonal exhibitions at the Conservatory, and plants and trees for the outdoor garden sites.

The point has now been reached where an upward adjustment of $6,000 is required in order to meet minimum needs under this allotment, based on present cost of this material and other items purchased under this allotment.

The allotment for 1972 is based on $10,500 for plants and bulbs for seasonal exhibitions at the Conservatory, such as chrysanthemums, carnations, palms, cacti, ferns, bulbs, pansies, primula, cyclamen, azaleas, pandanus, sanseveria, begonias, bromelias, gardenias, and lantanas; $1,000 for herbaceous perennials and other hardy plants for the outdoor garden site; $5,000 for miscellaneous stock; $500 for seeds; $4,800 for moss and soil; and $4,500 for miscellaneous equipment, such as garden tools, hose, hand mowers, and office equipment.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS.....$10,000

63-065 O—71——31

OTHER INCREASES -NONRECURRING ITEMS

Replacement of tubes in 4 boilers, Poplar Point Nursery.....$ 9,500

A nonrecurring amount of $9,500 is requested for replacement of tubes in 2 Gas-Fired and 2 Oil-Fired Boilers at the Poplar Point Nursery. The 2 Gas-Fired Boilers produce low pressure hot water to heat 16 greenhouses, a head house, offices, garage, and shops. The tubes in the 2 Gas-Fired Boilers have a life expectancy of 10 years and inspection this year indicates replacement should be made in 1972. The 2 Gas-Fired Boilers were installed September 8, 1960, and no tube replacement has been made to date. The 2 Oil-Fired Boilers provide low pressure hot water to heat 8 greenhouses, a head house, office, potting room, and locker room. One Oil-Fired Boiler provides raw steam under pressure to sterilize soil for the planting beds in 8 greenhouses. The 2 Oil-Fired Boilers were installed July 8, 1963, and the life of the tubes is estimated at 8 years and inspection indicates that replacement is necessary in 1972.

Installation of automatic temperature controls in greenhouses, Poplar Point Nursery.....$ 3,300

A nonrecurring amount of $3,300 is requested for 1972 for the installation of automatic temperature controls in the 4 old greenhouses at Poplar Point Nursery and the installation of air circulation fans or turbulators in 8 new greenhouses, in which plant material for the Botanic Garden and its functions have been grown for many years.

Four 30 x 100 foot greenhouses at the old range are used during the winter months for the growing of flowers and plants that should be maintained at a temperature range of 62° -65°. For many years this has been done by opening and closing the top vents manually both day and night, requiring the gardener on duty to walk from one greenhouse to the other watching the temperature in each house so that the overall temperature does not fall below 62° or exceed 65° at anytime during the growing season. As all of the hot air rises to the top of each greenhouse, most of the heat is lost when the top ventilators are opening which of course causes the boilers to run longer than should be necessary to reheat the houses, thus making it very difficult to maintain the required temperature.

Under the amount requested the system will be made completely automatic by using thermostats, motorized shutters, and exhaust fans to control the ventilation throughout the houses to reduce the temperature to the growing requirements. With this added improvement, when the thermostat starts the exhaust fan, the air rushes into a louver and into a plastic tube which has a series of holes punched into it to effectively distribute the cool fresh air throughout the house. This tubing runs along the top of each greenhouse. The cool fresh air mixes with the hot air in the greenhouses by being forced out of the small holes in the tubing. The advantages of the system are automatic temperature control, continuous air motion (which reduces diseases in the greenhouses, frees the greenhouses of cold stops and drafts), distribution of Co_2 under, over and around each plant because of the recirculation within the houses when the fans are on and the shutters are closed to the outside air. This system is very important at the old greenhouses because they sit very low and air circulation has become a serious problem to the growing of flowers and potted material.

Eight greenhouses require the use of air circulation fans or turbulators to improve the climatic conditions in the fall, winter and spring seasons. The fans would provide more uniform temperature throughout the houses and produce a gentle sweeping air movement through the plants to obtain better leaf surface ventilation and eliminate stagnant air which has become a problem. In addition, a more uniform humidity would be maintained throughout the greenhouses.

Replacement of Delivery Truck.....$ 4,000

A nonrecurring amount of $4,000 is requested for 1972 for the purchase of a new 6-cylinder Step Van Type Truck, with standard transmission and heated cab suitable for winter use as a replacement for a 1951 International Van no longer economically repairable and continually out of service while undergoing extensive shop repairs.

This vehicle is required for delivery of plant materials, potted plants, cut flowers and centerpieces to the Capitol and other buildings in the Legislative group of buildings.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS.....$16,800

TOTAL ADDITIONS.....(+) 58,500

Total Estimate for 1972.....$742,500

Objectives

This appropriation provides for the care and upkeep of the gardens and grounds, including Poplar Point Nursery.

At the main gardens, there is a large Main Conservatory, with its collections of tropical and subtropical plants, the large outdoor garden, office building and storage sheds. At Poplar Point there is the nursery used for the growing of plants for exhibition at the Conservatory and plant material to help meet landscape demands for the Botanic Garden and the Capitol Grounds; 16 greenhouses, and 2 boiler houses.

The Architect of the Capitol has been serving as Acting Director since July 3, 1934, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

A regular force of 56 employees is required for 1972, the same number as allowed for 1971, for carrying on the work of the gardens, as follows:

5 Greenhouse men at the Conservatory.
29 Greenhouse men and heating attendants for the 16 greenhouses at Poplar Point Nursery.
5 Gardeners for growing nursery stock and maintenance of plant material and trees at Poplar Point Nursery.
1 Grounds Maintenance Worker for outside gardening work at the Conservatory.
6 Mechanics (1 carpenter, 1 painter, 1 steamfitter, 1 glazier, 1 electrician, 1 maintenance foreman).
1 Laborer-Gardener for cleaning and gardening work at the Nursery.
1 Laborer for general cleaning.
3 Heating and ventilating attendants in the Conservatory.
5 Supervisory and clerical (1 assistant director, 1 horticulturist, 1 administrative assistant, 2 clerks).

ITEMS UNDER WHICH NO CHANGES OCCUR

Travel	$ 150
Transportation of Things	50
Rents, Communications and Utility Services:	
Utility Services	4,100
Communication Services	100
Penalty Mail	100
Laundry	100
Supplies and Materials	14,000
Annual Care of Grounds	100

RESTORING OLD SENATE AND SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS

Senator HOLLINGS. We have a communication signed by the Honorable Mike Mansfield, Chairman, and the Honorable Hugh Scott, Vice Chairman of the Senate Commission on Art and Antiquities, in which a request is made for appropriation of $1,209,000 to be made available to the Architect of the Capitol for the restoration of the old Senate Chamber and the old Supreme Court chamber in the Capitol.

Mr. White, are you familiar with that?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

I would like to ask Mr. Campioli to describe the circumstances but before he does I might mention that this appropriation request has been made before, as I understand it, in prior years, the last time being in December 1970 at which time we updated previous estimates. We recently investigated the problem of whether or not the cost estimates that we had determined last year were still effective, and they are; so we are asking for 1972 the same amount as asked for last year.

In that connection, I think it might be interesting to note that the subject did come up at the House Appropriations Committee hearing and there were a number of Congressmen there who were in sympathy with proceeding with this project.

Senator HOLLINGS. They took no action, of course?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir; we were not directed to submit a formal budget estimate for this project until last week. However, the subject, itself, arose and there was receptivity to proceeding on the part of some of the Congressmen who were present.

At this point, I ask to insert in the record our complete justification on this item.

RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER IN THE CAPITOL

SUMMARY STATEMENT -- REVISED TO REFLECT REVISIONS THROUGH JUNE 9, 1971

Fiscal Year 1972

Appropriation requested in original printed Budget and Justification Book	$ None
Appropriation requested - Budget Amendment, June 9, 1971	1,209,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972	$1,209,000

Fiscal Year 1971

Appropriated - regular annual or Supplemental Appropriation Acts	$ None
TOTAL APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971 (as of June 1971)	$ None
NET INCREASE REQUESTED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1972 (as revised)	(+) $1,209,000

TOTAL INCLUDED IN 1972 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL, AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE	$ None
Item not presented to House Committee--asked to be added by Senate Committee to Bill as passed by House	1,209,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION REQUESTED OF THE SENATE, FISCAL YEAR 1972	$1,209,000

RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER IN THE CAPITOL. .$1,209,000

This appropriation request, in the form of a Budget amendment, is submitted at the request of the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the Senate, pursuant to a letter received from the Chairman of the Commission, June 3, 1971.

Working drawings and specifications for this project were prepared and completed by architectural consultants engaged, by contract, by the Architect of the Capitol under an appropriation of $37,500 allowed for such purpose in 1964 and were presented to and considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee in 1965, together with a budget estimate in the amount of $700,000 for carrying out the project. Extensive hearings were held on the item at that time, as well as previously in April 1962, and the requested appropriation of $700,000 was included in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, 1966, as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee and passed by the Senate. The item was, however, deleted in conference and omitted from the Bill as finally agreed to and approved.

The item, updated to $1,209,000 to reflect escalated costs since 1965, was again submitted to and considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee in December 1970. Hearings were again held by the Committee and the requested appropriation was included in the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1971 as reported by the Committee and as passed by the Senate, December 14, 1970, but was deleted in conference and omitted from the Bill as finally agreed to and approved.

Pursuant to request received from the Chairman of the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the United States Senate, June 3, 1971, an appropriation in the amount of $1,209,000, as indicated, is again presented to your Committee for consideration for inclusion in the 1972 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill.

The letter received reads as follows:

"Dear Mr. White:

I have in hand your letter of May 14th, to the Executive Secretary of the Commission on Art and Antiquities in which you reviewed the estimate of July, 1970, regarding the proposed restoration of the Old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers. I am happy to note that the amount of $1,209,000 remains unchanged.

As you know, the Members of the Senate have long looked to the day when these historic rooms would be restored to the period of their occupancy in the mid-nineteenth century. Responsibility for restoring and preserving the rooms as an historic shrine has been assigned by Senate Resolution to the Senate Commission on Art and Antiquities. Accordingly, the Commission, whose membership includes the President Protempore of the Senate, the Minority Leader, the Chairman and ranking minority Member of the Senate Rules Committee, has

directed me to ask, again, for funds for this purpose in this year's legislative appropriations. Would you, therefore, request of the Senate Appropriations Committee the amount of $1,209,000 to be made available to the Office of the Architect in the next Legislative Appropriations bill (F.Y. 1972). It is the hope of the Commission that if this request is approved, you would proceed forthwith with the restoration of these rooms.

With best personal wishes,

Sincerely,
/s/ Mike Mansfield"

Further detail with respect to the history of this project, a detailed breakdown of the estimate of cost, suggested appropriation text, and a description of the work proposed to be done, are contained on the following Pages (4 - 13).

RESTORATION OF THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER IN THE CAPITOL - (Budget Amendment).....$ 1,209,000

Initial Legislation - 1964

An appropriation of $37,500 was provided in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1964, to enable the Architect of the Capitol to prepare working drawings, specifications, and estimates of cost for restoration of the old Senate Chamber on the principal floor of the Capitol and the old Supreme Court Chamber on the ground floor of the Capitol substantially to the condition in which these chambers existed and were furnished when last occupied in 1859 and 1860, respectively, by the U. S. Senate and the U. S. Supreme Court.

Architects Engaged for Work Authorized Under 1964 Appropriation

The Architect of the Capitol engaged, by personal service contract, March 6, 1964, Roscoe DeWitt and Fred L. Hardison, architects of Dallas, Texas; Alfred Easton Poor and Albert Homer Swanke, architects of New York City, New York; and Jesse M. Shelton and A. Pearson Almond, architects of Atlanta, Georgia, who had been engaged in the architectural and engineering work for the extension of the east central front of the Capitol, to prepare working drawings, specifications, and estimates of cost for the restoration of the old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers. Services required under this contract were completed, and final payment for the same was made in December, 1968.

Completed Working Drawings and Specifications and Budget Estimate for Project Considered by House and Senate Appropriations Committees - 1965

The drawings and specifications for this work were completed in 1965 and were presented to the House and Senate Subcommittees on Legislative Branch Appropriations in June 1965, together with a Budget request of $700,000 for performing the work of restoration in accordance with the approved drawings

and specifications. The House Committee denied the item, without prejudice. The Senate Committee approved the item and $700,000 was included in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill 1966 as passed by the Senate. The item was deleted in conference. In deleting the item, the conferees agreed that there is much merit in the proposed restoration of the Old Senate Chamber and the Old Supreme Court Chamber and that they should be restored to their original state for the benefit of visitors, differing only with respect to the timing of the work.

Reconsideration of Appropriation Request - 1970

The item was again considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee in December 1970 at the request of the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the United States Senate established by S. Res. 382, 90th Congress. At the request of the Commission, the estimate of cost was updated by the Architect of the Capitol at that time to reflect cost escalations since 1965, the updated amount being $1,209,000. The Committee was advised at that time the increase of $509,000 was due almost entirely to rising costs of labor and materials. The requested appropriation of $1,209,000 was included in the Supplemental Appropriation Bill 1971 by the Senate Appropriations Committee and the appropriation was retained in the Bill as passed by the Senate December 14, 1970. The item was, however, deleted in conference and was omitted from the Appropriation Bill as finally agreed to by the House and Senate and approved by the President.

The project has since remained dormant other than continued effort by the Architect's staff to further authenticate historic information with respect to the same.

Reconsideration of Appropriation Request - F.Y. 1972

At the request of the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the United States Senate, the 1970 estimate was reviewed by the Architect of the Capitol and the Commission was advised that the 1970 estimate still obtains without change, as of June 1971.

In letter, dated June 3, 1971, received from Senator Mansfield, Chairman of the Commission, I have been requested by him, on behalf of the Commission, to submit an estimate of appropriation in the amount of $1,209,000 for consideration by your Committee for inclusion in the 1972 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill and a formal budget estimate is

being transmitted to the Office of Management and Budget covering this item.

Prompt Commencement of Work

If an appropriation of $1,209,000 is provided for this project at this time, contracts for the work can be awarded at an early date on the basis of the working drawings and specifications completed in 1965.

Suggested Appropriation Text

In the event that the Committee decides to include an appropriation of $1,209,000 in the 1972 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, then it is recommended that the following appropriation text (identical to the text included in the 1971 Supplemental Appropriation Bill passed at that time by the Senate) be included in the pending Bill:

Architect of the Capitol
Capitol Buildings and Grounds

Restoration of Old Senate Chamber and
Old Supreme Court Chamber in the Capitol

To enable the Architect of the Capitol to make such expenditures as may be necessary to restore the Old Senate Chamber on the principal floor of the Capitol and the Old Supreme Court Chamber on the ground floor of the Capitol substantially to the condition in which these chambers existed when last occupied in 1859 and 1860, respectively, by the United States Senate and the United States Supreme Court, including expenditures for procurement, restoration, and repair of furniture and furnishings for these chambers, $1,209,000, to be expended without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, and to remain available until expended, all under the direction of the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the United States Senate established by S. Res. 382, 90th Congress, agreed to October 1, 1968.

The following table shows a comparative breakdown of 1965 and 1971 estimated costs:

	1965 Estimated Cost (as shown on Pg. 92 of Sen. Hrngs.) (on 1966 Leg. Br. Appr. Bill)			1971 Estimated Cost (updated to include cost escalations) (since 1965)		
	Old Senate Chamber	Old Supreme Court Chamber	Total	Old Senate Chamber	Old Supreme Court Chamber	Total
Construction costs:						
Structural: Demolition, concrete and masonry work, stonework, structural steel work, miscellaneous metal and ornamental metalwork, carpentry and millwork, furring, lathing, plastering, painting, hardware, models.....	$153,650	$ 73,870	$227,520	$265,000	$127,500	$ 392,500
Mechanical: Heating, ventilating, air conditioning, plumbing, electrical, and lighting fixtures.....	102,350	78,130	180,480	176,500	136,000	312,500
Subtotal.....	256,000	152,000	408,000	441,500	263,500	705,000
Furniture and furnishings:						
Senate: 64 Senators' desks, 71 Senators' chairs, 3 podium desks, 4 Senators' sidechairs. 8 curved Senate settees, 1 mahogany Vice President's desk and chair, fireplace equipment, 2 Franklin stoves...	103,200	...	103,200	178,500	...	178,500
Supreme Court: 9 Judges' desks, 6 small rolltop desks, 4 mahogany lawyers' tables, 1 Chief Justice's chair, 8 Judges' chairs, 26 wood-back armchairs, 4 wood-back side chairs, 15 settees, 2 bookcases, inkwells and quills, fireplace equipment.....	...	37,100	37,100	...	64,000	64,000
Senate and Supreme Court: Carpeting, venetian blinds, clocks, draperies, valances, curtains, swags, jabots, fluting behind railings, miscellaneous.....	60,100	23,100	83,200	103,700	39,800	143,500
Subtotal.....	163,300	60,200	223,500	282,200	103,800	386,000
Administration, fees and contingencies..	45,000	23,500	68,500	77,500	40,500	118,000
Total estimate.....	$464,300	$235,700	$700,000	$801,200	$407,800	$1,209,000

DESCRIPTION OF WORK TO BE DONE

Old Senate Chamber

In the old Senate Chamber, on the second or principal floor, the existing raised wood floor, installed in 1936 above the original floor to permit the installation of ducts and other items when the Capitol was air conditioned, is to be removed and the floor restored to its original grade and construction. The raised platforms, on which the majority of Senators' desks and chairs set, is to be reconstructed. The circular visitors' gallery and railing, supported by delicate iron columns and ornate caps erected in 1828 and removed when the Senate vacated this Chamber, is to be reconstructed. The raised dais, with its canopy for the President of the Senate, Secretary and Chief Clerk, at the east central portion of the room in front of the columns, is likewise to be reconstructed.

The desks and chairs for Senators will be reproduced from existing models now in use in the present Senate Chamber. Other items of furniture and furnishings, including carpets and draperies, are also to be reproduced from either originals still extant or from like items of the period. The large original central chandelier, on which we have good graphic information, is to be reproduced: also, the wall sconces, of which we have found their original location. The cloth valances, which surround the room below the main cornice, installed for both acoustic and esthetic purposes, are to be reproduced. The coffered ceiling will be picked out in colors, as borne out by our research.

The list of furniture to be reproduced includes 64 Senators' desks, 71 Senators' chairs, 3 podium desks, 4 Senators' sidechairs, 8 curved Senate settees, 1 mahogany Vice President's desk and chair, 2 Franklin stoves, bookcases, inkwells, quills, and fireplace equipment.

It is proposed that the busts of Chief Justices now located in this chamber be removed, and certain busts pertaining to the period of the lower or Supreme Court chamber be transferred to that Chamber from the old Senate Chamber. It is further proposed that the remaining busts be located elsewhere, perhaps in the U. S. Supreme Court Building. It is further proposed that the Rembrandt Peale painting of George Washington, which originally hung over the east gallery, be returned to its original location. It is now located in the Vice President's office in the Capitol. It is also proposed that the plaque or shield, now located over the lobby entrance of the Chamber, be returned to its former location over the canopy in the Chamber, to receive the eagle which is now extant in the Chamber.

Old Supreme Court Chamber

Since hearings originally held before the Senate Committee on Appropriations in April 1962, as a result of intensive research we now have an authentic layout of furniture, as well as descriptions of the furniture and furnishings from vouchers, as they existed in the old Supreme Court Chamber. The current appropriation estimate is based on this information.

In this chamber, located on the ground or first floor, the existing built-up wood flooring in the central portion of the room is to be removed, and the pit, which formerly existed at a level of two steps below the existing surrounding floor of arcades, is to be restored. The three former fireplaces, two of which were removed when the Capitol was air-conditioned in 1936, and the third of which was removed to provide an entrance from the north-south corridor when this lower Chamber was used as a Law Library, are to be reconstructed. The first two of these fireplaces were located in the Chamber in the north and south walls of the east arcade, directly below mantels in similar locations in the Chamber above. The third was located in the center of the west wall where the doorway now exists, leading to the main north and south corridor. Mantels, made of statuary white marble to conform to early designs of mantels produced for the Capitol, will be installed in the locations of the original mantels that were removed in past years. The marble facing and outer hearths of the mantels are to be of conglomerate marble, similar to marble used by Architect of the Capitol Benjamin H. Latrobe in construction of the columns and pilasters of the upper Chamber and lobby. The bas relief on the west wall is to be restored to its original colors. The coffered arcades are likewise to be restored in colors commensurate with the early work of the Capitol. Appropriate chandeliers of the period are also to be provided.

Furniture and furnishings, including carpeting, draperies, and venetian blinds, are to be reproduced in an authentic manner and the original layout of furniture restored.

The rostrum for the nine Justices is to be reconstructed, in front of the columns of the east arcade; also, the bar railing.

The list of furniture to be reproduced includes 9 Judges' desks, 6 small roll-top desks, 4 mahogany laywers' tables, 1 Chief Justice's chair, 8 Judges' chairs, 26 wood-back armchairs, 4 wood-back sidechairs, 15 settees, 2 bookcases, inkwells and quills, and fireplace equipment.

Mr. WHITE. If you would like some further detail on it, I would like Mr. Campioli to discuss the item.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let Mr. Campioli give us details on it, please.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. First of all, I would like to mention that the old Senate Chamber which is now on the second or principal floor is not the original Senate Chamber that was used in the Capitol. The original Senate Chamber was a smaller room on the first floor where the Supreme Court held forth at a later date.

Senator HOLLINGS. That would have been below the original House Chamber?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. No, sir; the House met on the upper floor across the Hall.

Senator HOLLINGS. So, we started off as the lower House?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. In the earliest part of the Capitol, the original Senate wing was completed in 1800. The full Congress moved into that building. The Senate occupied the Chamber which is the lower Chamber and which was later used by the Supreme Court and still later used by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

In 1808, the Congress authorized the expenditure of funds to subdivide this Chamber into two stories and to install a floor at the second floor level. That was completed in 1810. The Senate moved upstairs and the Supreme Court, which had been using the space now occupied by the Senate barbershop, moved into the lower Chamber.

Those chambers operated as a Supreme Court chamber and Senate Chamber from 1810 until 1859 and 1860. At that time, the Congress authorized the addition of the present House and Senate wings and the Senate moved into their present Chamber in 1859. In the next year the Supreme Court moved upstairs into what used to be the Senate Chamber.

RESTORATION PROPOSAL

The proposal here is to restore these two chambers to their last usage as Senate Chamber and Supreme Court chamber, in the 1859–60 period.

This is a plan of the second floor or old Senate Chamber showing seating for 64 Senators, with the dais for the President pro tempore and other members of the staff of the Senate at the east side of the Chamber.

This is a restoration drawing showing the present raised floor, which was added at a later date, removed.

When air conditioning was added in the Capitol, in order to provide for the duct work, the floor was raised. That floor will be removed and the step arrangement that existed when the Senators were arranged in a semicircle in this Chamber will be restored.

In addition, the low Chamber floor which is now at a common level was also filled in over a pit when air conditioning was added. That lower floor will be removed and the pit which existed in the lower Chamber will be restored.

This is a view looking toward the Supreme Court bench and looking toward the President of the Senate's chair, showing the raised dais and the canopy.

We have this cartouche [pointing]. It is in existence above the doorway leading into the present Chamber. The eagle is still in ex-

istence in the Chamber. The Rembrandt Peale portrait of George Washington is now in the Vice President's room. We hope we can get it put back where it originally hung in this Chamber.

This is a view looking toward the entrance to the present upper Chamber. In 1828, the Congress authorized the installation of a gallery around the semicircle part of the room. It was referred to as a ladies' gallery. It used to be approached by a stairway across the corridor from the recently bombed-out area through a doorway up this floor. That approach will be restored.

The ladies' gallery was supported by cast iron columns and nicely gilded ornamented caps. There was considerable usage of red damask for privacy for the ladies in their gallery and also for acoustical purposes.

We have very good graphic information on the Chamber as it appeared at that time. Such information also shows very clearly the tremendous chandelier which once existed in that room which we would reconstruct and reinstall.

In the lower Chamber, the present access to the lower Chamber is the north-south corridor. Originally, that location was occupied by a fireplace. We would propose to close that entrance and restore the fireplace.

In addition, there were two other fireplaces in the Chamber which would be restored. One would be at the north end near the east side and the other facing it on the south such as on the second floor.

This sectional view shows the two upper chambers taken in an easterly and westerly direction.

ORIGINAL PLAN OF CHAMBER

This is the plan of the lower Supreme Court chamber. We were quite fortunate after we started our study back in 1962 to find an old plan showing the way the Supreme Court chamber was originally laid out. We plan and propose to restore that layout.

Some of the furniture like the Senate desks and chairs will be reproduced from some of the existing items of furniture that are now located in the present chamber and which used to be in the old chamber from which reproductions have been made for the present chamber.

Some items of furniture from the old Supreme Court chamber are still in existence. Some are in the Supreme Court building. The present Chief Justice has indicated he would make that furniture available to us if we restore that chamber. We are hoping to acquire that furniture. If not, we are providing sufficient funds in the estimate to reproduce the original furniture.

INTERIOR FURNISHINGS AND DECOR

In addition to making the layouts, we have gone into the consideration of the interior furnishings and decor, such as the red damask cloth draperies, glass curtains, and the carpet material. We were able to arrive at the design of the carpet from an old painting of Justice Marshall which shows the type of carpet used at that time. The lower chamber will have this design for its carpet.

In addition to that, we have included in the estimate the provision of various types of accessories which originally existed in the cham-

ber such as the andirons, the Franklin stoves and fenders, and so on. So, therefore this will be as faithful a reproduction of the chambers as our research has permitted us to determine.

RESEARCH

We are continually researching and will continue to do so right up to the very last moment to make sure that we are as accurate as possible.

Senator HOLLINGS. It is very fascinating.

Are you ready to go once you get the money?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We have completed the working drawings and specifications. We have not yet checked these documents officially. We put off checking them in detail until a later date in hopes we might find some additional research data, by the time we are ready to start work at the site.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is there any opposition to it?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. On the Senate side, there never has been. The Senate has passed and appropriated funds on two different occasions.

Senator HOLLINGS. It has been turned down twice by the House.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes; but without prejudice and on the basis of timing.

CARPETING

Senator HOLLINGS. Interestingly, that research on carpets, why couldn't we have found that design for the present floor? Who got that carpet we have now?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That carpet is under the Senate Sergeant of Arms. We did not have anything to do with its selection.

Senator HOLLINGS. Give him an optical test. I have never seen such a design. It is the worst looking one I have ever seen; $1,209,000 will do it?

BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. CAMPOLI. Yes, sir. Our original estimate in 1965 was $700,000. This estimable change is purely and simply due to escalation alone. It is not based on any changes made in the plans.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you very much.

CENTENNIAL SAFE

In the House hearings, there was a discussion between Congressman Casey and yourself with respect to the Centennial safe in the Capitol basement. It indicated the key to the safe had been lost. In Saturday's newspaper, I noticed it was stated that Tom Watts, city engineer of Gainesville, Fla., has solved the mystery. He said the key was given to him 40 years ago by his great aunt who once worked for Mr. Charles Deihm.

Can you tell us a little bit about the safe and its contents and where the key is now?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; we have prepared a history of the safe, which I have here, and which you might want for the record.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will include it in the record.

(The history of the safe follows:)

CENTENNIAL SAFE

The story of the Centennial Safe is as colorful and varied as that of its originator, Mrs. Charles F. Deihm of New York City, a publisher, a dedicated patriot, a Civil War widow. Mrs. Deihm conceived the idea of displaying a safe at the Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 filled with memorabilia linking the Nation's first centennial year with an expected bicentennial celebration. A Washington paper, February 18, 1879, declared "It is presumed that this safe will be opened by a jubilant Nation on the Fourth of July, 1976, and with greater interest than we can possibly imagine now."

At the fair the safe attracted much attention and provided some of the needed publicity for Mrs. Deihm's ambitious program to collect autographs and photographs of the leading political and business leaders and "men and women of mark." Visitors were invited to autograph pages of large albums for inclusion in the safe. A line was reserved under each signature for the autograph, a century later, of the nearest descendant bearing the same name (or of direct lineal descent according to another report).

At the close of the exhibition Mrs. Deihm felt there should be an even greater representation so she toured the country to gather photographs and signatures of distinguished orators, clergymen, poets, statesmen, jurists, and merchants from the United States. Her letter of introduction was an impressive item itself.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D.C.

We cheerfully recommend to the hospitality of all cities in the Union Mrs. Chas. F. Deihm and her Centennial Autograph and Photograph Albums (which is her own original idea) and trust that her reception in your City may be as cordial and general as it has been here.

R. B. HAYES.

Eight significant signatures accompanied that of the President's W. A. Wheeler (Vice President), John Sherman (Secretary of Treasury), R. W. Thompson (Secretary of Navy), Chas. Devens (Attorney General), Wm. M. Evarts (Secretary of State), Geo. M. McCary (Secretary of War), D. M. Key (Postmaster General), C. Schurz (Secretary of Interior).

For 2 more years this energetic lady worked gathering her mementos to fill the specially made, fireproof safe with its royal purple velvet lining which had been obtained through the philanthropy of Peter Cooper. After the exposition in Philadelphia it was moved to the U.S. Capitol where it was to remain for nearly 100 years.

In ceremony on Washington's birthday, 1879, the inner plate glass doors with a cut glass border were locked, "consigning to the custody of Congress the Centennial albums." The mementos actually consisted of four separate items; the iron safe and three large albums of Russian leather, each enclosed in a case of rosewood and ebony with a plateglass lid, to be maintained outside the safe.

The autograph album contained space for 100,000 autographs and contained those of the Presidents, Vice Presidents, Speakers, Cabinet officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of Congress, Military leaders and Governors of the States with space remaining for those newly elected or appointed. It was to be opened every 2 years for updating.

The second album was for the photographs of the Presidents and Vice Presidents and was to be opened once every 4 years for new additions. The instructions for the third album, if followed, would have become the diplomatic challenge of the century! It contained photographs of the Supreme Court Justices, Cabinet and Senators and Representatives. Mrs. Deihm's instructions were that every 2 years the insertion of the photographs of 4 of the most prominent officers from the Army and Navy were to be added. "Also the photographs of two Senators and two representatives from the North, South, East, and West . . . No distinction will be made in the election of Senators and Representatives beyond that of age and service. Those oldest in years and public office will be chosen."

The three wooden cases were made by Messrs. Walker of New York; the albums were by Francis and Loutrel of New York, and the photograph albums

were the work of W. W. Harding of Philadelphia. The safe was manufactured by the Marvin Safe Company of New York.

Of these albums, the Office of the Architect of the Capitol has no knowledge nor does mention of their disposal appear in any known records of the office. Mrs. Deihm also specifically stated that the key to the safe and her detailed instructions for opening the safe were deposited with Smithsonian Institution.

The Art and Reference Library of the Architect's Office has tried through the Archives of Smithsonian to locate such a key and a manuscript "tied with red, white and blue ribbon." As of May 1971, these items have not been found.

The only details about the safe and its contents are published in Mrs. Deihm's writings. A drawing of the centennial safe showing an ornate and decorated pediment, differing from the one on the safe, puportedly read "Dedicated to the People of the United States by C. F. Deihm, July 4, 1876." Upon each of the outer doors is an inscription. Upon the one opening to the right are the words—"It is the wish of Mrs. Deihm that this safe may remain closed until July 4, 1976, then to be opened by the Chief Magistrate of the United States." Upon the left, these words appear "In memory of those whose names appear upon the pages of the albums deposited within, who have rendered distinguished service to their country."

It is the interpretation words on the right door that should be noted. In the detailed listing of the contents of the safe, framed pictures of former Presidents are included. In each instance Mrs. Deihm refers to the Presidents as "George Washington . . . presiding Chief Magistrate of our first century; Abraham Lincoln . . . Chief Magistrate of the United States, ex-President U. S. Grant . . . presiding Chief Magistrate during our centennial year, Mrs. U. S. Grant . . . wife of the presiding Chief Magistrate, etc. There seemed to be no doubt Mrs. Deihm interpreted the Chief Magistrate to be the President of the United States.

The donor's instructions were that the outer doors of iron "be open when necessary and it is intended that they shall remain open after a suitable protection shall have been built around the safe."

Almost immediately there was congressional opposition to the energetic 45-year-old widow's plan to place the safe in Statuary Hall. Within a few weeks legislation was passed forbidding the exhibition in the Rotunda, Capitol corridors or Statuary Hall of any work of art or manufacture not the property of the United States. The fragmentary records do not make clear why the safe was not considered United States property. It had been presented to Congress, but evidently not accepted by them.

A reliable tradition recorded in the Architect's Office is that a custodian made a bit of pin money by opening the iron doors to visitors and showing them the contents through the locked glass doors of the safe before the safe was moved to a place under the East Central Portico of the Capitol. There it remained semi-protected, yet exposed to the elements for nearly 80 years. In December 1958 this heavy safe was moved to a closeted area off the Crypt to allow work on the extension of the East Front. It measures 50 inches wide by 40 inches deep by 64 inches high.

In addition to the autographs and photographs of the political figures of the day, there was deposited a collection of poems, short stories, miscellaneous literature, the Blue Book containing 800,000 names of Government employees, and autographs of the leading orators, clergymen, poets, scientists, historians and merchants. Of tangible value would be a silver inkstand, lined with gold holding two pens of gold and pearl, all the work of Tiffany & Co. and used to autograph the books.

A book on Temperance by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson (who had purchased and donated to the Capitol collection the painting of the Electoral College) may be opened with moot reaction. The morning of the closing of the safe the President (who did not show up for the closing) had a photograph of the energized Mrs. Diehm secreted in the safe "without that lady's knowledge."

Whatever the reactions were nearly 100 years ago, Mrs. Deihm's altruistic efforts "to make a contribution of value for the Centennial Exhibit" may be realized. The contents of the safe were well publicized when they were placed, and the fact they were supposed to have been viewed through a glass door indicates there was no secrecy intended. But with the passing of a century, curiosity and a coming bicentennial celebration make the Centennial Safe once again an item of interest.

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Congressional Record: Senate, February 22 and 28, 1879.
The Centennial Welcome, 1876.
President James A. Garfield's Memorial Journal, 1882.

OPENING OF EXTERIOR DOOR

Mr. WHITE. I have here, also, some photographs that we have taken of the safe. The safe consists of a two-door arrangement. That is to say, an exterior enclosure which is locked with a combination lock and then an interior glass door, which you can see in the photograph, and which is locked with a key.

We engaged a locksmith to open the exterior door. No one that we could find had the combination or the key. They were supposedly deposited with the Smithsonian Institution but they knew nothing about it. So, we had a locksmith open the exterior door. We did not consider this to be in violation of the basic request since the history indicates that it had been opened many times before. We did not, however, open the interior.

We understand, from the locksmith who looked at it, that he could open the interior glass door in a few minutes. It is a simple key lock. We did not, however, disturb that.

It was after that, when the newspaper publicity occurred, that the gentleman from Gainesville made himself known. He apparently has enough facts to indicate that his story is a valid one. I don't know exactly where the key is. It is in his possession, I assume.

Senator HOLLINGS. It is still in his possession?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good, sir.

LIBRARY TERRACE AND PARKING

Senator HOLLINGS. I am referring to page 10 of the House Report. It says:

> The committee has not allowed the funds requested for the parking area on the section of the ground adjacent to the main building as well as the proposal to replace certain areas of the west terrace of the main building currently covered with precast concrete paving blocks with expensive granite blocks.

Is that the reason for the objection?

Mr. WHITE. Apparently.

There were two items together. There is an $8,000 item for a parking area which was disallowed, and the $60,000 for the replacement of terrace paving.

Apparently their reason was as mentioned there, the replacing of the concrete with granite blocks.

Senator HOLLINGS. The granite would be in harmony with the granite blocks at the higher level?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct and, furthermore, it would enhance the entire appearance. It would be almost impossible to match the color of the existing concrete.

In addition to that, the granite is of a more permanent nature, of course.

SENATE RESTAURANTS

Senator HOLLINGS. The last item we have is Senate restaurants for the fiscal year 1972, $497,000.

Do I hear from you or Mr. Diamond on this item? Before doing so, we will insert the justification for this item in the record.

SENATE RESTAURANTS - FISCAL YEAR 1972..... $ 497,000

Contingent Expenses of the Senate

Miscellaneous Items

For miscellaneous items *** including $497,000 for payment to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with section 4 of Public Law 87-82, approved July 6, 1961 ***.

Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriations:

Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1971.....	$497,000
Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1971.....	157,700
Total.....	$654,700

Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate..... $497,000

For 1972, $497,000 is being requested. The item is explained on the following pages.

SENATE RESTAURANTS, 1972

SENATE RESTAURANTS.....$497,000

Effective August 1, 1961, management of the Senate Restaurants in the Capitol and Senate Office Buildings was placed under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration as to matters of general policy, pursuant to Public Law 87-82, 87th Congress, approved July 6, 1961.

The following units are in operation:

Capitol Building.....	Main dining room and private dining rooms for Senators (S-109, S-113 and S-114).
	Main dining room for staff, press and public (S-112).
	Vandenburg Room for staff and public (S-138).
	Family dining room for staff and public (S-115).
	Special Breakfast and Luncheon room (S-120).
	Snack Bar (Basement).
New Senate Office Building.....	North Cafeteria for Senators and Senate employees (Basement).
	South Cafeteria for staff, visitors and agency employees (Basement).
	Cigar Stand (opened October 15, 1970).
	Carry-out (Basement -- off northeast corner of South Cafeteria).
	Senators' private dining rooms (Ground Floor).
Old Senate Office Building.....	Coffee Shop and Carry-out (Basement Floor) -- now closed for remodeling.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1970 (For Full Year)

Facility	Gross Sales	Net Loss (-) or Profit (/)
Capitol dining rooms	$ 311,423	(-) $317,933
Snack bar in Capitol	52,240	(-) 4,791
Coffee shop in Old Senate Office Building	205,285	(-) 30,634
Cafeteria in the New Senate Office Building	554,814	(-) 208,681
Senators' dining room in New Senate Office Building	24,000	(-) 29,212
Carry-out in New Senate Office Building	181,661	(/) 34,830
Subtotals	$1,329,423	(-) $556,421
Equipment expenditures	...	(-) 463
TOTALS	$1,329,423	(-) $556,884

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1971 (to May 1, 1971)

Facility	Gross Sales	Net Loss (-) or Profit (/)
Capitol dining rooms	$ 271,862	(-) $283,831
Snack bar in Capitol	17,594	(-) 135
Coffee shop in Old Senate Office Building	66,924	(-) 9,952
Cafeteria in New Senate Office Building	489,548	(-) 238,685
Senators' dining room in New Senate Office Building	19,514	(-) 19,969
Cigar-Stand, New Senate Office Building	74,637	(/) 13,072
Carry-out in New Senate Office Building	134,633	(/) 20,117
Subtotals	$1,074,712	(-) $519,383
Equipment expenditures	...	(-) 2,313
TOTALS	$1,074,712	(-) $521,696

FISCAL YEAR 1972

The same amount, $497,000, as allowed in the regular Bill for the current year is being requested for the fiscal year 1972.

The Subcommittee on the Restaurant, Committee on Rules and Administration, has directed that we attempt to operate within this amount during fiscal year 1972.

Mr. WHITE. I think Mr. Diamond could reply to any questions that you have.

This amount of money is the same as was appropriated last year in the regular bill and we were asked, of course, to try to live within it even though there was an overage this year.

Mr. Diamond, I am sure, will answer any questions or describe any detail.

Senator HOLLINGS. The $497,000 is an increase or decrease over last year?

Mr. WHITE. That is the same, Mr. Chairman. It is the amount appropriated in the regular bill but it was necessary because of the expenditures that we made, to ask for supplemental appropriations in order to meet the financial requirements. The $497,000, really, I think, could be termed a goal rather than anything else.

Senator HOLLINGS. If you add to it the amount we gave you in the supplemental, overall it would be $654,000?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct, but some of that was for a previous overrun.

Senator HOLLINGS. Of course, we ran into Christmas-New Year's. Does someone have a better projection for this year?

Mr. WHITE. I would guess that it won't be less than last year.

Senator HOLLINGS. That would be my guess, also.

Senator Cotton is not here but he has some concern, as well as I.

Do you have any comment on this appropriation request?

Mr. DIAMOND. As Mr. White said, this is a goal and, of course, with some of the other adjustments that have been made in reference to other expenses, I don't see why we should not be able to meet this goal of $497,000 for this year, always bearing in mind, as we mentioned in the supplemental, that the services provided will be retained at a high level and we will continue to render the same or better service than we are doing now.

Senator HOLLINGS. Of course, it has to be emphasized that the restaurant is not just a restaurant; a good portion of this is regarded as services to the several receptions, Senate offices, having to keep it open and ready during the session.

Mr. DIAMOND. At the time when the services are needed, regardless of the financial aspect.

Senator HOLLINGS. The actual allocation of funds is under consideration, as you well know, by the committee.

Mr. DIAMOND. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. White, do you have anything that you or any of your associates wish to add this morning?

CARRYOVER ITEMS

Mr. WHITE. I might mention, Mr. Chairman, that we have some carryover items, all of which were allowed in the House bill, and they are a part of the House record. They are carryovers of items that were unobligated during this year.

Senator HOLLINGS. A total amount of how much?

Mr. WHITE. For Capitol Buildings the amount is $105,000; Capitol Power Plant, $102,000 and $76,000; and the Library Buildings and Grounds, $26,000.

Senator HOLLINGS. $309,000 carryover?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Those are not actually new funds being requested but funds carried over from unexpended funds from the previous year. They were not expended for various reasons, some of which had to do with an inability to obligate the funds or other such circumstances.

Senator HOLLINGS. Fine. We appreciate your presentation here this morning.

Thank you very much.

COMMENDATION OF STAFF

Mr. WHITE. Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman, and if I may, I would like to express a note of commendation for my staff. The rescheduling of these hearings to an earlier date than was anticipated, while so many revisions were pending occasioned a much heavier work load than would ordinarily be experienced. The large number of changes to the various items that have been mentioned, appreciably complicated their problems. They have worked diligently and have been unstinting in their devotion to duty and in their loyalty to the needs of the Congress. The preparations for these hearings are a team effort, as you know, and I want to thank each of the members of the Architect's team for their unfailing efforts in that regard.

U.S. SENATE

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER

STATEMENT OF ROBERT A. BRENKWORTH, COMPTROLLER

AUTHORIZATION STATUTES

Senator HOLLINGS. We will now hear from the Comptroller of the U.S. Senate, Mr. Robert A. Brenkworth.

Mr. Brenkworth, we will be glad to file your prepared statement in its entirely in the record. You may refer to the major items, review it all, or give it in detail, whichever you prefer.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I prefer to read it. I believe it is brief enough to warrant a few minutes, after which I would like to proceed with an item-by-item explanation of the appropriation estimates.

As you know, the budget for the Senate is submitted on the basis of the authorizations contained in the latest appropriation act and supplemental acts, adjusted as necessary to fund those same authorizations for the coming year.

All statutory actions, including Senate resolutions, which serve to increase the expenditures on already existing obligational authority or create new obligational authority, are provided for in the estimates.

The budget submission does not contain funds or authorization for any new positions, does not change compensation rates for any position, nor does it contain any new obligational authority in itself.

The acts or actions which generally affected the 1972 budget submission were:

The Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970, under which compensation of employees was increased by six per cent;

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, which pertinently created the Veterans' Affairs Committee, increased Standing Committee staffs by two professionals, and increased the compensation limitations for committee staffs;

Public Law 91–418, approved September 25, 1970, which increased the contributions authorized to be paid for the health benefits coverage of members and staff;

Senate resolutions agreed to in this session authorizing inquiries and investigations by Senate Committee; and

The Postal Service order increasing postage rates effective May 16, 1971.

BUDGET REQUESTS AND 1971 APPROPRIATIONS

The estimates submitted for the Senate for fiscal year 1972 total $71,871,000, an increase of $3,584,776 over the 1971 appropriations of $68,286,224.

In addition, estimates totaling $1,481,740 were submitted for Senate funded joint items, an increase of $37,815 over the 1971 appropriations of $1,443,925. These items are included in the bill as it passed in the House of Representatives in the amount of the budget estimates. The $500,000 provided in the Second Supplemental Act for the Joint Economic Committee welfare study is not included in these figures since it was a multiyear, 1971 through 1973, appropriation.

House Action

Senator Hollings. At that point, does the House include all of these in their treatment of the bill?

Mr. Brenkworth. The joint items are included by the House.

Senator Hollings. Not just joint items. What about Senate items?

Mr. Brenkworth. The Senate items are not included by the House. The bill as it passed the House does not include any Senate item.

Senator Hollings. None at all?

Mr. Brenkworth. None at all.

Senator Hollings. It is a new matter inserted for the first time?

Mr. Brenkworth. That is correct.

Senator Hollings. So you are bound to have a committee of conference.

Mr. Brenkworth. Yes, sir.

Increases

There will be an increase over the House bill by $71,871,000 for the Senate items.

The estimates submitted are increased:

By $1,725,228, to provide the additional 7 months funding required in 1972 for the February 1971 pay increase.

By $954,326, to provide full year funding for Legislative Reorganization Act authorizations.

By $970,000, to restore the 93 percent funding level for inquiries and investigations as authorized by resolutions of the first session, 92d Congress.

By $90,000, to fund the Rules Committee authorization of Xerox 660 copiers for offices of Senators and committees.

By $27,080, to cover the full year costs of the health benefits contributions increase.

By $18,192, with language to fund and revise allowances in accordance with the May 1971 postal rate increase.

By $4,140, to fund the Office of the President pro tempore for a full year in lieu of 11 months.

By $6,728, to fund the compensation increases in the Office of the Secretary authorized by the First Supplemental Act, 1971; and

By $422, to cover the cost of reimbursable benefits paid to or on behalf of Senate employees by the Bureau of Employees Compensation.

Senator Hollings. On all of those estimate increases. There is no discretion in any of them. You pick them out practically as a matter of mathematical certainty in compliance with each one of the authorizing acts or in compliance with orders of the Rules Committee?

Mr. Brenkworth. That is correct.

DECREASES

These increases total $3,796,116, and are offset by decreases in estimates of:

$4,140, in the Office of the Secretary for 1 month's appropriation for positions transferred to the Office of the President pro tempore on August 1, 1970.

$157,700, for the Senate restaurant, per estimate submitted by the Architect of the Capitol at $497,000 in lieu of $654,700; and

$49,500, for the nonrecurring gratuity item for 1971 contained in the Second Supplemental Act.

These decreases total $211,340, for a net increase overall of $3,584,776.

SENATE-FUNDED JOINT ITEMS: INCREASES AND DECREASES

The Senate funded joint committee estimates of $1,481,740 represent an increase of $37,815 over the 1971 appropriations of $1,443,925. There are increases of:

$32,945, for the full year cost of the February 1971 pay increase.

$11,265, for the full year cost of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

$3,720, for the increased contributions for employee health benefits; and

$6,885, to provide full year funding for the staff increase authorized in the First Supplemental Act, 1971, for the Joint Committee on Printing.

These increases total $54,815 and are offset by a decrease of $17,000 for the nonrecurring fiscal year 1971 appropriation for the Biographical Congressional Directory, Joint Committee on Printing, for a net increase of $37,815.

This completes my statement, Mr. Chairman, and, with your permission, I will proceed with the item-by-item presentation.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. At this point, I would like to submit for the record a table indicating the compensation and related cost percentage of Senate and Senate-funded joint items. This table will point up the impact that increased authorizations on this type of expenditure have on appropriations.

I also submit for the record a table of the appropriations for fiscal years 1970 and 1971, indicating the unexpended balances as of May 31, 1971.

Senator HOLLINGS. They will be included in their entirety in the record at this point.

(The tables follow:)

COMPENSATION AND RELATED COSTS

UNITED STATES SENATE

Fiscal Year 1972 Estimates

Compensation of the Vice President and Senators	$4,719,125
Salaries, Officers and Employees	47,616,012
Senate Policy Committees	565,354
Automobiles and Maintenance	49,760
Inquiries and Investigations (86%)	9,727,163
Folding Documents	57,320
Miscellaneous Items (Resolution Payroll)	1,131,040
Legislative Counsel	458,996
Total, Senate	64,324,770

Senate Funded Joint Items

Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures	68,850
Joint Economic Committee	607,675
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy	446,708
Joint Committee on Printing	280,126
Statements of Appropriations	6,500
Total, Joint Items	1,409,859
Total, In All	65,734,629
Total Budget Estimates	$73,352,740
Percentage for Compensation and Related Costs	89.6

APPROPRIATIONS, UNITED STATES SENATE
Fiscal Year 1970-Fiscal Year 1971

(As of May 31, 1971)

Item	Fiscal Year 1970		Fiscal Year 1971	
	Appropriation	Balance	Appropriation	Balance
Compensation of the Vice President and Senators	$4,696,365.00	$3,248.15	$4,713,165.00	$396,883.47
Mileage of President of Senate and Senators	58,370.00	9,247.60	58,370.00	10,069.20
Expense Allowances - Vice President and Leaders	16,000.00	133.34	16,000.00	1,333.34
Salaries, Officers and Employees	39,826,501.00	1,166,392.33	45,336,826.00	6,545,896.38
Senate Policy Committees	520,560.00	152,558.46	568,750.00	177,281.03
Automobiles and Maintenance	55,020.00	7,209.33	59,200.00	21,842.09
Furniture	31,190.00	93.47	31,190.00	7,241.31
Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations	7,509,270.00	75,986.95	9,991,555.00	1,594,570.45(1)
Folding Documents	51,015.00	3,245.56	55,430.00	3,662.49
Mail Transportation	16,560.00	1,365.26	16,560.00	4,908.28
Miscellaneous Items	5,816,946.00(2)	168,357.78(2)	6,443,430.00	2,306,046.05
Postage Stamps	120,133.00	4,915.55	120,233.00	22,717.20
Stationery (Revolving Fund)	377,850.00	--	378,250.00	145,920.23(3)
Legislative Counsel	413,220.00	38,392.60	447,765.00	63,384.99
Payment to Widow of E. L. Bartlett	30,000.00	--	--	--
Payment to Widow of Everett McKinley Dirksen	49,500.00	--	--	--
Payment to heirs of Richard B. Russell	--	--	49,500.00	49,500.00
Total, Senate	59,588,500.00	1,631,146.38	68,286,224.00	11,351,256.51
JOINT ITEMS				
Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures	55,000.00	--	66,440.00	35,117.28(4)
Joint Economic Committee	511,640.00	56,325.91	619,845.00	155,244.10
Joint Economic Committee (Multi-Year, F.Y. 1971-73)	--	--	(500,000.00)	(500,000.00)
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy	433,055.00	66,705.76	466,925.00	144,111.22
Joint Committee on Printing	228,030.00	6,315.62	284,215.00	48,687.11
Statements of Appropriations	6,500.00	--	6,500.00	--
Total, Joint Items	1,234,225.00	129,347.29	1,443,925.00	383,159.71
Total, In All	60,822,725.00	1,760,493.67	69,730,149.00	11,734,416.22

(1) Of which amount, $236,311.22 reserved for Appropriations Committee.
(2) Includes Communications - merged in 1971.
(3) Unexpended balance withdrawn from revolving fund and returned to Treasury.
(4) Available until expended. Includes accruals to date.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. If I can use committee table 1–A as a reference guide and refer to the item by item justification table, which I submit for inclusion in the record, I will proceed with the presentation.

(The table follows:)

UNITED STATES SENATE

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	ITEMIZATION
COMPENSATION, VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS:	$4,707,200			
Supplemental Requested: Health Benefits contribution increase, effective January 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-418)	5,965	$5,960		Vice President at $62,500 per annum President pro tempore; Majority and Minority Leaders at $49,500 per annum each Senators at $42,500 per annum each
	4,713,165	5,960	$4,719,125	
MILEAGE, PRESIDENT OF SENATE AND SENATORS	58,370	--	58,370	20¢ Round trip mileage each Session
EXPENSE ALLOWANCES, VICE PRESIDENT AND LEADERS	16,000	--	16,000	$10,000; $3,000; $3,000
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES:				
Office of the Vice President:	367,263			
First Supplemental - Legislative Reorganization Act - compensation limit increase, effective January 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-510)	4,640	4,640		Unlimited positions Maximum salary $35,670 per annum
Supplemental Requested: 1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	21,801			
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	6,735	9,431		
	400,439	14,071	414,510	

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	ITEMIZATION
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES:(Continued)				
Office of the President pro tempore:	44,165			
Supplemental Requested:				
1970 pay increase, effective August 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	1,383			Comptroller, $36,000 per annum Secretary, NTE $14,514 per annum
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	345	481		
Full year in lieu of 11 months		4,140		
	45,893	4,621	50,514	
Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders:	176,514			
Supplemental Requested:				
1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	10,478			Four positions each Leader: Administrative Assistant NTE $35,178 per annum Legislative Assistant NTE $32,472 per annum Executive Secretary NTE 16,974 per annum Clerical Assistant NTE $14,514 per annum
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	4,702	6,582		
	191,694	6,582	198,276	
Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips:	90,228			
Supplemental Requested:				
1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	5,356			Two positions each Whip: Administrative Assistant NTE $33,702 per annum Executive Secretary NTE $16,974 per annum
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	2,404	3,364		
	97,988	3,364	101,352	

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	ITEMIZATION
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES: (Continued)				
Office of the Chaplain:	$18,615			
Supplemental Requested:				
1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	177			Chaplain, $10,086 per annum Secretary, NTE $8,610 per annum
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	-40	$-56		
	18,752	-56	$18,696	
Office of the Secretary:	1,816,240			
First Supplemental - Reporters of Debates increases - 8 positions effective January 1, 1971	6,728	6,728		$1,974,480 in specific positions at maximum salary rates - see attachment 1 plus $68,880 Administrative Fund to be used at the Secretary's discretion
Supplemental Requested:				
1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	106,348			
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	46,440	65,016		
Reduction - 1 months appropriation for Comptroller and Secretary transferred to President pro tempore		-4,140		
	1,975,756	67,604	2,043,360	

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APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	ITEMIZATION
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES: (Continued)				
Committee Employees:	$4,420,734			Appropriations Committee - $859,032 and 17 other standing Committees at $331,608 each = $5,637,336
First Supplemental - Legislative Reorganization Act - compensation limit increase; additional positions; Veterans Committee, effective January 1, 1971	864,664	$864,664		6 PSM) 2 NTE $35,670 1 CC) 4 NTE $34,194 1 ACC) 2 NTE $32,718 4 CA NTE $14,514
Supplemental Requested: 1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	262,418			
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	34,953	48,935		
	5,582,769	913,599	$6,496,368	
Conference Committees: Majority	127,239			
First Supplemental - Legislative Reorganization Act - compensation limit increase, effective January 1, 1971	1,160	1,160		Unlimited positions Maximum salary $35,670 per annum
Supplemental Requested: 1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	7,553			
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	2,628	3,678		
	138,580	4,838	143,418	

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	ITEMIZATION
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES: (Continued)				
Conference Committees: (Continued)				
Minority	$127,239			
First Supplemental - Legislative Reorganization Act - compensation limit increase, effective January 1, 1971	1,160	$1,160		
				Unlimited positions Maximum salary $35,670 per annum
Supplemental Requested:				
1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	7,553			
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	2,628	3,678		
	138,580	4,838	$143,418	
Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators:	27,909,141			
Supplemental Requested:				
1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	1,656,707			
				See attachment 2 Compensation limitations: 1 NTE $35,178 per annum 2 NTE $33,702 per annum 1 NTE $32,226 per annum 2 NTE $26,568 per annum Others NTE $19,680 per annum
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	743,383	1,040,763		
	30,309,231	1,040,763	31,349,994	

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	ITEMIZATION
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES: (Continued)				
Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper:	$5,713,520			
Supplemental Requested:				Specified positions at maximum rates See attachment 3
1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	338,008			
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	151,251	$211,755		
	6,202,779	211,755	$6,414,534	
Offices of the Secretaries, Majority and Minority:	216,372			
Supplemental Requested:				Specified positions at maximum rates See attachment 4
1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	12,844			
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	5,149	7,207		
	234,365	7,207	241,572	

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	ITEMIZATION
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE				
SENATE POLICY COMMITTEES:	$522,860			
First Supplemental - Legislative Reorganization Act - compensation limit increase, effective January 1, 1971	5,000	$5,010		Unlimited positions Maximum salary $35,670 per annum
Supplemental Requested: 1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	29,410			$294,605 each Committee as follows: Compensation $259,284 Benefits Contributions $23,393 Expenses $11,928
Health Benefits contribution increase, effective January 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-418)	1,540	1,530		
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	9,940	13,920		
	568,750	20,460	$589,210	
AUTOMOBILES AND MAINTENANCE:	55,220			
Supplemental Requested: 1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	2,580			4 vehicles: Vice President, President pro tempore, Majority and Minority Leaders, each $15,265 as follows: Compensation $11,316 Benefits Contributions $1,124 Expenses $2,825
Health Benefits contribution increase, effective January 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-418)	240	240		
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	1,160	1,620		
	59,200	1,860	61,060	

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	ITEMIZATION
CONTENGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE (Continued)				
FURNITURE	$31,190	--	$31,190	Clean, repair and purchase
INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS:	7,141,580 (1)			
First Supplemental - Legislative Reorganization Act - Veterans Committee expense fund, effective January 1, 1971	2,500	$2,500		Authorized by Section 134 (a) Legislative Reorganization Act, 1946, Resolution of October 14, 1943, and current investigations Resolutions
compensation limit increase, effective January 1, 1971	47,520	47,525		(1) Does not include $200,000 transferred to fiscal year 1970
Supplemental funding (2)	2,135,000	970,000.		(2) To fund increased authorizations
Supplemental Requested:				
1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	446,835			Apportioned: Appropriations Committee $496,770 General investigations $10,813,885 (including 134 (a) funds and Standards Committee)
Health Benefits contribution increase, effective January 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-418)	15,710	15,700		92nd Congress, Second Session Resolution authorizations to May 31, 1971: $12,565,650 (Annualized at $11,635,216.)
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	202,410	283,375		
	9,991,555	1,319,100.	11,310,655.	
FOLDING DOCUMENTS:	51,015			
Supplemental Requested:				
1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	3,060			Hourly rate employees ($3.17 per hour)
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	1,355	1,890		
	55,430	1,890	57,320	

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	ITEMIZATION
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE (Continued)				
MAIL TRANSPORTATION	$16,560	--	$16,560	Mail and delivery cars plus 7 leased
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS:	6,188,736			
First Supplemental - Legislative Reorganization Act - compensation limit increase, effective January 1, 1971 (Resolution Roll)	27,510	27,517		
Supplemental Requested:				For apportionment see attachment 5
1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)				
(Resolution Roll)	58,652			
(Restaurant)	43,600	-43,600		
Health Benefits contribution increase, effective January 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-418)				
(Resolution Roll)	2,600	2,595		
(Restaurant)	2,700	-2,700		
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)				
(Resolution Roll)	8,232	11,524		
(Restaurant)	6,400	-6,400		
Xerox lease authorized by Rules Committee Regulation of February 3, 1970 (Mechanical Equipment and Repair)		90,000		
Bureau of Employees Compensation reimbursement authorized by Public Law 86-767		422		
Second Supplemental:				
Senate Restaurant Deficiency	105,000	-105,000		
	6,443,430	-25,642	6,417,788	

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	ITEMIZATION
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE (Continued)				
POSTAGE STAMPS	$120,233	--	[illegible]	Vice President and 52 Senators at $1,215.
Postal rate revisons of May 16,1971		18,192.		48 Senators at $1,520.
		18,192.	$138,425.	Mississippi River divider
STATIONERY:	378,100			Appropriations Committee $600
				Other Committees at $300 each
				Officers $8,500 in all
First Supplemental - Legislative Reorganization Act - new Veterans Committee from January 1, 1971	150	$150		Vice President and Senators at $3,600 each
	378,250	150	378,400	
OTHER, SENATE				
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL:	415,130			
Supplemental Requested:				
1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	22,955			Under jurisdiction of President pro tempore
Health Benefits contribution increase, effective January 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-418)	1,060	1,055		Compensation $421,974 Benefits contributions $37,022 Expenses $1,889
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	8,620	12,065		
	447,765	13,120	460,885	
PAYMENT TO HEIRS OF RICHARD B. RUSSELL	49,500	-49,500	--	Non-recurring gratuity

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	ITEMIZATION
JOINT ITEMS (Senate Funded)				
JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF FEDERAL EXPENDITURES:	$61,000			Available until expended - rated at annual compensation needs
Supplemental Requested: 1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	3,540			Compensation $62,730 Benefits contributions $6,120 Expenses $130
Health Benefits contribution increase, effective January 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-418)	295	$295		
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	1,605	2,245		
	66,440	2,540	$68,980	
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE:	572,900			Unlimited positions Maximum salary $35,670
First Supplemental - Legislative Reorganization Act - compensation limit increase, effective January 1, 1971	3,750	3,755		Compensation $535,296 Benefits contributions $48,380 Expenses $57,184
Supplemental Requested: 1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	30,410			Request to House Committee: $735,860 Compensation $615,246 Benefits contributions $55,627 Expenses $64,987
Health Benefits contribution increase, effective January 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-418)	1,595	1,595		
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	11,190	15,665		
	619,845	21,015	640,860	
Special multi-year study appropriation in Second Supplemental, $500,000 to be available through June 30, 1973				

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1971 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1972 Estimate	ITEMIZATION
JOINT ITEMS (Senate Funded) (Continued)				
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY:	$434,640			
First Supplemental - Legislative Reorganization Act - compensation limit increase, effective January 1, 1971	5,000	$5,005		Unlimited positions Maximum salary $35,670 Compensation $357,930 Benefits contributions $32,778 Expenses $90,552
Supplemental Requested: 1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	20,275			
Health Benefits contribution increase, effective January 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-418)	1,185	1,180		
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	5,825	8,150		
	466,925	14,335	$481,260	
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING:	253,110			
First Supplemental - Legislative Reorganization Act - compensation limit increase, effective January 1, 1971	2,500	2,505		Unlimited positions Maximum salary $35,670 Compensation $257,316
additional funds - expenses	2,318			Benefits contributions $22,810
additional funds - compensation and contributions	6,882	6,885		Expenses $4,014
Supplemental Requested: 1970 pay increase, effective January 1, 1970 (Public Law 91-231)	13,835			
Health Benefits contribution increase, effective January 1, 1971 (Public Law (91-418)	650	650		
1971 pay increase, effective February 1, 1971 (Public Law 91-656)	$4,920	$6,885		
Reduction of non-recurring fiscal year 1971 item - Biographical Congressional Directory funds		-17,000		
	284,215	-75	$284,140	

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

(Positions not to exceed rate indicated unless otherwise indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Secretary of the Senate	37,352. to 39,606. limited to 36,000. *
Chief Clerk	34,568. to 36,654. limited to 35,916.
Parliamentarian	34,568. to 36,654. limited to 35,916.
Assistant to the majority (per leader)	32,472.
Assistant to the minority (per leader)	32,472.
Assistant parliamentarian	30,258.
Legislative clerk	30,258.
Assistant legislative clerk	29,028.
Second assistant legislative clerk	21,894.
Journal clerk	30,258.
Curator of art and antiquities	27,306.
Administrative assistant	23,370.
Printing clerk	21,894.
Second assistant parliamentarian	21,894.
Special assistant	17,712.
Executive clerk	17,466.

*STATUTORY

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Bill clerk	17,466.
Enrolling clerk	17,466.
Clerk of enrolled bills	17,466.
Secretary	17,466.
Receptionist	13,284.
Secretary to Parliamentarian	12,546.
Assistant journal clerk	12,546.
Assistant bill clerk	12,546.
Assistant executive clerk	12,546.
Special assistant	11,562.
Chief messenger in Secretary's office	9,840.
Assistant chief messenger	8,856.
Messenger, 7 at $ 8,364 each	58,548.
Assistant messenger	8,118.
Assistant messenger	7,134.
Assistant messenger	6,396.

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Editor, Digest	23,616.
Assistant editor, Digest	20,664.
Clerk, Digest	9,594.
Financial clerk 34,568. to 36,654. limited to (1140)	35,916.
Disbursing Office Fund (not to exceed in the aggregate)	280,440.
Superintendent, document room	23,124.
Assistant superintendent, document room	16,974.
First assistant, document room	12,546.
Second assistant, document room	12,054.
Assistant in document room, 6 at $10,086 each	60,516.
Chief messenger in document room	9,102.
Assistant chief messenger	8,610.
Messenger, 2 at $8,364 each	16,728.
Librarian	23,124.
Assistant librarian	16,974.
Legislative analyst	14,760.

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Assistant legislative analyst	12,546.
Secretary in library	12,054.
Reference assistant, 7 at $10,086 each	70,602.
Chief messenger in Library	9,102.
Messenger, 3 at $8,364 each	25,092.
Keeper of stationery	23,124.
Assistant keeper of stationery	16,974.
Chief clerk, stationery room	12,546.
Bookkeeper, stationery room	12,054.
Clerk, 4 at $10,086 each	40,344.
Messenger, 3 at $8,364 each	25,092.
Chief Reporter of Debates 34,568. to 36,654. limited to	35,916.
Reporter of Debates, 7 at $35,178 each	246,246.
Assistant Reporter of Debates	23,370.
Clerk, ~~2 at $ x each~~	17,466.
Special assistant	17,466.
Expert Transcriber, 6 at $16,974 each	101,844.
Sub-Total, Office of the Secretary (8053 less $6,558)	1,974,480.

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
ADMINISTRATIVE FUND (280) (Annual lump sum)	68,880.
Total (8333 less $6,558)	2,043,360.

PAY ACT 1971

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

POPULATION	NUMBER OF SENATORS	ALLOWANCE	GROUP APPROPRIATION
Under 3 million	52	$ 295,938. (1,203)	$ 15,388,776. (62,556)
3 million	16	$ 313,158. (1,273)	$ 5,010,528. (20,368)
4 million	8	$ 327,918. (1,333)	$ 2,623,344. (10,664)
5 & 6 million	8	$ 341,448. (1,388)	$ 2,731,584. (11,104)
7 & 8 million	4	$ 356,208. (1,448)	$ 1,424,832. (5,792)
9 million	--	$ 373,428. (1,518)	$ -- (--)
10 million	2	$ 390,648. (1,588)	$ 781,296. (3,176)
11 million	6	$ 407,868. (1,658)	$ 2,447,208. (9,948)
12 million	--	$ 425,088. (1,728)	$ -- (--)
13 & 14 million	--	$ 442,308. (1,798)	$ -- (--)
15 & 16 million	--	$ 459,528. (1,868)	$ -- (--)
17 million & over	4	$ 477,978. (1,943)	$ 1,911,912. (7,772)
			32,319,480. (131,380)
		Less 3%	969,486. (3,941)
			31,349,994. (127,439)

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER
(Positions not to exceed rate indicated unless otherwise indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper	37,352. to 39,606. limited to 36,000. *
Administrative Assistant	29,028.
Telecommunications Adviser	21,156.
Secretary ~~to the Sergeant at Arms~~	13,776.
Secretary	10,824.
Clerk	11,316.
Procurement Officer, Auditor, and Deputy Sergeant at Arms.	29,028.
Chief clerk, Deputy Sergeant at Arms	12,546.
Assistant chief clerk, Deputy Sergeant at Arms	8,856.
Clerk	17,220.
Clerk	13,530.
Stockroom clerk	9,840.
Auditor	8,856.
Special officer	10,086.
Assistant doorkeeper	13,284.
Messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper	10,824.

*Statutory

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper, 3 at $10,332 each	30,996.
Messenger at card door	13,284.
Messenger at card door	12,054.
Messenger at pass door, 2 at $9,594 each	19,188.
Driver-messenger, attending physician	11,316.
Chief messenger	9,840.
Messenger, 25 at $8,610 each	215,250.
Messenger, 4 at $8,118 each	32,472.
Messenger	7,380.
Messenger, 2 at $7,134 each	14,268.
Chief messenger for the minority	9,594.
Messenger for the minority, 3 at $8,610 each	25,830.
Superintendent of Press Gallery	22,878.
First Assistant Superintendent of Press Gallery	20,418.
Second Assistant Superintendent of Press Gallery	15,990.
Third Assistant Superintendent of Press Gallery	14,268.

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Fourth Assistant Superintendent of Press Gallery	11,316.
Messengers for service to press correspondents, 2 at $7,380 each	14,760.
Secretary, Press Gallery	10,332.
Superintendent of Radio Press Gallery	22,878.
First Assistant Superintendent in Radio Press Gallery	20,418.
Second Assistant Superintendent in Radio Press Gallery	15,990.
Third Assistant Superintendent in Radio Press Gallery	14,268.
Superintendent, Periodical Press Gallery	20,418.
Assistant Superintendent, Periodical Press Gallery	14,268.
Superintendent, Press Photographers Gallery	20,418.
Assistant Superintendent, Press Photographers Gallery	14,268.
Press liaison	11,316.
Assistant at the press door	8,610.
Director, Recording Studio	27,798.
Video engineer	22,140.

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Assistant Video Engineer	18,696.
Administrative Officer	20,418.
Director of Photography	19,680.
Chief Sound Engineer	15,744.
Laboratory Supervisor	15,744.
Cameraman	14,022.
Color Film Technician	12,792.
Film and Radio Recording Engineer	12,300.
Shipping and Stock Clerk	8,856.
Traffic Manager	10,086.
Production Assistant	13,284.
Editor and Printer	15,744.
Laboratory Technician	10,332.
Chief cabinetmaker	13,776.
Assistant chief cabinetmaker	11,808.
Cabinetmaker, 2 at $10,578 each	21,156.
Finisher	10,578.

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Upholsterer	10,578.
Chief telephone operator	12,546.
Assistant chief telephone operator, 4 at $10,332. each	41,328.
Telephone operator, 27, at $8,118 each	219,186.
Chief janitor	13,776.
Assistant chief janitor	9,840.
Night foreman	8,118.
Foreman of skilled laborers	9,348.
Skilled laborer	9,840.
Skilled laborer, 2 at $8,610 each	17,220.
Skilled laborer	8,118.
Skilled laborer	7,872.
~~Skilled laborer~~	
Attendant, 2 at $7,626 each	15,252.
Laborer, 3 at $8,118 each	24,354.
Laborer, 49, at $7,134 each	349,566.

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Laborer, 4 at $6,888 each	27,552.
Laborer, 2 at $6,642 each	13,284.
Laborer, 6 at $3,690 each	22,140.
Superintendent, Service Department	23,124.
Assistant Superintendent, Service Department	15,252.
Night Supervisor, Service Department	10,578.
Assistant Night Supervisor	9,840.
Secretary to Superintendent, Service Department	10,824.
Truck Driver	10,578.
Truck Driver	10,332.
Assistant truck driver	8,610.
Clerk, 3 at $8,856 each	26,568.
Technical clerk	8,610.
Clerk in Service Department	8,364.
Clerk-stenographer	8,610.
Laborers, 8 at $7,134. each	57,072.
Messenger, 7 at $7,134. each	49,938.

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Programer	18,450.
Systems programer	17,958.
Production manager	16,236.
Applications programer	15,498.
Programer-operator	11,070.
Operator	11,316.
Operator	10,578.
Chief machine operator	11,316.
Assistant chief machine operator	10,086.
Machine operator	7,626.
Inserting machine operator, 10 at $8,118. each	81,180.
Automatic typing technician	13,530.
Automatic typewriter repairman, 3 at $11,316. each	33,948.
Repairman	12,300.
Repairman	11,316.
Repairman, 3 at $10,332. each	30,996.

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Mailing equipment repairman	10,332.
Supervisor, Addressograph Section	10,578.
Senior addressograph operator, 2 at $9,594. each	19,188.
Addressograph operator, 8 at $8,610. each	68,880.
Foreman of Duplicating Department	12,546.
Night foreman, Duplicating Department	11,562.
Offset press operator, 11 at $10,578 each	116,358.
Mimeograph operator, 4 at $7,872 each	31,488.
Photostat operator, 2 at $9,594 each	19,188.
Photostat helper	7,872.
Foreman of warehouse, Service Department	10,332.
Warehouseman, 4 at $7,380. each	29,520.
Supervisor, Supply Section	10,578.
File clerk	8,364.
File clerk	7,872.
Postmaster	26,814.
Assistant postmaster	21,156.

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Chief clerk, post office	12,054.
Superintendent of Mails	13,776.
Registry clerk	8,856.
Mail carrier, 52 at $8,610 each	447,720.
Special employee, 15 at $4,920 each	73,800.
Special employee, 2 at $1,230 each	2,460.
Captain, police force, 2 at $17,466 each	34,932.
Lieutenant, police force, 4 at $14,760 each	59,040.
Special officer, police force, 2 at $14,760 each	29,520.
Sergeant, police force, 16 at $12,300 each	196,800.
Plainclothesman, 6 at $9,840 each	59,040.
Private, police force, 237 at $9,348 each	2,215,476.
Page, 30 at $7,380 each	221,400.
Total (26090 less $3,606)	6,414,534.

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE MAJORITY AND THE MINORITY

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated unless otherwise indicated)

POSITION	POSITION GROSS
Secretary for the majority---- 34,568. to 36,654. limited to	35,916.
Secretary for the minority---- 34,568. to 36,654. limited to	35,916 *
Asst secy for the maj----	35,178.
Asst secy for the min----	35,178.
Clk to the secy for the maj----	13,530.
Clk to the secy for the min----	13,530.
Chief tel page for the maj----	14,760.
Chief tel page for the min----	14,760.
Tel page for the maj----	11,316.
Tel page for the min----	11,316.
Tel page for the maj----	10,086.
Tel page for the min----	10,086.

*STATUTORY

Total (988 less $1,476) 241,572.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS APPORTIONMENT

ITEM	FISCAL YEAR 1971	1st Suppl	2nd Suppl	FISCAL YEAR 1971	Full Year Revision	Fiscal Year 1972
lution Payroll	$ 992,410.	$27,510.	$69,484.	$1,089,404.	$41,636.	$1,131,040.
Rent—Senators—2 USC 52	240,000.			240,000.		240,000.
Expenses—Senators—2 USC 53	160,000.			160,000.		160,000.
hone Service Reimbursement—Senators—P.L. 90-21	120,000.			120,000.		120,000.
portation Reimbursement—Senators—2 USC 43b	314,220.			314,220.		314,220.
portation Reimbursement—Senators Employees—2 USC 127	240,476.			240,476.		240,476.
lution Authorization Reserve	30,000.			30,000.		30,000.
ellaneous Items (Supplies, etc.)	101,500.			101,500.		101,500.
& Tel.—Rules Com.—2 USC 46d4	2,901,955.			2,901,955.		2,901,955.
te Restaurant—P.L. 87-82	497,000.		52,700.	549,700.	-52,700.	497,000.
gency Reporting—P.L. 89-90	10,000.			10,000.		10,000.
loyees Compensation Fund Reimbursement-5 USC 8147	1,025.			1,025.	422.	1,447.
anical Equipment & Repair	550,000.			550,000.	90,000.	640,000.
mission on Art & Antiquities	15,000.			15,000.		15,000.
munications Expense-P.L. 91-382	15,150.			15,150.		15,150.
	$6,188,736.	27,510.	122,184.	6,338,430.	79,358.	6,417,788.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

l.	$355,590.
Distance	686,365.
rams	660,000.
S Line	1,200,000.
	$2,901,955.

RESOLUTION ROLL

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION AND AUTHORITY	OFFICE	POSITION GROSS
PERMANENT		
PSM, S. Res. 224, Apr. 20, 1966.	Finance	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 224, Apr. 20, 1966.	Finance	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 224, Apr. 20, 1966.	Finance	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 224, Apr. 20, 1966.	Finance	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 224, Apr. 20, 1966.	Finance	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 224, Apr. 20, 1966.	Finance	32,718.
CA, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1969.	Finance	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1969.	Finance	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1969.	Finance	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1969.	Finance	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1969.	Finance	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1969.	Finance	14,514.
PSM, S. Res. 30, Feb. 2, 1959.	Foreign Relations	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 30, Feb. 2, 1959.	Foreign Relations	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 247, Feb. 7, 1962.	Foreign Relations	32,718.

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION AND AUTHORITY	OFFICE	POSITION GROSS
PERMANENT		
~~Feb. 7, 1962~~		
CA, S. Res. 30, Feb. 2, 1959.	Foreign Relations	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 30, Feb. 2, 1959.	Foreign Relations	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 30, Feb. 2, 1959.	Foreign Relations	14,514.
PSM, S. Res. 355, Aug. 18, 1958.	Govt. Oper	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1949.	Judiciary	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1949.	Judiciary	32,718.
CA, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1949.	Judiciary	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1949.	Judiciary	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 66, Feb. 17, 1949.	Judiciary	14,514.
PSM, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W	32,718.
PSM, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W	32,718.

(All positions not to exceed rate indicated)

POSITION AND AUTHORITY	OFFICE	POSITION GROSS
PERMANENT		
PSM, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W.	32,718.
ACC, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W.	32,718.
CA, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W.	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W.	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W.	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W.	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W.	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W.	14,514.
CA, S. Res, 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W.	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W.	14,514.
CA, S. Res. 74, Feb. 20, 1967.	L. & P. W.	14,514.
PSM, S. Res. 253, Feb. 10, 1964.	L. & P.W.	32,718.
CA, S. Res. 14, Feb. 8, 1965.	P.O. & C.S.	14,514.
PSM, S. Res. 342, July 28, 1958.	Rules	32,718.
4400 Units (Less 176 Units)	4224 Units	1,039,104.
Ret. at .075	77,932.80	
FEGLI $3.60 X 1144	4,118.40	
FEHB $224.64 X 44	9,884.16	91,935.36
		1,131,039.36
		or
		1,131,040.

COMPENSATION OF VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Item 1, compensation of the Vice President and Senators. The budget estimate is $4,719,125. It represents an increase of $5,960 over the 1971 appropriation.

These additional funds are for increased costs, health benefit contributions, authorized by Public Law 91–148.

MILEAGE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE AND SENATORS

Item 2 is the mileage for the President of the Senate and Senators. The request is $58,370, the same as last year.

At this point, I would like to propose for consideration of the committee——

Senator HOLLINGS. At that point, who pays the Vice President's mileage?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The Vice President is paid mileage by the Senate, in the same way as mileage of the Senators is paid.

Senator HOLLINGS. I am not being picky. I am just talking about traveling, itself.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Other travel is not paid for by the Senate. His only payment by the Senate is 20 cents per mile for attendance at each session, the same as the Senators are paid.

Senator HOLLINGS. That other is taken care of by the executive department.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I presume by the executive department.

Senator HOLLINGS. Proceed.

PROPOSED CONSOLIDATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I propose the merger of items 1 and 2, compensation and mileage, into one appropriation, compensation and mileage. The same amount of money would be involved. The same payments would be involved. We would merely eliminate one appropriation item from the budget.

Senator HOLLINGS. Fine. No reason why not.

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES FOR VICE PRESIDENT AND MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Item 3 provides for the expense allowance of the Vice President and the majority and minority leaders. We are requesting $16,000, the same amount as was requested in 1971.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is the amount in their expense allowances involved with something mentioned to the effect that we had correspondence to this committee from Senator Stennis relative to rental of an automobile for the majority and minority whips?

You are covering all of those for us?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The request does not involve this item, but I will cover it later.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next appropriation is the appropriation for salaries, officers and employees, which is submitted for 1972 at $47,616,012.

Now, the item-by-item breakdown, beginning with line 5, will show you the apportionments within this appropriation. It is broken down in the act. I will treat them as individual items although this is one appropriation.

Senator HOLLINGS. It is one appropriation.

Does the act call for this breakdown?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir, it has always been broken down this way.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir.

ABSORPTIONS AND UNFUNDED OBLIGATIONS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Preliminary to going into this particular appropriation, I would like to offer for the record a statement showing the absorptions and unfunded obligations which are being paid from this appropriation.

You will recall in the second supplemental that questions came up as to absorption. This is the most recent table and it shows the absorptions annualized as of May 1971.

Senator HOLLINGS. It will be included in the record.

You have a total running at a rate of $3,972,000?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct. We anticipate it will go up.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

(The statement follows:)

Salaries, officers and employees—unfunded obligational authority or cost absorptions (per May 1971 annualized)

Agency contributions for employee benefits:	
Retirement ($182,770.34)	$2,193,244.08
FEGLI ($12,066.67)	144,800.04
FEHB ($28,874.72)	346,496.64
Total	2,684,540.76
Longevity compensation ($26,502.40)	318,028.80
Total	3,002,569.56
Administrative and clerical assistant to Senators, 3 percent reduction for anticipated less than full use, 1972 estimate	969,486.00
Total absorptions or unfunded, currently at annual rate	3,972,055.56

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The first item within the appropriation, "Salaries, officers and employees," is for the Office of the Vice President. The request is $414,510, an increase of $14,071 over the 1971 appropriation.

These are the funds necessary to meet the increased pay cost for 7 months and Legislative Reorganization Act provision for 6 months which increased the salary limitation to be paid in the office.

Office of the President Pro Tempore

The next item is the office of the President pro tempore. The request is $50,514, an increase of $4,621 over the 1971 appropriation. This is pay increase in the amount of $481 and the full year funding in lieu of 11 months of $4,140.

Majority and Minority Offices

The next item is the offices of the majority and minority leaders. The request is $198,276, an increase of $6,582. Once again, this is the pay increase. Offices of the majority and minority whips, $101,352, an increase of $3,364, and the pay raise is the cause of that.

Office of the Chaplain

Office of the Chaplain. We have a request of $18,696 and the pay raise is the action which has resulted in a reduction of $56. This requires some explanation.

There was a committee named 3 years ago, I believe, that went into the salary of the Chaplain and his secretary and they made a report to this committee, and the decision at that time, this committee carried it forward, was to the effect that the salary of the Chaplain should remain as close to $10,000 as possible and that the salary of his secretary should remain as close to $8,500 as possible.

Each time we have a pay raise, we have to adjust his salary and the secretary's downward or upward slightly to bring him back in line with this $10,000 figure.

Senator Hollings. Contemplating, of course, it will not be a full-time position for the Chaplain?

Mr. Brenkworth. That is correct.

At this particular time, the February 1971 increase, he actually had a reduction.

Office of the Secretary

In the Office of the Secretary, the request is $2,043,360. This results from increases from 6 months to full year funding for the additional compensation for the eight positions which were authorized by the first supplemental, the pay increase and reduction of $4,140 for the 1 month's appropriation for the two positions which were transferred to the President's pro tempore, a net increase of $67,604.

Senator Hollings. No money whatever included in there for the campaign financing bill should it be enacted and the Office of the Secretary designated to maintain the records?

Mr. Brenkworth. No, sir.

The budget is never submitted on the basis of new requests. If the Secretary feels he needs additional staff or wants to revise his staff in any way, he will appear before the committee and make his request of the committee directly.

Senator Hollings. All right.

63-065 O—71——35

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The commitee employees. The request is $6,496,368, an increase of $913,599. The majority of this is for the Legislative Reorganization Act, 6 months additional funding.

Conference committees, appropriation of $143,418 for each of the committees, majority and minority, in each case an increase of $4,838.

Once again, the pay increase and reorganization is the cause of this.

ADMINISTRATION AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

The next item is administrative and clerical assistants to Senators.

I would like to offer for the record at this time a listing of the 1970 census population and a table which shows the various population categories in the clerk hire allowance system that each of the States fall under.

(The table and listing follow:)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Bureau of the Census

Table 3.—RESIDENT POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATE: 1970 and 1960

State	1970	1960	Change, 1960 to 1970	
			Number	Percent
U.S.	203,184,772	179,323,175	23,861,597	13.3
Alabama	3,444,165	3,266,740	177,425	5.4
Alaska	302,173	226,167	76,006	33.6
Arizona	1,772,482	1,302,161	470,321	36.1
Arkansas	1,923,295	1,786,272	137,023	7.7
California	19,953,134	15,717,204	4,235,930	27.0
Colorado	2,207,259	1,753,947	453,312	25.8
Connecticut	3,032,217	2,535,234	496,983	19.6
Delaware	548,104	446,292	101,812	22.8
District of Columbia	756,510	763,956	-7,446	-1.0
Florida	6,789,443	4,951,560	1,837,883	37.1
Georgia	4,589,575	3,943,116	646,459	16.4
Hawaii	769,913	632,772	137,141	21.7
Idaho	713,008	667,191	45,817	6.9
Illinois	11,113,976	10,081,158	1,032,818	10.2
Indiana	5,193,669	4,662,498	531,171	11.4
Iowa	2,825,041	2,757,537	67,504	2.4
Kansas	2,249,071	2,178,611	70,460	3.2
Kentucky	3,219,311	3,038,156	181,155	6.0
Louisiana	3,643,180	3,257,022	386,158	11.9
Maine	993,663	969,265	24,398	2.5
Maryland	3,922,399	3,100,689	821,710	26.5
Massachusetts	5,689,170	5,148,578	540,592	10.5
Michigan	8,875,083	7,823,194	1,051,889	13.4
Minnesota	3,805,069	3,413,864	391,205	11.5
Mississippi	2,216,912	2,178,141	38,771	1.8
Missouri	4,677,399	4,319,813	357,586	8.3
Montana	694,409	674,767	19,642	2.9
Nebraska	1,483,791	1,411,330	72,461	5.1
Nevada	488,738	285,278	203,460	71.3
New Hampshire	737,681	606,921	130,760	21.5
New Jersey	7,168,164	6,066,782	1,101,382	18.2
New Mexico	1,016,000	951,023	64,977	6.8
New York	18,190,740	16,782,304	1,408,436	8.4
North Carolina	5,082,059	4,556,155	525,904	11.5
North Dakota	617,761	632,446	-14,685	-2.3
Ohio	10,652,017	9,706,397	945,620	9.7
Oklahoma	2,559,253	2,328,284	230,969	9.9
Oregon	2,091,385	1,768,687	322,698	18.2
Pennsylvania	11,793,909	11,319,366	474,543	4.2
Rhode Island	949,723	859,488	90,235	10.5
South Carolina	2,590,516	2,382,594	207,922	8.7
South Dakota	666,257	680,514	-14,257	-2.1
Tennessee	3,924,164	3,567,089	357,075	10.0
Texas	11,196,730	9,579,677	1,617,053	16.9
Utah	1,059,273	890,627	168,646	18.9
Vermont	444,732	389,881	54,851	14.1
Virginia	4,648,494	3,966,949	681,545	17.2
Washington	3,409,169	2,853,214	555,955	19.5
West Virginia	1,744,237	1,860,421	-116,184	-6.2
Wisconsin	4,417,933	3,951,777	466,156	11.8
Wyoming	332,416	330,066	2,350	0.7

Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators—Population categories, 1970 census

[Stated in thousands]

States, under 3,000,000 population:			
1. Alaska	302	14. Nevada	488
2. Arizona	1,772	15. New Hampshire	737
3. Arkansas	1,923	16. New Mexico	1,016
4. Colorado	2,207	17. North Dakota	617
5. Delaware	548	18. Oklahoma	2,559
6. Hawaii	769	19. Oregon	2,091
7. Idaho	713	20. Rhode Island	949
8. Iowa	2,825	21. South Carolina	2,590
9. Kansas	2,249	22. South Dakota	666
10. Maine	993	23. Utah	1,059
11. Mississippi	2,216	24. Vermont	444
12. Montana	694	24. West Virginia	1,744
13. Nebraska	1,483	26. Wyoming	332
States, 3,000,000:			
1. Alabama	3,444	5. Maryland	3,922
2. Connecticut	3,032	6. Minnesota	3,805
3. Kentucky	3,219	7. Tennessee	3,924
4. Louisiana	3,643	8. Washington	3,409
States, 4,000,000:			
1. Georgia	4,589	3. Virginia	4,648
2. Missouri	4,677	4. Wisconsin	4,417
States, 5,000,000 and 6,000,000:			
1. Florida	6,789	3. Massachusetts	5,689
2. Indiana	5,193	4. North Carolina	5,082
States, 7,000,000 and 8,000,000:			
1. Michigan	8,875	2. New Jersey	7,168
States, 9,000,000: None.			
States, 10,000,000: Ohio	10,652		
States, 11,0000:			
1. Illinois	11,113	3. Texas	11,196
2. Pennsylvania	11,793		
States, 12,000,000: None.			
States, 13,000,000 and 14,000,000: None.			
States 15,000,000 and 16,000,000: None.			
States, 17,000,000 and over:			
1. California	19,953	2. New York	18,190

STATE POPULATION CATEGORIES

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the cut-off point in going from the smaller to larger and largest?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The population breakdown would be as follows: Under 3 million would be the first category. That is the basic category and has the largest number of States.

The next category is 3 million.

Then we have a 4, a 5 and 6, a 7 and 8, a 9 million group, a 10 million, an 11 million group, and a 12 million group.

Then we jump to 13 and 14 million, 15 and 16 million, with the final group 17 million or more, in which we have California and New York.

Senator HOLLINGS. Between a smaller State, Wyoming, and California, one of the largest, what would be the difference? How many would Senator Tunney get and how many would Senator McGee get?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. States having a population of 17 million or over would get $477,978.

Senator HOLLINGS. Approximately how many employees? I know it can vary.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. There is no way to pin this down. You can take two Senators having the same allowance; one will have 15 employees; the other will have 42. It depends entirely on how the Senator uses his money.

The States having a population of less than 3 million will receive an allowance of $295,938. The difference is just a bit short of $200,000.

Senator HOLLINGS. Have you received any complaints or heard of any discussions?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Not recently.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have heard it before and it was considered before.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Two years ago the committee went into it in some depth. We have not had any complaint since that time, to my knowledge.

Senator HOLLINGS. This would be the responsibility of this subcommittee?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; as the housekeeping subcommittee of the Senate. We are asking for $31,349,994 for this appropriation and this is not full funding. This is 97 percent funding, as I pointed out to you previously.

ADJUSTMENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. When last was this adjusted? You say we discussed this year before last in this subcommittee.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The last adjustment in this was by order of President pro tem when the Pay Act of February 1971 went into effect. He authorized the pay raise. This is currently as so adjusted. The last time we had an administrative adjustment was, and Mr. Scott can correct me if I am wrong, 2 or 3 years ago.

Mr. SCOTT. Two years ago was when the survey was made when each Senator was requested to supply the committee with recommendations on all allowances and the subcommittee went over the complete recommendations of all the Senators and made the determinations.

Senator HOLLINGS. And adjustments?

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. That was 2 years ago.

Mr. SCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. In 1967, when we went from basic plus additional compensation rates to gross compensation rates there was an adjustment at that time. I think we have had one since then, in 1969.

BUDGET REQUEST

The request is $31,349,994 and represents an increase of $1,040,763 over 1971. All of this is for the recent pay raise.

SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper request of $6,414,534, an increase of $211,755 over 1971.

SECRETARIES TO THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

In the Office of the Secretaries to the Majority and Minority, the request is $241,572, an increase of $7,207 over the prior year.

Senator HOLLINGS. The increase of $211,755 in the Sergeant at Arms is for what?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is for the pay raise. And the increase for the Secretaries, Majority and Minority, also is for the pay raise.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

This brings us to contingent expenses of the Senate. Our first item is for Senate Policy Committees. The request is $589,210, an increase of $20,460 over 1971. Five thousand dollars of this is for the Legislative Reorganization Act, $1,530 for the health benefits contribution increase, and $13,920 for the Pay Act of 1971.

AUTOMOBILES AND MAINTENANCE: LEASE OF AUTOMOBILES FOR MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

Automobiles and maintenance, we have a request of $61,060, which is $1,860 over the 1971 appropriation. This is for the health benefits contribution and for the pay raise.

On this automobile and maintenance item, the committee has a letter from Senator Mansfield and Senator Scott, and also a letter from Senator Stennis, having to do with a request for the procurement of vehicles on a lease basis for the majority and minority whips.

Senator HOLLINGS. Does that $1,860 include that?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It does not include it. It is being presented to the committee for its consideration.

Senator HOLLINGS. How much would be required in order to honor that request?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It is estimated that both cars could be obtained and operated without chauffeurs for $4,650 a year. That would be $2,000 for the lease and approximately $1,325 for each vehicle each year for gasoline and minor repairs and grease jobs, and things of that nature.

Senator HOLLINGS. A total of how much?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. $4,650.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let us put that $4,650 down.

Do you have any recommendation one way or the other?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir.

FURNITURE: PROPOSED MERGER WITH MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

The next item is for furniture. The appropriation is $31,190 the same as last year.

At this point I would like to offer a recommendation to the committee to merge the appropriation "furniture" with the appropriation "miscellaneous items." There would be no change in the amount appropriated. This would be a merger which would eliminate one more budget item. Senator Ellender has asked that if this is approved by the committee that report language be inserted to insure that the

Sergeant at Arms will still be limited to the $31,190. I have given you some language there to do that.

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Scott, put that down. We will want to do that.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next item is for inquiries and investigations. This appropriation is to fund the investigations authorized by the Senate by resolutions agreed to on the floor each year.

AUTHORIZATION OF FIRST SESSION, 92D CONGRESS

Before I go into the budget estimate, I would like to offer for the record a listing of the current authorizations of the first session of the 92d Congress.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will include at this point, Mr. Brenkworth, this listing and breakdown for the record.

(The material follows:)

SENATE INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS
92d Congress, 1st Session

92d Cong., Res. and Sec. No.	Committee and Purpose	92d Congress, 1st Session	
		Amount	Employees
	Aeronautical and Space Sciences	--	--
S. Res. 76	Agriculture and Forestry	$217,500	3
S. Res. 11	Appropriations	50,000	--
S. Res. 30	Armed Services	420,000	15
S. Res. 105	Supplemental	20,000	--
S. Res. 29	Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs		
Section 3	General	150,000	7
Section 4	Housing and urban affairs	180,000	7
S. Res. 25	Commerce	1,233,800	54
S. Res. 81	Supplemental	150,000	6
S. Res. 24	District of Columbia	155,850	10
	Finance	--	--
S. Res. 26	Foreign Relations	325,000	15
S. Res. 107	Government Operations	50,000	--
S. Res. 31	Government Operations		
Section 2	Consultants	10,000	--
Section 4	Permanent investigations	821,000	31
Section 5	National security operations	205,000	7
Section 6	Intergovernmental relations	257,200	12
Section 7	Executive reorganization and Government research	289,000	13
S. Res. 34	Interior and Insular Affairs	200,000	10
S. Res. 45	National Fules and Energy	200,000	10
S. Res. 32	Judiciary		
Section 3	Admin. practice and procedure	325,500	15
Section 4	Antitrust and monopoly	778,100	31
Section 5	Constitutional amendments	228,500	11
Section 6	Constitutional rights	280,000	14
Section 7	Criminal laws and procedures	210,000	9
Section 8	Federal charters, etc	9,500	1
Section 9	Immigration, naturalization	243,500	10
Section 10	Improv. in judicial machinery	259,400	16
Section 11	Internal security	620,000	27
Section 12	Juvenile delinquency	308,300	17
Section 13	Patents, trademarks, etc	140,000	6
Section 14	Penitentiaries	59,900	3
Section 15	Regugees and escapees	155,000	10
Section 16	Revision and codification	63,600	3
Section 17	Separation of powers	180,000	8
S. Res. 35	Labor and Public Welfare		
Section 3	General	1,065,000	43
Section 4	U.M.W. election; pensions, etc	475,000	15
S. Res. 21	Post Office and Civil Service	225,000	10

92d Cong., Res. and Sec. No.	Committee and Purpose	92d Congress, 1st Session	
		Amount	Employees
S. Res. 22	Public Works	$600,000	28
S. Res. 28	Rules and Administration	113,000	5
	Veterans' Affairs	--	--
S. Res. 19	Small Business (Select)	153,000	7
S. Res. 49	Equal Educational Opportunity (Select)	479,000	18
S. Res. 23	Nutrition, Human Needs (Select)	280,000	13
S. Res. 27	Aging (Special)	380,000	15
	June 1, 1971 Totals, 92d Congress, 1st Session	12,565,650	535

FUNDING LEVEL

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The funding level on this appropriation has been fairly well pinned down to be about 93 percent of authorization. I have revised the budget estimate to provide sufficient funds to restore this 93-percent funding level. If we don't do that now we are going to need a supplemental or deficiency. I am trying to preclude the possibility of a supplemental request by asking for the money now.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Senator HOLLINGS. You totaled up, or is there something wrong with the totaling up of the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The totaling on the Judiciary Committee?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It has not been totaled.

Senator HOLLINGS. I wondered whether they had a big enough adding machine.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The Judiciary Committee falls just short of $4 million. I didn't total the committees individually. But it is just short of $4 million. I know that.

BUDGET REQUEST

The request for the inquiries and investigations under the revised budget estimate is $11,310,655, and this includes $496,770 for the Committee on Appropriations, for the investigations division of this committee.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. Now you have in this listing, for apparently very little investigative work, or additional expenses—a sum of $50,000 for the Appropriations Committee. How about elaborating on that?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The $50,000 was authorized by Senate Resolution 11 for the standing committee's hearings.

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Senator HOLLINGS. What other expenses, for example? Obviously it takes more than that to run it.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir; the Appropriations Committee has a staff funding under salaries, offices and employees.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are we listed any differently from any other committee here?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. They all have a list for salaries and employees.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The difference being that all employees have a fund under committee employees, salaries office of employees which provides the money necessary to fund the staffs of the standing committees, the 12 employees of each standing committee.

In this appropriation there is also funds for the staff of the Appropriations Committee.

Senator HOLLINGS. Where is that?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That would be on this table under item 11, committee employees.

Senator HOLLINGS. I see.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Here we have for the Appropriations Committee, $859,032, and the balance of the $6,496,368 is for the remaining standing committees.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Senator HOLLINGS. What would Judiciary have?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Each of the standing committees under the staffing appropriation has $331,608 for staff; for six professional and six clerical staff.

Senator HOLLINGS. Plus?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Plus $10,000 expense money in each Congress.

Senator HOLLINGS. Give me a comparison between the Judiciary and the Appropriations Committee relative to the employees.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That would be $331,608 for the Judiciary as a standing committee, as opposed to $859,000 for the Appropriations Committee as a standing committee.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why are we authorized so much more as a standing committee?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Because the Appropriations Committee has a need for a much larger staff. It is not limited to the same number of professional and clerical staff as the other committees since you have so many bills to handle. Each bill requires a group of professional and clerical.

Senator HOLLINGS. We have a half million jump over Judiciary but then they pick up when it comes down to special investigations, then they go up to $4 million plus overall.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. That is correct. You have this sum for the Appropriations Committee. This is for staff only, it has nothing to do with expenses.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Now we move into another area, the investigation area that we are discussing now.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is quite a bit of staff.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Judiciary has staff in here. Appropriations does not with the exception of the sum I referred to which is an appropriation which is specified for the Appropriations Committee investigating division and that is the amount, $496,770.

Senator HOLLINGS. Where is that listed?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Under item 21, expenses of inquiries and investigations.

Senator HOLLINGS. In this breakdown?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It is not listed in the breakdown since it is not authorized by resolution. These authorizations are over and above that $496,770.

DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. Do any of the others have appropriation by legislation and not by resolution?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. We are the only one?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. You are the only one.

The Appropriations Committee has direct appropriations in two areas, "salaries, officers and employees, committee employees" and "inquiries and investigations," funds for the standing committee investigations division. It has no other fund for staff. It does not obtain funding for staff by resolution.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZED FOR STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator HOLLINGS. But these do; is that right?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes sir; those are for the standing committees and all of the resolutions authorize investigations or additional expense funds to the committees. The reason we have Appropriations on the table is that Appropriations needs more money for hearings annually. A resolution request is made for an additional $50,000, roughly every year for hearing expenses because the Reorganization Act provides an expense fund of $10,000 for each committee for each Congress, or 2 years, an amount which is insufficient for the Appropriations Committee's Hearings expense.

Senator HOLLINGS. Judiciary Committee has 198 employees and the Appropriations Committee has 37.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. On that table you have the number of people authorized by each of the resolutions in accordance with the budget submitted with each of those resolutions, in that last column.

EXCLUSION OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS BY REORGANIZATION ACT

Senator HOLLINGS. I go along with the coherence and the lucidity which you are trying to obtain in merging. Is there some way of intelligently merging these things so that, when I look I can see how you break down salaries and expense of inquiries and investigations? In one you don't have any salaries. In the other you do have salaries. One is by resolution and one is by permanent act. I keep dancing around and I am trying to find one figure that gives a comparison of what is going on.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The problem is that the Reorganization Act provides for staff for standing committees excluding the Committee on Appropriations, and funding for the Committee on Appropriations and other committees is made under "Salaries, officers, and employees," which is a salary only item. But the Senate each year in February or March will come in and authorize by resolution additional staff through the means of these resolutions.

As you know, Senator Ellender has been fighting for years on this trying to cut the number of them but it is going the other way. It is getting higher and higher. Some of it, of course, is due to inflation. But we have a sizable number of people on subcommittees now.

Senator HOLLINGS. We had Senator Proxmire yesterday asking for an additional $95,000 for the Joint Committee. Would that be included in here?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. No, sir, that would be included down under item 33.

Senator HOLLINGS. Proceed, please.

93 PERCENT FUNDING LEVEL

Mr. BRENWORTH. What I have done with the figure you have there, the $12,565,650, is to annualize it since that is a 13-month figure, and then try to fund at 93 percent of the annual sum so that we will have sufficient funds to meet our obligations when they come in on these authorizations. The Appropriations Committee has to fund what the Senate authorizes. The Senate authorizes on the floor with these individual resolutions and you must fund those resolutions.

FOLDING DOCUMENTS

The next item is folding documents, folding of speeches and pamphlets. This is $57,320, an increase of $1,890 over 1971. This represents the pay raise.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION: PROPOSED MERGER WITH AUTOMOBILES AND MAINTENANCE

The next item is mail transportation, $16,560, the same as 1971.

At this point I would like to propose to the committee for its consideration a merger of the appropriations of automobiles and maintenance with mail transportation to be carried as automobiles and maintenance so that all of the vehicles will be placed under the administrative control of one officer of the Senate, the Sergeant at Arms, for maintenance and procurement, and a transfer of the driver-messengers or chauffeurs for the Vice President, President pro tem and two leaders to the Sergeant at Arms payroll so that they will receive the longevity benefits that his employees receive.

Senator HOLLINGS. You and I discussed this. Do you have a proposal there that will do that?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will include that in the record at this point.

(The information follows:)

PROPOSED

TRANSFER OF POSITIONS AND MERGER OF APPROPRIATIONS

COMBINE

1. Automobiles and maintenance

with

2. Mail transportation

as

Automobiles and maintenance

For purchase, lease, exchange, maintenance and operation of vehicles, one for the Vice President, one for the President pro tempore, one for the Majority Leader, one for the Minority Leader, for carrying the mails, and for official use of the offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms, $31,356.

Current estimates:	
Automobiles and maintenance	$61,060
Mail transportation	16,560
Total	77,620
Transfer 4 chauffeurs to Salaries, Officers and Employees, Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper as driver-messenger, Vice President, driver-messenger, President pro tempore, driver-messenger, Majority Leader, driver-messenger, Minority Leader at not to exceed $11,316 each	45,264
These positions will thereby come under the provisions of the longevity compensation law entitling employees to automatic longevity step increases for each 5 years of continuous service	
Transfer to miscellaneous items to cover uniform costs for 4 additional driver-messengers (6 instead of 2) at $250 annually each	1,000
New appropriation for automobiles and maintenance	31,356

RESULTS:

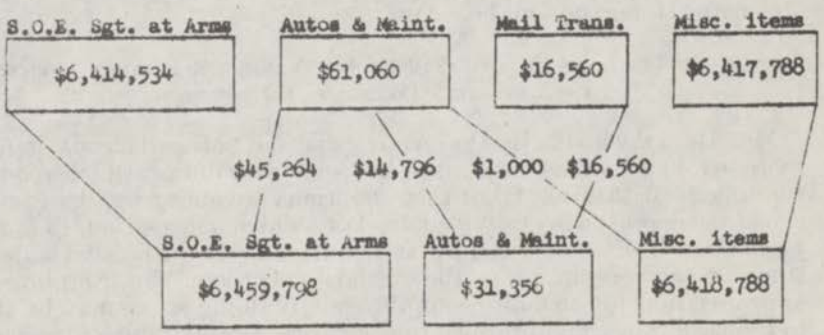
1. **Elimination of one appropriation item.**

2. **Drivers covered under longevity compensation provisions.**

3. **All vehicles under administration of one officer, Sergeant at Arms, which should result in:**

   (a) **economy in purchasing, due to volume procurement.**

   (b) **economy in utilization due to interchangability of funds and supplies**



CHANGE IN TITLE AND COMPENSATION

S.O.E., Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper

This change necessary to provide equal pay for equal duty for individuals performing as driver-messengers.

Position #1029, truckdriver, should be changed to, driver-messenger, at not to exceed $11,316 in lieu of $10,578 **+$738**

6,460,536

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper

: Provided, That effective July 1, 1971, the Sergeant at Arms may employ a driver-messenger at not to exceed $11,316 per annum in lieu of a truckdriver at not to exceed $10,578, and four additional driver-messengers, one for the Vice President, one for the President pro tempore, one for the Majority Leader, and one for the Minority Leader at not to exceed $11,316 per annum each.

SALARY INCREASE OF ONE TRUCK DRIVER

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This will not require additional funds with the exception of the funds necessary to increase the salary of one truck driver who is doing driver-messenger work in the Sergeant at Arms office which would be necessary to provide equity, equal pay for equal work.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: RESTAURANT SUBSIDY REDUCTION

The next appropriation is "Miscellaneous items." The request is $6,417,788, a reduction of $25,642 from our 1971 appropriation. This is mainly due to the reduction in the request of the Architect of the Capitol for the subsidy for the restaurant. The increases here are for the Reorganization and Pay Act on compensation for employees of standing committees authorized by resolution, which are in this payroll.

(Discussion off the record.)

Senator HOLLINGS. On the record.

AUTHORIZED PERMANENT POSITIONS: PROPOSED TRANSFER TO SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES, COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Mr. BRENKWORTH. In the Appropriation "Miscellaneous items" there are 44 positions authorized by Senate resolution which require funding at $1,131,040. All of these positions are authorized by resolutions, until otherwise provided by law, which means that they are permanent in nature. I believe at this time it would be advisable to transfer these positions to the "Salaries, Officers, and Employees" appropriation for committee employees. By doing so we may be able to reduce our overall appropriations by some $92,000 which represents the agency contributions funded here but unfunded in "Salaries, officers, and employees."

Senator HOLLINGS. But unfunded in salaries, officers and employees?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, sir. That is part of the absorption figure I gave you previously on salaries, officers and employees.

Senator HOLLINGS. Good. I agree. I think that is what we ought to do. Let us move on.

POSTAGE STAMPS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next item is for postage stamps. I offer for the record a letter from the Executive Assistant to the Postmaster General in which he indicates the increase in the postal rates which were effective May 16. I also submit the computation table attached which revises the allowances in accordance with those rates and in accordance with the usage of airmail and special delivery stamps for Senators. I have prepared language to revise the allowances and funding. There will be an increase of $18,192 required so that our estimate is $138,425.

Senator HOLLINGS. The letter and table will be included at this point.

(The letter and table follow:)

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE POSTMASTER GENERAL
Washington, DC 20260

April 19, 1971

Dear Mr. Brenkworth:

This is in response to your inquiry of April 16, concerning the proposed postal rates.

Enclosed please find:

1. A Summary of Rate Proposals which includes information concerning First Class and Airmail proposed rates.

2. Table E II which includes information concerning Special Delivery proposed rates.

In that it does not appear that the Postal Rate Commission will be ready to make rate recommendations to the Postal Service by May 1, the Postal Service anticipates instituting temporary rates which will go into effect on May 16, 1971.

If you desire any additional information, please do not hesitate to call.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Jerry Reynolds

Jerry L. Reynolds
Congressional Liaison Officer

Mr. Robert A. Brenkworth
Comptroller of the Senate
Office of the Secretary of
the Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

63-065 O—71——36

TABLE E II

Special Delivery

Class of Mail	Weight	Current Fees	Full Proposed Fees - See Paragraph 2 Above	First Step Fees - See Paragraph 3 Above	Temporary Fees - See Paragraph 4 Above
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
First class, airmail	Up to 2 pounds	45¢	60¢	Same as	No Change
and priority mail	Over 2 up to 10 pounds	60	75	Column	from Col-
	Over 10 pounds	75	90	(4)	umn (4)
All other classes	Up to 2 pounds	65	80		
	Over 2 up to 10 pounds	75	90		
	Over 10 pounds	90	105		

Summary of Rate Proposals

(In Cents)

Class of Mail	Postage Rate Unit	Current Rate	Temporary Rate	First Step	Proposed Increase
FIRST CLASS					
*Letters**	Ounce	6	8	8	8
Cards	Each	5	6	7	7
AIRMAIL					
*Letters***	Ounce	10	11	11	11
Cards	Each	8	9	9	9
SECOND CLASS					
In-County					
Pound-Rate Matter	Pound	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Min. Per Piece	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Per Piece Charge	—	0.06	0.1	1.0
Per-Copy-Rate Matter	Per Copy	1 or 2	1 or 2	1 or 2	1 or 2
	Per-Copy Charge	—	0.1	0.1	1.1
Outside County					
Nonprofit Publications—					
Editorial	Pound	2.1	2.4	2.4	5.0
Advertising (zones 1–8)	Pound	4.0–8.6	4.4–9.7	4.4–9.7	7.8–19.6
	Min. Per Piece	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	Per-Piece Charge	—	0.04	0.2	1.5
Classroom Publications—					
Editorial	Pound	60% of	2.3	2.3	5.0
Advertising (zones 1–8)	Pound	regular	3.6–11.1	3.6–11.1	7.8–19.6
	Min. Per Piece	rates	0.8	0.8	0.8
	Per-Piece Charge		0.1	0.1	1.3
Regular Publications—					
Editorial	Pound	3.4	4.0	4.2	7.2
Advertising (zones 1–8)	Pound	5.2–17.0	6.0–17.8	6.0–17.8	9.1–20.9
(Excludes farm publications in zones 1 & 2)	Min. Per Piece (5,000 copy min.)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
	Per-Piece Charge (in addition to foregoing)	—	0.2	0.4	1.9
Transient	First 2 ounces	5	6	6	6
	Each Additional oz.	1	1	2	2
CONTROLLED CIRCULATION	Pound	15	15	15	15
	Min. Per Piece	3.8	4	4	5
THIRD CLASS					
Single Piece	First 2 ounces	6	8	8	8
	Each Additional oz.	2	2	2	4
Bulk Rate					
Regular—					
Circulars, etc.	Pound	22	23	23	28
	Min. Per Piece***	3.8/4.0	4.0/4.2	4.0/4.2	5
Books, Catalogs, etc.	Pound	16	17	17	22
	Min. Per Piece***	3.8/4.0	4.0/4.2	4.0/4.2	5
Nonprofit—					
Circulars, etc.	Pound	11	11	11	14
	Min. Per Piece	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1
Books, Catalogs, etc.	Pound	8	8	8	11
	Min. Per Piece	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1
FOURTH CLASS					
Parcel Post	Pound	zone rates		no change	
Catalogs	Half Pound/Pound	zone rates		no change	
Special Rate (Educational)	First Pound	12	14	14	22
	Each Add'l Pound	6	7	7	11
Library Rate	First Pound	5	6	6	10
	Each Add'l Pound	2	2	2	5

*Current rates apply up to 13 ozs. Proposed rates up to 12 ozs.
**Current rates apply up to 7 ozs. Proposed rates up to 8 ozs.
***Lower rates applicable for first 250,000 pieces mailed per year.

RATE INCREASE COMPUTATION TABLE

POSTAGE STAMPS

		From	To	Annual Increase
Secretary, Majority and Secretary, Minority (Based on Secretary, Minority) (33-1/3%)		$240	$320	$80
Sergeant at Arms (10%)		215	240	25
Secretary (10% on $260 = $26) (33-1/3% on $90 = $30)		350	410	60
Comptroller		100	100	No Change
Senators and President of Senate (79% Air Mail) (21% Special Delivery)				
(53) $1,056				
79% = $834.24 + 10% =	$917.66			
21% = 221.76 + 33-1/3% =	295.67			
	1,213.33			
	or			
	1,215.00 =	55,968	64,395	
(48) $1,320				
79% = $1,042.80 + 10% =	$1,147.08			
21% = 277.20 + 33-1/3% +	369.59			
	1,516.67			
	or			
	1,520.00 =	63,360	72,960	
		119,328	137,355	18,027
In All		120,233	138,425	18,192

FIRST CLASS MAIL * * FROM .06¢ to .08¢ +33 1/3 %

AIR MAIL * * * * * * FROM .10¢ to .11¢ +10%

SPECIAL DELIVERY * * FROM .45¢ to .60¢ +33 1/3%

STATIONERY

Mr. BRENKWORTH. For "Stationery," the request is $378,400, an increase of $150 over 1971. This is full year funding for the stationery account for the new Veterans Affairs' Committee.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The next item is the Office of the Legislative Counsel. The request is $460,885, an increase of $13,120, which represents the health benefits and pay increase costs.

HEIRS OF THE LATE SENATOR RUSSELL

We have a reduction of $49,500, the nonrecurring gratuity item for the heirs of the late Senator Richard B. Russell.

PROPOSED CHANGE FROM TRIP TO DOLLAR BASIS TRANSPORTATION REIMBURSEMENTS TO SENATORS AND STAFFS

I would like to submit and offer for the committee's consideration a proposal to change the allowance for transportation reimbursements to Senators and Senators' staffs from a trip basis to a dollar basis, to merge those two allowances so that we will have one dollar figure to work against each year, and to permit reimbursements for travel expenses incurred within the State when the Senator is there on a trip from Washington. The reason that I am asking for this is that we are having a great deal of difficulty in auditing vouchers. The language is much too restrictive for proper administration. It is unreasonable to expect a Senator who goes to a State, especially one far distant from Washington, to go to just one place. He will go to two, three, or four. Under the law we are required to reduce him to the nearest usual route cost to one place. We are having quite a bit of difficulty.

Senator HOLLINGS. It would not make any difference, though, in trying to reconcile in Hawaii when he gets the dollar amount; he gets the same trip in the sense I can go back so many times to South Carolina or you can go back so many times to Hawaii.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Yes, I think it would still accomplish that in this respect. The mileage distance from Washington as it increases would be rated at a lesser monetary figure which would serve to equalize allowances—in other words, if we had 14 cents a mile for all Senators, you would find that Senators far distant would benefit from this because the farther you travel the cheaper the cost per mile.

Now the suggested ratio here is that on all trips, round trips of less than 750 miles would be 14 cents and then have different categories, eight of them in all, so that the trips of the Senators, round trip distances of 6,000 miles or more would get 7 cents a mile, one-half of the figure per mile that the less than 750-mile Senators would get.

Senator HOLLINGS. How would that take care of the Senators from Hawaii or Alaska?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I have figured on the basis of the air rates, that the cost per mile to Honolulu is running about 6.6 cents per mile. On the other hand, to New York City the cost is 14 cents, 14.3 cents per

mile because recently the airlines were permitted to charge into their rates the cost of takeoffs and landings. When you go a short distance, this factor increases the cost per mile.

The farther you go by air the cheaper it is per mile.

I have a table here which indicates the reducing cost per mile as the miles traveled increase.

MORE TRAVEL FOR MONEY

Senator HOLLINGS. No one would get less?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I do not believe any Senator under this plan and I have checked it, would get less than 12 round trips. However, it is possible a Senator may get more than 12 round trips and he may do it by traveling coach or by traveling at cheaper rates. By less costly transportation, and by doing so get 14, 15, or 16 trips. It would seem to me that all this does is give us more for our money as far as travel is concerned, and enhances the value of the allowance. The justification for the allowance is that the Senator needs some kind of contact with his contituency. If we can get more for our money and enchance the value of the allowance, the purpose for which it was granted in the first place, it would seem to me to be a worthwhile step.

Senator HOLLINGS. More realistically accounted for in your records.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Right; you could prorate this. A Senator who came in in January would receive a 6-month allowance. We could fund that dollar amount with a small reserve for the transition years. We could reduce the appropriation because the appropriation at this point has been a guess to try to cover the number of trips because we didn't know what it was going to cost. I think we could reduce our appropriation by $45,000. It might increase our expenditures by $65,000 more than we are paying now. I have prepared tables which support and state all of these things and also a table which is included in the submission I gave you of what each Senator would get in the dollar value based on his current certified mileage to his resident city.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will insert the material in its entirety in the record.

(The material follows:)

PROPOSED

1. Conversion of Senatorial Transportation Reimbursements, Senator and staff, from limited number of trips per fiscal year to a dollar amount not to be exceeded each fiscal year.

2. Combination of the two allowances into one allowance available interchangeably at the discretion of each Senator.

3. Permit reimbursement of transportation expenses incurred in traveling within the State when more than one place involved.

FORMULA: Actual transportation expenses incurred in travel between Washington, District of Columbia and home State and within State during such travel would be charged to a dollar quota determined as follows:

Round Trip Mileage Residence City to District of Columbia	Per mile rate	
Less than 750 miles	14¢	) Multiplied by
750 but less than 1500 miles	13¢	) Total Trips
1500 but less than 2000 miles	12¢	) Currently
2000 but less than 3500 miles	11¢	) Authorized
3500 but less than 4500 miles	10¢	) x20 Round Trips
4500 but less than 5000 miles	09¢	) x22 Round Trips
5000 but less than 6000 miles	08¢	)
6000 miles or over	07¢	)

RESULTS:

1. Time consuming administrative difficulty in processing vouchers eliminated since it will no longer be necessary to reduce reimbursements to the cost of nearest usual route travel to one point in State.

2. Greater latitude to Senator in allocating trips between staff and self.

3. More transportation furnished for the same dollar expenditure since this will encourage use of coach and excursion fares by offices in an attempt to increase their overall travel. If this results, purpose of authorization is enhanced.

SENATORIAL TRANSPORTATION

COMBINED

Appropriation:	$314,220 +	$240,476 =	$554,696
Estimated Need, Actual Expense Per Trip Basis:	$238,362 +	$169,710 =	$408,072
Maximum Need, Actual Expenses Dollar Basis:	$302,500 +	$206,500 =	$509,000
Estimated Increase in Expenditure Based on 60%-67% Utilization per fiscal year 1970:	$45,412 +	$19,715 =	$65,127
Appropriation Reduction Possible Due to Fixed Dollar Allowances:	$11,720 +	$33,976 =	$45,696

MILES	AT	EACH	SENATOR x12	STAFF x8	COMBINED
6,576	14¢	$920.92	$11,051.04	$7,798.56 (+8)*	$18,849.60
31,942	13¢	4,152.46	49,829.52	34,401.64 (+8)*	84,231.16
13,720	12¢	1,646.40	19,756.80	13,171.20	32,928.00
61,250	11¢	6,737.50	80,850.00	55,159.72 (+4)*	136,009.72
28,364	10¢	2,836.40	34,036.80	22,691.20	56,728.00
23,658	9¢	2,129.22	25,550.64	17,033.76	42,584.40
37,700	8¢	3,016.00	36,192.00	25,797.12 (+4)*	61,989.12
39,400	7¢	2,758.00	33,096.00	22,064.00	55,160.00
242,612		24,196.90	290,362.80	198,117.20	488,480.00

* (12 Senators at 10 trips per year).

AIR FARE AND MILEAGE COST TABLE

(Per May 15, 1971 Rates)

CITY	AIR FARE*		CERTIFIED ROUND TRIP MILEAGE TO D.C.	COST PER MILE		
	Coach	First Class		Coach	First Class	Average
New York City, N.Y.	$52.00	$68.00	474	.109	.143	.126
Boston, Mass.	76.00	98.00	884	.086	.110	.098
Charleston, S. C.	82.00	108.00	1,010	.081	.107	.094
St. Louis, Mo.	118.00	152.00	1,636	.072	.093	.082
St. Paul, Minn.	146.00	186.00	2,172	.067	.085	.076
Fargo, N. D.	170.00	220.00	2,614	.065	.084	.074
Albuquerque, N. M.	234.00	310.00	3,672	.063	.084	.074
Salt Lake City, Utah	254.00	320.00	4,218	.060	.075	.068
Portland, Oregon	310.00	388.00	5,590	.055	.069	.062
Anchorage, Alaska	525.89	656.37	9,158	.057	.071	.064
Honolulu, Hawaii	458.49	702.46	10,542	.043	.066	.055

*Does not include City to Airport (taxi and Limo) costs.
Does not consider connecting routings necessary in many cases, increasing mileage traveled and cost.
Does not consider costs to points in States more distant from D. C. than Residence City.

SENATORS TRIPS

(2 USC 43(b))

FISCAL YEAR 1970

Allowed	1200 Round Trips, Appropriation	$314,220 (1)
Used (Actual)	723 Round Trips, Costing	136,088
Unused	477 Round Trips, Estimated Cost (2)	82,274

Full Utilization	1200 Round Trips, Estimated Cost	$218,362
Reserve Needed for Congress to Congress Transition		20,000
Total Estimated Need, Actual Expense on a Trip Basis		238,362

Estimated Maximum Need, Actual Expense on Proposed Dollar Basis:	
Per Work Sheet, at 14¢, 13¢, 12¢, 11¢, 10¢, 9¢, 8¢, and 7¢ =	$290,362
Reserve for extra month and mileage changes, Congress Change (50% of 1/12)	12,138
Total Request	302,500
Anticipated Utilization, Based on fiscal year 1970 (60%)	181,500
Estimated Increase fiscal year 1972/1970	+45,412
Appropriation Reduction	-11,720

(1) Rated at mileage for maximum number of trips.
(2) Estimated in actual areas unused.

SENATORS STAFF TRIPS

(2 USC 127)

FISCAL YEAR 1970

Allowed	825 (1)	Round Trips, Appropriation	$240,476 (2)
Used (Actual)	555	Round Trips, Costing	118,640
Unused	270	Round Trips, Estimated Cost (3)	41,070

Full Utilization	825	Round Trips, Estimated Cost	$159,710
Reserve Needed for Congress to Congress Transition			10,000
Total Estimated Need, Actual Expense on a Trip Basis			169,710

Estimated Maximum Need, Actual Expense on Proposed Dollar Basis:	
Per Work Sheet, at 14¢, 13¢, 12¢, 11¢, 10¢, 9¢, 8¢, and 7¢ =	$198,117
Reserve for Extra Month and Mileage Changes, Congress Change (50% of 1/12)	8,383
Total Request	206,500
Anticipated Utilization, Based on fiscal year 1970 (67%)	138,355
Estimated Increase fiscal year 1972/1970	+19,715
Appropriation Reduction	-33,976

(1) 11 Trips Dirksen/Smith, Illinois +1.
(2) Rated on mileage basis for maximum number of trips.
(3) Estimated in actual areas unused.

SENATORIAL TRANSPORTATION REIMBURSEMENTS

	CERTIFIED ROUND TRIP - RES. CITY	EACH TRIP	TOTAL ALLOWED		
			SENATOR	STAFF 8 TRIPS, EXCEPT * (10 TRIPS)	COMBINED
17 SENATORS	**ROUND TRIP LESS THAN 750 MILES AT 14 CENTS A MILE**				
BEALL	286	$40.04	$480.48	$320.32	$800.80
BOGGS	218	30.52	366.24	244.16	610.40
BUCKLEY	474	66.36	796.32	663.60 *	1,459.92
BYRD, VA.	142	19.88	238.56	159.04	397.60
BYRD, W. VA.	660	92.40	1,108.80	739.20	1,848.00
CASE	412	57.68	692.16	461.44	1,153.60
JAVITS	470	65.80	789.60	658.00 *	1,447.60
JORDAN, N. C. **	584	81.76	981.12	654.08	1,635.20
MATHIAS	84	11.76	141.12	94.08	235.20
RANDOLPH	426	59.64	715.68	477.12	1,192.80
RIBICOFF	684	95.76	1,149.12	766.08	1,915.20
ROTH	214	29.96	359.52	239.68	599.20
SCHWEIKER	292	40.88	490.56	408.80 *	899.36
SCOTT	304	42.56	510.72	425.60 *	936.32
SPONG	392	54.88	658.56	439.04	1,097.60
WEICKER	510	71.40	856.80	571.20	1,428.00
WILLIAMS	426	59.64	715.68	477.12	1,192.80
28 SENATORS	**ROUND TRIP 750 MILES OR MORE, BUT LESS THAN 1,500 MILES AT 13 CENTS A MILE**				
AIKEN	860	111.80	1,341.60	894.40	2,236.00
ALLEN	1,386	180.18	2,162.16	1,441.44	3,603.60
BAKER	1,122	145.86	1,750.32	1,166.88	2,917.20
BAYH	1,270	165.10	1,981.20	1,320.80	3,302.00
BROCK	1,182	153.66	1,843.92	1,229.28	3,073.20

	CERTIFIED ROUND TRIP - RES. CITY	EACH TRIP	TOTAL ALLOWED		
			SENATOR	STAFF 8 TRIPS, EXCEPT * (10 TRIPS)	COMBINED
28 SENATORS	ROUND TRIP 750 MILES OR MORE, BUT LESS THAN 1,500 MILES AT 13 CENTS A MILE (continued)				
BROOKE	870	$113.10	$1,357.20	$904.80	$2,262.00
COOK	1,192	154.96	1,859.52	1,239.68	3,099.20
COOPER	1,312	170.56	2,046.72	1,364.48	3,411.20
COTTON	974	126.62	1,519.44	1,012.96	2,532.40
ERVIN **	840	109.20	1,310.40	873.60	2,184.00
GAMBRELL	1,224	159.12	1,909.44	1,272.96	3,182.40
GRIFFIN **	1,448	188.24	2,258.88	1,505.92	3,764.80
HARTKE	1,458	189.54	2,274.48	1,516.32	3,790.80
HOLLINGS	1,010	131.30	1,575.60	1,050.40	2,626.00
KENNEDY	884	114.92	1,379.04	919.36	2,298.40
McINTYRE	1,014	131.82	1,581.84	1,054.56	2,636.40
MUSKIE	1,248	162.24	1,946.88	1,297.92	3,244.80
PASTORE	844	109.72	1,316.64	877.76	2,194.40
PELL	868	112.84	1,354.08	902.72	2,256.80
PERCY	1,376	178.88	2,146.56	1,788.80 *	3,935.36
PROUTY	1,210	157.30	1,887.60	1,258.40	3,146.00
SAXBE	848	110.24	1,322.88	1,102.40 *	2,425.28
SMITH	1,364	177.32	2,127.84	1,418.56	3,546.40
SPARKMAN	1,454	189.02	2,268.24	1,512.16	3,780.40
STEVENSON	1,340	174.20	2,090.40	1,742.00 *	3,832.40
TAFT	982	127.66	1,531.92	1,276.60 *	2,808.52
TALMADGE	1,310	170.30	2,043.60	1,362.40	3,406.00
THURMOND	1,052	136.76	1,641.12	1,094.08	2,735.20
8 SENATORS	ROUND TRIP 1,500 MILES OR MORE, BUT LESS THAN 2,000 MILES AT 12 CENTS A MILE				
CHILES	1,892	$227.04	$2,724.48	$1,816.32	$4,540.80
EAGLETON	1,602	192.24	2,306.88	1,537.92	3,844.80
GURNEY	1,788	214.56	2,574.72	1,716.48	4,291.20
HART **	1,622	194.64	2,335.68	1,557.12	3,892.80
NELSON	1,656	198.72	2,384.64	1,589.76	3,974.40
PROXMIRE	1,656	198.72	2,384.64	1,589.76	3,974.40
STENNIS **	1,868	224.16	2,689.92	1,793.28	4,483.20
SYMINGTON	1,637	196.32	2,355.84	1,570.56	3,926.40

24 SENATORS	CERTIFIED ROUND TRIP - RES. CITY	EACH TRIP	TOTAL ALLOWED SENATOR	TOTAL ALLOWED STAFF 5 TRIPS, EXCEPT * (10 TRIPS)	TOTAL ALLOWED COMBINED
ROUND TRIP 2,000 MILES OR MORE BUT LESS THAN 3,500 MILES AT 11 CENTS A MILE					
ALLOTT	3,210	$353.10	$4,237.20	$2,824.80	$7,062.00
BELLMON	2,554	280.94	3,371.28	2,247.52	5,618.80
BENTSEN	2,766	304.26	3,651.12	3,042.60 *	6,693.72
BURDICK	2,614	287.54	3,450.48	2,300.32	5,750.80
CURTIS	2,634	289.74	3,476.88	2,317.92	5,794.80
DOLE	2,588	284.68	3,416.16	2,277.44	5,693.60
DOMINICK	3,260	358.60	4,303.20	2,868.80	7,172.00
EASTLAND **	2,100	231.00	2,772.00	1,848.00	4,620.00
ELLENDER	2,404	264.44	3,173.28	2,115.52	5,288.80
FULBRIGHT	2,256	248.16	2,977.92	1,985.28	4,963.20
HARRIS	2,808	308.88	3,706.56	2,471.04	6,177.60
HRUSKA	2,268	249.48	2,993.76	1,995.84	4,989.60
HUGHES	2,230	245.30	2,943.60	1,962.40	4,906.00
HUMPHREY	2,222	244.42	2,933.04	1,955.36	4,888.40
LONG	2,270	249.70	2,996.40	1,997.60	4,994.00
McCLELLAN	2,094	230.34	2,764.08	1,842.72	4,606.80
McGEE **	3,392	373.12	4,477.44	2,984.96	7,462.40
McGOVERN	2,584	284.24	3,410.88	2,273.92	5,684.80
MILLER	2,362	259.82	3,117.84	2,078.56	5,196.40
MONDALE	2,172	238.92	2,867.04	1,911.36	4,778.40
MUNDT	2,540	279.40	3,352.80	2,235.20	5,588.00
PEARSON	2,128	234.08	2,808.96	1,872.64	4,681.60
TOWER	2,960	325.60	3,907.20	3,256.00 *	7,163.20
YOUNG	2,834	311.74	3,740.88	2,493.92	6,234.80

	CERTIFIED ROUND TRIP - RES. CITY	EACH TRIP	TOTAL ALLOWED		
			SENATOR	STAFF 8 TRIPS, EXCEPT * (10 TRIPS)	COMBINED
7 SENATORS	ROUND TRIP 3,500 MILES OR MORE, BUT LESS THAN 4,500 MILES AT 10 CENTS A MILE				
ANDERSON	3,672	$367.20	$4,406.40	$2,937.60	$7,344.00
BENNETT	4,218	421.80	5,061.60	3,374.40	8,436.00
HANSEN **	4,044	404.40	4,852.80	3,235.20	8,088.00
MANSFIELD	4,420	442.00	5,304.00	3,536.00	8,840.00
METCALF	4,188	418.80	5,025.60	3,350.40	8,376.00
MONTOYA	3,604	360.40	4,324.80	2,883.20	7,208.00
MOSS	4,218	421.80	5,061.60	3,374.40	8,436.00
5 SENATORS	ROUND TRIP 4,500 MILES OR MORE, BUT LESS THAN 5,000 MILES AT 9 CENTS A MILE				
CANNON **	4,952	445.68	5,348.16	3,565.44	8,913.60
CHURCH	4,824	434.16	5,209.92	3,473.28	8,683.20
FANNIN	4,544	408.96	4,907.52	3,271.68	8,179.20
GOLDWATER	4,514	406.26	4,875.12	3,250.08	8,125.20
JORDAN, IDAHO	4,824	434.16	5,209.92	3,473.28	8,683.20
7 SENATORS	ROUND TRIP 5,000 MILES OR MORE, BUT LESS THAN 6,000 MILES AT 8 CENTS A MILE				
BIBLE **	5,236	418.88	5,026.56	3,351.04	8,377.60
CRANSTON	5,274	421.92	5,063.04	4,219.20 *	9,282.24
HATFIELD	5,614	449.12	5,389.44	3,592.96	8,982.40
JACKSON	5,428	434.24	5,210.88	3,473.92	8,684.80
MAGNUSON	5,400	432.00	5,184.00	3,456.00	8,640.00
PACKWOOD	5,590	447.20	5,366.40	3,577.60	8,944.00
TURNEY	5,158	412.64	4,951.68	4,126.40 *	9,078.08

4 SENATORS	CERTIFIED ROUND TRIP - RES. CITY	EACH TRIP	TOTAL ALL/WKD SENATOR	STAFF 8 TRIPS, EXCEPT * (10 TRIPS)	COMBINED
	ROUND TRIP 6,000 MILES OR MORE AT 7 CENTS A MILE				
FONG	10,542	$737.94	$8,855.28	$5,903.52	$14,758.80
GRAVEL	9,158	641.06	7,692.72	5,128.48	12,821.20
INOUYE	10,542	737.94	8,855.28	5,903.52	14,758.80
STEVENS	9,158	641.06	7,692.72	5,128.48	12,821.20
TOTALS	242,612	24,196.90	290,362.80	198,117.20	488,480.00

* Rated at two additional trips - 10/8.
** Michigan, Mississippi, Nevada, North Carolina, and Wyoming Senators in different category.

63-065 O—71——37

SENATE ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Effective July 1, 1971, the third paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provisions" in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1959, as amended (2 U.S.C. 43b), is amended by striking out that first portion thereof, down through "fiscal year , and the", and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The contingent fund of the Senate is hereby made available for reimbursement of actual transportation expenses incurred by each Senator in traveling on official business, and such expenses incurred by employees in that Senator's office in making round trips on official business, by the nearest usual route, between Washington, District of Columbia, and the home State of the Senator involved, or within that State during such travel. The total amount of such expenses for which each Senator and the employees in his office may be reimbursed in any fiscal year shall not exceed a sum equal to forty times (in the case of a Senator from a State having a population of less than ten million inhabitants), or forty-four times (in the case of a Senator from a State having a population of ten million or more inhabitants), fourteen cents per mile for the number of miles certified by the Senator as the distance between Washington, District of Columbia, and the place of his residence in his home State, if such distance is less than 375 miles; thirteen cents per mile, if such certified distance is 375 miles or more but less than 750 miles; twelve cents per mile, if such certified distance is 750 miles or more but less than 1,000 miles; eleven cents per mile, if such certified distance is 1,000 miles or more but less than 1,750 miles; ten cents per mile, if such certified distance is 1,750 miles or more but less than 2,250 miles; nine cents per mile, if such certified

distance is 2,250 miles or more but less than 2,500 miles; eight cents per mile, if such certified distance is 2,500 miles or more but less than 3,000 miles; or seven cents per mile, if such certified distance is 3,000 miles or more. In any fiscal year in which a Senator does not occupy the office of Senator for the entire fiscal year, the total amount of such expenses for which that Senator and the employees in his office may be reimbursed shall not exceed the greater of (1) the amount determined under the preceding sentence times that fraction which has as its numerator the number of months (counting the portion of any month as a month) during that fiscal year the Senator has occupied such office and has as its denominator the number 12, or (2) 50 percent of the amount determined under the preceding sentence. Reimbursement for such expenses by employees of the Senator shall be made only upon vouchers approved by the Senator containing a certification by such Senator that the round trip was performed in line of official duty. No payment shall be made to a newly appointed employee to travel to his place of employment. Reimbursement under this paragraph shall be in addition to reimbursement for official travel which is otherwise authorized pursuant to law.

"The".

In the case of round trips made by employees in a Senator's office, the amendment made by this paragraph shall apply only with respect to such round trips commencing on or after July 1, 1971, except that a round trip commenced but not completed prior to such date and for which reimbursement may not be charged to amounts made available for such round trips for fiscal year 1971 may be charged to amounts made available under such amendment during fiscal year 1972.

Effective July 1, 1971, the second paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provisions" in the appropriations for the Senate in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1962, as amended (2 U.S.C. 127), is repealed.

JOINT ITEMS

Senator HOLLINGS. Proceed.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Mr. BRENKWORTH. This takes us to the joint items. The first of our joint items is the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures. Budget estimate is $68,980, an increase of $2,540 over the 1971 appropriation. The House allowed this entire item. The chairman of this committee is Congressman Mahon, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Joint Economic Committee, the budget estimate submitted was $640,860, increase of $21,015 over 1971 for the Reorganization Act, health benefits, and pay increase costs.

Senator HOLLINGS. Not including the $95,000.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. It does not include the $95,000 which Senator Proxmire asked for consideration of by the committee the other day.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's talk to the committee members about that and see what Senator Ellender thinks.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next item is the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, $481,260, an increase of $14,335 for reorganization, health benefits, and pay increase. The House approved the budget estimate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Joint Committee on Printing. The estimate is $284,140, which is $75 less than the appropriations for 1971, mainly because of the reduction of the non-recurring Biographical Congressional Directory item of $17,000. We have an increase of $6,885 for the additional positions authorized for that committee as well as the reorganization and pay increase costs to offset that $17,000.

I would like to offer for the record at this point the budgets for the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures, the Joint Economic Committee and Senator Proxmire's letter to this committee, and his adjusted budget on the $735,860.

(The information follows:)

JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF
FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

	F. Y. 1970 actual	F. Y. 1971 estimate	F. Y. 1972 estimate
Appropriation or estimate	$55,000	$61,000	$68,980 1/
Supplemental estimate	2/	5,440 3/	--
Total	55,000	66,440	68,980

	No.	Salary	No.	Salary	No.	Salary
Payroll:						
Clerk	1	18,946	1	20,692	1	21,402
Staff assistant	1	15,337	1	16,648	1	17,220
Clerical assistant	1	9,473	1	10,703	1	11,070
Clerical assistant	1	8,796	1	9,751	1	10,086
Clerical assistant (part time)	--	--	1	2,854	1	2,952
Total salaries	4	52,552	5	60,648	5	62,730
Agency contributions		4,061		5,660		6,120
Total payroll		56,613		66,308		68,850
Miscellaneous expenses:						
Stationery, etc.		211		132		130
TOTAL		56,825 4/		66,440		68,980

1/ 1972 estimate amended. In Budget Document at $64,410, plus $4,570 for 1971 Comparability Pay Act.
2/ Supplemental request of $5,725 deleted.
3/ Includes $3,540 for 1970 Pay Act, $1,605 for 5 months of 1971 Pay Act, and $295 for health benefits increase
4/ $1,825 of expenses financed from balance.

COPY

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JACK MILLER, IOWA
CHARLES H. PERCY, ILL.
JAMES B. PEARSON, KANS.

JOHN R. STARK,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Congress of the United States

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

(CREATED PURSUANT TO SEC. 5(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 304, 79TH CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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RICHARD BOLLING, MO.
HALE BOGGS, LA.
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CLARENCE J. BROWN, OHIO
BEN B. BLACKBURN, GA.

JAMES W. KNOWLES,
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH

June 7, 1971

Hon. Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative
Branch Appropriations
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear ~~Senator~~ Fritz:

The Joint Economic Committee, as you will recall, requested additional funds for 1972 in the amount of $95,000 over the current budget level of $640,860.

My letter of March 30, transmitting our budget, explained that this is intended to amplify the Committee's ongoing work in the field of program analysis and evaluation of priorities. This activity has proven very useful to the Congress and there is widespread interest in having us expand it. Last year, we were given $30,000 as a first year initial fund with the general understanding that a request for an additional amount would be entertained later.

We are informed that the House Committee has included in the 1972 Legislative Appropriations Act the amount of $640,860, which is our current 1971 budget level. We understand that this was done without prejudice to our request for a larger amount. We are informed that the House Committee was of the opinion that inasmuch as the Joint Economic Committee is chaired by a member of the Senate, the request for an increase would more appropriately be considered by the Senate Appropriations Committee.

As you know, the members of the Joint Economic Committee join me in vigorous support for increased analysis of the economic efficiency of Federal programs, and I will be most happy to testify and elaborate on this request if you desire.

Very truly yours,

William Proxmire
Chairman

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Expenditures: Actual FY 1970 and Estimated FY 1971 and FY 1972

	Fiscal 1970 Actual		Fiscal 1971 Estimate		Fiscal 1972 Estimate	
	$ 511,640		$ 619,845*		$ 735,860	
	Number	Salary	Number	Salary	Number	Salary
Executive Director	1	32,253	1	34,409	1	35,670
Director of Research	1	29,321	1	30,918	1	35,670
Economists	6	113,206	6	125,312	9	229,518
Minority Economists	2	31,790	3	42,883	3	67,158
Research Economists	1	1,613	1	12,207	2	37,638
Research Assistants	1	12,587	1	2,197	2	14,514
Editorial Assistant	1	21,764	1	24,022	1	26,076
Administrative Clerk	1	19,397	1	20,454	1	21,156
Financial Clerk	1	17,593	1	18,551	1	19,188
Asst. to Dir. of Research	1	14,886	-	--	-	--
Publications Clerk	1	15,308	1	14,746	1	15,252
Secretaries	7	64,970	7	83,080	7	96,924
Receptionist	1	8,027	1	8,928	1	9,594
Messenger	1	3,812	1	3,626	1	6,888
	26	386,527	26	421,333	31	615,246
Agency contributions		23,355		39,219		55,627
Reimbursable loans, W.A.E., Contract, and temporary employees		15,452		95,000		25,000
Total salaries		425,334		555,552		695,873
Expenses for hearings		21,316		35,000		30,000
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses		8,476		20,000		9,987
TOTAL		455,126		610,552		735,860

* Includes second supplemental request.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
FISCAL 1972 BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

The Joint Economic Committee's budget request for fiscal year 1972 is $735,860. This would provide an increase of 95,000 over the current budget level of $640,860.

The additional amount is exclusively for expanding our present work in the field of program analysis and evaluation of Federal spending priorities.

Last year, it will be recalled, the Committee requested an addition to our funds for the fiscal year 1971 in the amount of $125,000 to permit extension of the Committee's ongoing work in the field of program analysis and evaluation of priorities. A copy of our letters of request under dates of April 8 and July 7 are attached. The Senate Appropriations Committee approved $35,000 and on the Senate floor this was raised to $50,000, with the understanding that that would provide a first-year initial fund and that a request for an additional amount would be entertained subsequently. However, this amount was cut to $30,000 in conference, which amount permits little more than a token program.

Nevertheless, the Committee has been able to apply these funds to engage a well-qualified analyst to work exclusively in the field of program effectiveness. Meanwhile, we have been able to deploy another of our staff on a part-time basis to work on program analysis and we expect shortly to publish an extensive staff report on Federal subsidy

programs which will add substantially to knowledge in this field and should be very helpful to the Congress in evaluating programs as well as new legislation.

We feel that our success to date and the urgent need for this activity warrants a request for an additional amount sufficient to bring us up to the $125,000 originally requested for this purpose last year. As indicated earlier, we regard this as a minimum sum consistent with the need to make an appreciable inroad in this important and extensive area of program evaluation.

The fiscal year 1971 budget was increased by the aforementioned $30,000 which permitted the addition of one staff economist. The Committee is fully staffed within the current budget and we expect to expend close to the full appropriated amount in fiscal 1971. Under the Employment Act, the Committee is responsible for reporting to the Congress on all matters relating to the economic condition of the country, with particular reference to attaining high employment and economic stability. The Committee has conducted extensive hearings during January and February on the state of the economy: witnesses included administration leaders, governors and mayors, and a number of outstanding economists, as well as other leaders in the academic and business communities. A report will be filed shortly in accordance with the requirements of the Employment Act.

In recent years the scope of Congressional interest in matters of basic economic importance has expanded substantially with the result

that the number of issues that the Committee must investigate has grown rapidly. Likewise, the complexity of the issues has increased. In addition to its responsibilities to report early in the year on the state of the economy, the Committee conducts periodic hearings on this subject to keep apprised currently and to apprise the Congress of important issues in economic policy. In recent years, a mid-year review of economic conditions has been conducted and it is intended to continue this practice.

In addition to hearings by the full Committee on these matters and related issues, the Committee has conducted its work through 8 Subcommittees, each dealing with a basic sector on economic policy. The Subcommittee on Economy in Government is currently conducting an extensive inquiry into the economics of public expenditure policy. The Subcommittee on Economic Progress has been studying, among other issues, problems of energy requirements in the U.S. economy for the future.

The Subcommittee on Foreign Economic Policy, under the leadership of House Majority Leader Boggs, conducted 5 sets of hearings during 1970 on the subject of "A Foreign Economic Policy for the 1970's." Further hearings are intended for this year, probably in the spring. The Subcommittee has also produced in 1970 a compendium on "Economic Developments in Countries of Eastern Europe" and a study of the "Economic Performance and the Military Burden in the Soviet Union." Both of these studies will be updated during 1971.

The Subcommittee on Inter-American Economic Relationships completed a study on the role of thrift institutions in the development of Latin America, and plans to continue its investigation into similar aspects of Latin American development.

The Subcommittee on Urban Affairs conducted hearings on regional planning issues and plans extensive hearings in the coming year on this subject. The Subcommittee on International Exchange and Payments has been primarily involved in a continuing review of the problems of our balance of payments and related questions on international finance. These activities will be continued during 1971, and it is presently intended to hold hearings on timely aspects of this question. The Subcommittee on Economic Statistics is concerned with a continuing review of statistical and informational problems confronting economic policy. This year the Subcommittee plans studies and hearings on the need for improvement of fact-gathering programs.

The Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy last year conducted hearings on the investment policies of pension funds. For this year the Subcommittee has plans for proceeding with an extensive study of welfare programs in the United States. A separate request for supplementary funds for this study was submitted to the House Appropriation Committee on February 3.

In addition to projects contemplated for each of the Subcommittees, it is always necessary for the full Committee to anticipate projects that we will be asked to undertake, as well as those originally included in the study program. This year the economy is beset with great uncertainties including simultaneous inflation and unemployment,

and there will be an even greater than usual amount of interest in the proper mixture of economic policies to permit a resumption of national economic growth. It is anticipated that the Committee will have to address itself to a number of questions concerning this subject. As a matter of fact, several staff studies on tax policy, the economic effects of public expenditures, and on structural problems in the economy are being conducted. It is expected not only that these will be continued to an early conclusion, but that other similar, related, subjects will be investigated on a staff basis for consideration by the Committee.

After careful review of the forthcoming workload that will be faced by the Committee, we feel very definitely that our request is the minimal amount necessary to carry out our responsibilities. As always, the budget has been reviewed by the Committee and savings made where possible. It has always been our practice to return any funds that cannot be used with maximum effectiveness. Likewise, we have utilized to the greatest possible extent services available in the executive branch, the Library of Congress, the General Accounting Office, and in universities and research institutions.

April 8, 1970

Hon. Joseph M. Montoya
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

This is in further reference to the great need for additional evaluation of economic priorities in the public sector, which I mentioned during the hearings today. I hereby submit a request for additional funds for the Joint Economic Committee in fiscal 1971, to permit extension of our present priorities work.

As I indicated, there is tremendous need for careful and competent analysis of the needs of our society with respect to public programs and in evaluating alternative approaches to meeting them. It is a kind of information that is desperately needed by the Congress in making its decisions on the $200 million budget and on the many other programs that have a fundamental effect on the nature of our economy and the way that our resources are used. Significantly, the Department of Defense, which the Joint Economic Committee has criticized for waste, has stated that the JEC should be equipped to do more work in the field of spending priorities.

It is requested that the JEC's budget request, which is now before your Subcommittee, be increased by $125,000 for the fiscal year 1971. This would permit us to add three qualified staff personnel who would be assigned exclusively to evaluation of public programs and to assessment of priorities. We would, of course, work with the staff of the General Accounting Office but our experience over the years indicates that it is highly necessary to have adequate direction and top level staff assistance available directly to the JEC as staff.

The amount requested would not permit us to do the job in any complete way but I think it represents a manageable first step which will certainly repay itself many, many times in returns to

the public sector. In addition to three professional staff, the funds would permit the hiring of stenographic and administrative assistance adequate to support their professional activities.

Chairman Patman is out of town and, as Vice Chairman, has authorized me to speak for the Committee. Needless to say, he agrees with me and supports this request.

Sincerely,

William Proxmire
Vice Chairman

July 7, 1970

The Honorable Joseph M. Montoya
Chairman
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Joe:

On April 8, 1970, I requested on the part of the Joint Economic Committee, an addition to its funds for the fiscal year 1971 in the amount of $125,000 to permit extension of the Committee's ongoing work in the field of program analysis and evaluation of priorities.

It has become obvious that while there is a growing body of expertise in the Executive Branch to evaluate programs and goals so as to obtain objective basis for a choice between alternative ways of accomplishing public objectives, this same capability is not being generated on the Congress on an equivalent scale. In a report of February 9, 1970, the Subcommittee on Economy of Government of the Joint Economic Committee recommended that such capability be created in Congress and that it be located in the Joint Economic Committee. This request is intended to be the first step in the process of providing that capability.

Congress badly needs professional talent to enable it to make independent analysis of program objectives, economic costs and gains of alternative programs and policies. This information could contribute substantially to governmental efficiency and to the improvement of the allocation of society's resources. Such a program in the Joint Economic Committee would have the responsibility for: (a) stimulating and drawing from policy analysis work done in the entire analytical community; (b) staying abreast of analysis information and results as these develop in the Executive Branch; (c) establishing congressional liaison with university analysts and those in research institutions;

(d) monitoring in the sense of testing assumptions and checking data of studies forthcoming from any source; (e) translating into a form appropriate for open congressional debate the results of complex and technical analytic studies; and (f) providing evaluation information and analysis to Members of Congress, congressional committees and their staffs.

The $125,000 of additional funds requested for fiscal year 1971 would enable the Committee to add three highly qualified professional staff members at the top level who would be assigned exclusively to the evaluation of public programs, their costs and benefits, and to the assessment of priorities. In addition to the three professional staff members, the funds would permit the hiring of additional stenographic and administrative personnel at a level adequate to support the professional activities of this staff. The Committee does not believe that the amount requested would permit us to do a complete job of the total of all Federal programs but it represents a manageable first step, enabling us to demonstrate effectively what can be done with modern analytical techniques to assist Congress in reaching appropriate decisions on the matters brought before it.

The sum requested has been kept at a minimum by taking account of other professional and administrative services and experience already available in the existing Committee staff. If this operation were to be started somewhere else independently the sum would have to be higher.

Sincerely,

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Fiscal Year 1972 Budget

	No.	Total for Period of Budget (gross)
Executive Director	1	35,670
Director of Research	1	35,670
Senior Economist	1	34,194
Economist	1	33,948
Economist	1	28,044
Economist	1	25,338
Economist	1	22,386
Consulting Economist	1	16,236
Research Economist	1	20,418
Research Economist	1	17,220
Minority Economist	1	27,798
Minority Economist	1	21,156
Minority Economist	1	18,204
Editorial Assistant	1	26,076
Administrative Clerk	1	21,156
Financial Clerk	1	19,188
Publications Clerk	1	15,252
Secretary	1	16,236
Secretary	1	15,990
Secretary	1	15,990
Secretary	1	14,760
Secretary	1	12,054
Secretary	1	11,808
Secretary	1	10,086
Receptionist-secretary	1	9,594
Research Aide	1	3,936
Messenger	1	6,888
	27	535,296

63-065 O—71——38

[Joint Economic Committee - Fiscal Year 1972 Budget]

Total salaries	535,296
Administrative	
Contribution to employees health benefit programs	6,065
Contribution to Civil Service retirement fund	40,147
Contribution to employees Federal employee group life insurance	2,167
Total	583,675
Reimbursable payments to agencies, W.A.E., and contract employees	15,000
Temporary personnel	9,000
Hearings (reporters' fees)	25,000
Witnesses' fees, expenses	
Travel	2,050
Stationery, office supplies	2,115
Communications (telephone and telegraph)	1,750
Newspapers, magazines, documents	975
Charts, etc.	345
Contingent fund	950
GRAND TOTAL	$ 640,860

Senator HOLLINGS. Did he specify to you the exact number of positions?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I believe he sent something to Mr. Scott.

Senator HOLLINGS. After the hearing he was going to get a little bit more specific.

Mr. SCOTT. The Joint Committee going to insert it in the record at the point where Senator Proxmire was testifying.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Here is the budget for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy; and a letter from Senator Jordan who is chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing, with their budget.

(The material follows:)

March 22, 1971

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY - JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATE

FISCAL YEAR 1972 - $481,260.00

Appropriation or Estimate -	1970 Actual $433,055.00		1971 Estimate $466,925.00*		1972 Estimate $481,260.00**	
	Total Salary (as of 6/30/70)		Total Salary (as of 6/30/71)		Total Salary -	
	No.		No.		No.	
Executive Director	1	$31,802.08	1	$33,534.50	1	$35,670.00
Deputy Director	1	30,448.80	1	32,473.00	1	34,194.00
Assistant Director	1	23,649.41	1	31,887.12	1	34,194.00
Staff Counsel	1	10,986.50	0	-	1	34,194.00
Professional Staff	1	17,141.54	1	18,806.31	1	25,092.00
Secretaries	6	49,476.78	5	50,033.61	6	61,746.00
Secretary-Reporter	1	14,434.98	1	15,221.31	1	16,974.00
Printing Editor	1	17,528.34	1	19,026.62	1	20,172.00
Documents Librarian	1	14,660.52	1	16,068.29	1	17,958.00
Asst. Documents Clerk	1	11,921.83	1	12,843.00	1	14,022.00
Financial Secretary	1	12,011.96	1	13,318.62	1	14,022.00
Documents Specialist	1	13,532.80	1	14,270.00	1	15,006.00
Receptionist	1	9,247.40	1	9,751.12	1	10,824.00
Clerical Assistant	1	10,600.68	1	11,178.12	1	12,054.00
Research Analyst	1	1,689.72	1	10,940.31	1	11,808.00
Research Assistant	1	1,969.16	0	-	0	-
Total Salaries	21	$271,102.50	18	$289,351.93	20	$357,930.00
Agency Contributions		18,707.15		21,849.79		32,777.55
Salary Increase Allowance		-		1,000.00		1,000.45
Total		$289,809.65		$312,201.72		$391,708.00
Regulation & Safety Study		-		36,000.00		-
Per Diem		1,732.25		5,000.00		5,000.00
Committee Travel		7,551.97		10,000.00		10,000.00
Record of Proceedings		7,983.45		10,000.00		10,000.00
Office Supplies		1,818.78		2,000.00		2,000.00
Telephone & Telegraph		3,405.82		3,500.00		3,500.00
Postage		124.39		200.00		200.00
Books, Mag., Newspapers		1,773.71		1,800.00		1,800.00
Witnesses:						
Fees		91.00		100.00		100.00
Travel		402.51		500.00		500.00
Security		1,422.00		1,422.00		1,422.00
Detailed Personnel		35,187.40		69,000.00		40,000.00
Consultants Fees		14,976.32		15,000.00		15,000.00
Conferences & Symposia		70.00		201.28		30.00
TOTAL		$366,349.25		$466,925.00		$481,260.00

*Includes: 1st Supplemental of $5,000 & 2nd Supplemental request of $27,285.00.
**Includes: Full year funding of Legislative Reorganization Act Compensation limitation increase, health benefits contributions increase, and pay increase of 1971, totaling $14,335.00.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

March 18, 1971

Hon. George Andrews, Chairman
Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations
Committee on Appropriations
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am enclosing the proposed fiscal 1972 budget for the Joint Committee on Printing as requested in your letter of March 3, 1971.

I especially call your attention to the fact that there are no increases in positions or salaries. Where total salary increases are noted in this year's estimates over fiscal 1971, please observe the attached break-down marked Exhibit "I", which I would like to have included for printing.

The budget estimate for the Biographical Directory for fiscal year 1971 is set out separately and marked Exhibit "III". I hope this format meets with your approval, as moneys for the production of the Biographical Directory will not be requested for 1972.

If you desire any further information, please let me know.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

B. Everett Jordan, U.S.S.
Acting Chairman

BREAKDOWN FOR JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING BUDGET FOR F.Y. 1971 AND F.Y. 1972

	1971		1972	
1971 LEG. ACT	$236,110		$267,215	
1st SUPPLEMENTAL (91-665)	11,700	(Leg. Reorg. 2500 Supplemental 9200)		
TO DATE, 1971	247,810			
			2,505	(Leg. Reorg. full yr.)
FULL YEAR REVISION - COMPENSATION INCREASE, 1st SUPPLEMENTAL (9,200)			6,885	
2d SUPPLEMENTAL:				
1970 Pay Act	13,835			
Health Contributions, 6 mos.	650		650	(Full yr. rev.)
1971 Pay Act, 5 mos.	4,920		6,885	(7 mos. rev.)
	19,405		16,925	
ESTIMATE, 1971	$267,215	EST., 1972	$284,140	

	1970 actual		1971 estimate		1972 estimate	
	Number	Total salary				
Appropriation or estimate		$228,030.00		$267,215.00		$284,140.00
Staff director	1	32,253.16	1	34,010.12	1	35,178.00
Assistant staff director	1	30,899.88	1	32,583.12	1	33,702.00
[1]Printing consultant	1	9,125.00				
[6]Electronic Analyst			1	11,808.12	1	23,616.00
Administrative clerk	1	15,788.26	1	17,843.31	1	18,696.00
Editorial assistant	1	19,171.46	1	21,405.00	1	22,140.00
Clerk-stenographer	1	12,179.52	1	13,266.50	1	14,022.00
[2]Inspector of paper & materials	1	7,639.42	1	20,215.81	1	20,910.00
Technical analyst	1	20,299.20	1	21,405.00	1	22,140.00
[3]Publications analyst	2	19,463.46	1	21,405.00	1	22,140.00
Stenographer	1	12,179.52	1	13,266.50	1	14,022.00
[4]Legal consultant	1	15,038.11	1	29,729.12	1	30,750.00
[5]Periodical specialist	2	8,453.09	11	236,937.60	11	257,316.00
	14	$202,490.08				
Agency contributions		14,702.45		21,000.00		22,810.14
Nonsalary items:						
Travel		2,694.96		7,000.00		3,000.00
Office supplies		603.41		1,500.00		800.00
Telephone		73.85		400.00		150.00
Miscellaneous expenses		104.00		377.40		63.86
The Capitol magazine expenses (H. Doc. 187 of 91st Cong.)		745.63				
Legal expenses for chr.		300.00				
		$221,714.38		$267,215.00		$284,140.00

1 - to Oct. 31, 1969
2 - from Feb. 1, 1970
3 - one to Oct. 31, 1969; one from Nov. 1, 1969
4 - from Dec. 24, 1969
5 - for month of April, 1970 only
6 - money appropriated for use from Jan. 1, 1971.

*BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY ESTIMATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1971

Appropriation----------		$17,000.00
Research Assistant----------	2	14,000.00
Total salaries	2	14,000.00
Agency contributions----------		1,500.00
Office supplies----------		500.00
Telephone----------		100.00
Miscellaneous----------		100.00
		$16,200.00

*Request for this money will not be renewed for 1972.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next joint item is Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation which is not on the table since it is not a Senate funded item. All of these are in the bill as it passed the House. The request is $756,720. The House approved that amount. I offer for the record a letter from Mr. Woodworth, Staff Director of the Joint Committee, and a copy of their budget.

(The material follows:)

92D CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

MEMBERS

HOUSE
WILBUR D. MILLS, ARK., CHAIRMAN
JOHN C. WATTS, KY.
AL ULLMAN, OREG.
JOHN W. BYRNES, WIS.
JACKSON E. BETTS, OHIO

SENATE
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA., VICE CHAIRMAN
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEX.
HERMAN E. TALMADGE, GA.
WALLACE F. BENNETT, UTAH
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.

Congress of the United States
JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION
1015 LONGWORTH HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
Washington, D.C. 20515

LAURENCE N. WOODWORTH
CHIEF OF STAFF

LINCOLN ARNOLD
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF

DENNIS P. BEDELL
ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF

March 31, 1971

Mr. Thomas J. Scott
Chief Clerk
Senate Appropriations Committee
1235 New Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Scott:

In reply to your request, there is attached a copy of Standard Form 3a, covering the periods June 30, 1970, February 28, 1971 and 1972.

Should it appear to you that any explanatory material is needed, please let me know and I will be glad to provide it.

Sincerely yours,

Laurence N. Woodworth

Enclosure

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

	1970 actual	1971 estimate	1972 estimate
APPROPRIATION Fiscal 1971	607,715	657,715	756,720
Pending supplemental		54,565	
		712,280	756,720

	Total Salary as of June 30, 1970		Total Salary as of February 28, 1971		Total Salary	
	No.		No.		No.	
Chief of Staff	1	40,000	1	40,000	1	40,000
Deputy Chief of Staff	1	36,000	1	36,000	1	36,000
Assistant Chief of Staff	1	28,068	1	33,920	1	35,000
Chief Economist	1	36,000	1	36,000	1	36,000
Legislation Counsel	1	31,735	1	33,640	1	34,000
Refund Counsel	1	31,719	1	33,623	1	34,000
Assistant Legislation Counsel	1	25,368	1	28,100	1	29,000
Statistical Analyst	1	30,522	1	32,354	1	32,500
Statistical Analyst	1	24,418	1	25,884	1	26,500
Economist	1	24,948	1	26,445	1	27,500
Economist	1	24,948	1	26,445	1	27,500
Legislation Attorney	1	26,506	1	28,100	1	29,000
Legislation Attorney	1	22,454	1	23,802		---
Legislation Attorney	1	20,428	1	21,654	1	22,000
Legislation Attorney	1	18,144	1	23,850	1	25,000
Legislation Attorney	1	---	1	21,000	1	22,000
Legislation Attorney		---		---	1	22,000
Refund Attorney	1	23,345	1	24,746	1	25,500
Refund Attorney	1	15,694	1	17,278	1	18,000
Statistical Clerk	1	19,708	1	20,891	1	21,300
Statistical Clerk	1	19,708	1	20,891	1	21,300
Economist	1	16,521	1	17,513	1	18,500
Secretary, Legislation	1	14,636	1	15,515	1	15,900
Secretary, Legislation	1	11,671	1	12,372	1	12,700
Secretary, Legislation	1	11,144	1	11,813	1	12,300

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

	19 70 actual		19 71 estimate		19 72 estimate	
Secretary, Legislation	1	10,472	1	11,101	1	11,500
Secretary, Legislation	1	9,672	1	10,253	1	10,400
Secretary, Legislation	1	9,607	1	10,184	1	10,300
Secretary, Legislation	1	9,541		---		---
Secretary, Legislation	1	9,180	1	9,731	1	10,000
Secretary, Refund	1	11,556	1	12,250	1	12,500
Secretary, Refund	1	7,611	1	8,068	1	8,300
Secretary, Legislation	1	4,582		---		---
Secretary, Legislation		---	1	9,234	1	9,800
Secretary, Legislation		---	1	12,000		---
Accountant		---		---	1	20,000
Legislation Attorney		---		---	1	20,000
Total Salaries		625,906		694,657		736,300
Miscellaneous and contingent Expenses				12,500		12,500
Amount required for salary adjustments and promotions				5,123		7,920
				712,280		756,720

JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next item is the Joint Committee on Defense Production, chaired by Congressman Wright Patman. I have here his letter to you requesting this appropriation, and his budget for the amount of $133,180, which was approved by the House.

(The material follows:)

JOHN S. SPARKMAN, ALA., CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
HARRISON A. WILLIAMS, JR., N.J.
WALLACE F. BENNETT, UTAH
JOHN G. TOWER, TEX.

WRIGHT PATMAN, TEX., VICE CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM A. BARRETT, PA.
LEONOR K. SULLIVAN, MO.
WILLIAM B. WIDNALL, N.J.
W. E. (BILL) BROCK, TENN.

Congress of the United States

JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

(CREATED PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 774, 81ST CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 12, 1971

Honorable Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman
Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Attention: Mr. Thomas J. Scott

Dear Senator Hollings:

The estimated expenses of the Joint Committee on Defense Production have been furnished to the Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee of the House of Representatives.

The attached copy of the letter setting forth the expenses of the Joint Committee on Defense Production is forwarded for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Wright Patman
Chairman

Enclosure

JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA., CHAIRMAN
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W. E. (BILL) BROCK, TENN.

Congress of the United States

JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

(CREATED PURSUANT TO PUBLIC LAW 774, 81ST CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 11, 1971

Honorable George W. Andrews, Chairman
Legislative Subcommittee on Appropriations
Committee on Appropriations
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with your request of March 3, 1971, the estimated expenses of this committee for the fiscal year 1972 are as follows:

Clerk and Counsel	$ 31,057.32
General Counsel	30,514.96
Professional Staff Member	21,144.45
Professional Staff Member	17,258.74
Professional Staff Member	13,439.60
Secretary	10,944.80
Reporting services, travel, stationery, publications, and miscellaneous office expense	8,820.13
Total	$ 133,180.00

The Joint Committee on Defense Production is authorized in section 712 of the Defense Production Act and has the responsibility of making a continuous study of the programs authorized in this act and of reviewing the progress achieved in the execution and administration of these programs.

This committee receives reports from each department and agency on mobilization activities. These programs are subject to continuing review by the committee staff. The purpose of the mobilization program is to achieve preparedness for any emergency which could arise. The Office of Emergency Preparedness, which has the responsibility for coordinating these programs on behalf of the Executive Branch of the Government, reports to this committee and its staff on the continuing mobilization effort. Many stand-by orders and plans are maintained for use in an emergency. The Defense Materials System is being operated under authority of the Defense Production Act and serves to expedite defense, space, and atomic energy programs. This authority is now being used to expedite production and deliveries to Vietnam.

The copper expansion program and the rutile expansion program to increase supplies of titanium are Defense Production Act programs, and additional expansion programs may be required for other materials due to increases in the rate of consumption and more dependence on foreign sources of supply.

Sincerely yours,

Wright Patman
Chairman

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The next item is the New Joint Committee on Congressional Operations, which is being funded for the first time. The House approved appropriation of $425,000, including the funds necessary for the Office of Placement and Office Management.

I have here a copy of a letter from Jack Brooks, the chairman of the committee, to the Clerk of the House, submitting his budget for that item, and the House has approved it in that amount.

(The material follows:)

63-065 O—71——39

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS,
Washington, D.C., April 4, 1971.

Hon. W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives,
The Capitol, Washington, D.C.

DEAR PAT: In accordance with your request of March 4, 1971, the estimated expenses of this committee for the fiscal year 1972 are as follows:

Executive Director	$36,000
Staff Director	32,000
Director of Research	32,000
Secretary	9,500
Other funds for salaries when staff organized	141,500
Total	251,000
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses	10,000
Total	261,000

Office of Placement and Office Management

Funds for salaries when staff organized	156,000
Miscellaneous and contingent expenses	8,000
Total	164,000
Grand Total	425,000

The Joint Committee on Congressional Operations has only recently been organized and, therefore, the above figures are necessarily estimates that may require extensive changes as its activities become more clearly defined. Am aware of the amount requested in the budget of $425,000. From our basic estimates we now have, this amount would appear to be adequate for fiscal year 1972.

The duties of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations as established by Public Law 91-510 are:

"Sec. 402. (a) The Joint Committee shall—

(1) make a continuing study of the organization and operation of the Congress of the United States and shall recommend improvements in such organization and operation with a view toward strengthening Congress, simplifying its operations, improving its relationships with other branches of the U.S. Government, and enabling it better to meet its responsibilities under the Constitution of the United States; and

(2) identify any court proceeding or action which, in the opinion of the joint committee, is of vital interest to the Congress, or to either House of the Congress, as a constitutionally established institution of the Federal Government and call such proceeding or action to the attention of that House of the Congress which is specifically concerned or to both Houses of the Congress if both Houses are concerned."

Of particular concern is the request for the Office of Placement and Office Management, which is established by Public Law 91-510. As a study is presently being initiated of its scope and magnitude, I emphasize the tentative aspect of this estimate. The duties of the Office are:

"(b) It shall be the duty of the Office, upon request, to assist Members, committees, and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives seeking competent personnel with specified qualifications and to furnish advice and information with respect to office management procedures."

Sincerely yours,

JACK BROOKS,
Chairman.

OFFICE OF ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

Mr. BRENKWORTH. For the Office of the Attending Physician the House has approved $92,900, which is an increase over the original request of Dr. Pearson. I offer for the record two letters to this committee, one dated June 7, which adjusts his request of $92,900 item which was allowed.

(The material follows:)

THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

R. J. PEARSON, M.D.
F.A.C.P., F.A.C.C.

June 7, 1971

Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Legislative
on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In addition to the amount originally requested for the Attending Physician's Office for Fiscal 1972, I am writing now to request a further addition to the Budget of $9,600.00. I had originally estimated a total Budget of $83,300.00. This will increase the total to $92,900.00.

This is for an increase in the allowance for the ten active duty military members of my staff from $150.00 to $200.00 per month. Their last increase was from $100.00 to $150.00 in 1967. All of these men are highly skilled technicians whose value to the office increases as they stay here, but at the same time, because they are relatively permanently assigned to me, advancement in rate is slow, if not impossible. Their present annual Navy salary is between $10,000.00 and $11,000.00. This would increase their income by $600.00 annually.

In addition to this item, I think that I have been successful in procuring the services of a skilled senior physician to act as my assistant. He possesses the personal and professional attributes to add greatly to the office and I hope he will join our staff as an active duty, military physician around January 1, 1972. His military salary (which we estimate will be around $23,250.00), compares unfavorably with his present civilian pay. An allowance of $600.00 per month ($7,200.00 yearly - $3,600.00 for Fiscal 1972, January through June) will bring it into line.

I will be happy to furnish details and other information you may desire, at your convenience.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

R. J. PEARSON, M.D.

RJP:rlm

CAPITOL POLICE: GENERAL EXPENSES AND CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

Mr. BRENKWORTH. For the Capitol Police there are two appropriations, $134,000 for general expenses and for the Capitol Police Board, $1,009,865. Both of these amounts have been approved by the House. The House did approve some change in language as requested by the Chief of Police for payments to officers of the Metropolitan Police Department.

I offer for the record the budget for the operating expenses, one for the Capitol Board as well as a copy of the letter from the Chief of Police requesting these changes in language without an additional amount of money.

(The material follows:)

United States Capitol Police proposed operating budget, fiscal year 1972

Office supplies	$1,750.00
Laundry and dry cleaning	25,000.00
Communications	30,000.00
Motor vehicles	21,000.00
Allowance, secretary to Police Board	300.00
Equipment and uniforms	56,350.00
Miscellaneous items	600.00
Total proposed budget	134,000.00
Regular personnel—base salary	478,235.00
Regular personnel—overtime and holidays	89,434.00
Total regular personnel salaries	567,669.00
B. 14 Detectives (when in session)—various salaries	209,150.23
C. Overhead and personnel benefits	233,045.77
Total reimbursement required	1,009,865.00

CLERK'S NOTE.—The following change in language of the bill was requested and approved by the House:

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS,
Washington, D.C., April 5, 1971.

Hon. GEORGE W. ANDREWS,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee of Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representative, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. ANDREWS: I have received and am enclosing a copy of a request from Chief Powell for certain changes in the Appropriations Bill under the heading of U.S. Capitol Police Board.

I am forwarding this request and ask the approval of the Committee.

ZEAKE W. JOHNSON, JR.,
Sergeant at Arms.

Enclosure.

U.S. Capitol Police,
Office of the Chief,
Capitol Building,
Washington, D.C., March 25, 1971.

Hon. Zeake W. Johnson, Jr.,
Sergeant at Arms,
U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Johnson: Since the retirement of Detective Captain Randall C. Degges, as supervisor of the Senate plainclothes detail, effective February 28, 1971, Detective Sergeant Eugene Brannon has been assigned to fill that position in the capacity of acting lieutenant. Detective Sergeant Brannon has effectively served 16 years with the Metropolitan Police Department, 6 of which have been in a plainclothes assignment at the Senate side of the Capitol. I recommend that Detective Sergeant Eugene Brannon be elevated to and compensated as lieutenant, supervising the Senate plainclothes detail, filling the vacancy of Captain Randall C. Degges.

Detective James R. Tiffany has served 25 years efficiently and effectively as a police officer of which 5 years have been on the plainclothes assignment to the House side of the Capitol. He has been performing the duties of a detective sergeant regularly and merits the small raise in rank and salary accompanying same.

Detective Irwin G. Decker has likewise served 22 years on the Metropolitan Police Department and has been assigned 4 years to the Capitol. During the past 2 years Detective Decker has served as acting detective sergeant in charge of pre-employment investigations of police applicants in addition to other duties. I recommend that Detective Decker be elevated to fill the vacancy created by the elevation of Detective Sergeant Brannon.

During the past year Officers Joseph F. Burge and Claude B. Siler have served effectively as acting sergeants of the uniform force. I recommend that these two acting sergeants be elevated to and compensated as sergeants of the uniform force.

In order to more nearly compensate these officers in line with their added responsibilities and to adjust the language to current requisites, I recommend the language be changed to read as follows: that item (3) under Capitol Police Board, Public Law 91–382 be amended to read as follows:

(3) to pay the captain detailed under the authority of this act as provided in Public Law 91–382

(4) to elevate and pay the detective sergeant detailed under the authority of this act and serving as acting lieutenant supervising the plainclothes officers to the rank and salary of lieutenant plus $1,625.00 per annum and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as this position is held by the present incumbent.

(5) to elevate and pay the four detectives permanently detailed under the authority of this paragraph and serving as acting detective sergeants, the salary of the rank of detective sergeants and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law, so long as these positions are held by the present incumbents, (6) to

pay the lieutenant of the uniform force as provided in Public Law 91–432 and (7) to elevate and pay the two acting sergeants of the uniform force serving under the authority of this act, to the rank and salary of sergeants and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as these two positions are held by the present incumbents.

The names of personnel affected are as follows:

	Present	Proposed	Increase
Eugene Brannon	$13,090	$15,590	$2,500
James R. Tiffany	12,835	13,685	850
Irwin G. Decker	12,835	31,685	850
Joseph F. Burge	11,985	12,625	640
Claude B. Siler	12,240	13,200	960
Total increase			5,800

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES M. POWELL,
Chief, U.S. Capitol Police.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Next item is for the "Capitol Guide Service." This also is a new item. This was authorized by the Legislative Reorganization Act. This is the first time it has been put in the bill. It is carried as a joint item at $328,000. The budget submitted includes some additional funds to provide the pay raise of February to these people who have not been authorized to receive it as yet.

I presume they are waiting for the appropriation to put that in.

I will offer that budget with the adjustments to the pay increase.

(The material follows:)

Average 5 year income excluding 1968	$11,787
Present staff of 24×$11,787	282,888
Government contribution for retirement at 7½ percent	21,217
Government contribution for life insurance at $.596 per $1,000	1,686
Initial uniform cost (24×$300)	7,200
Estimated cost	312,991

ESTIMATED WITH 30 GUIDES

Staff of 30×$11,787	353,610
Government contribution for retirement at 7½ percent	26,521
Government contribution for life insurance at $.596 per $1,000	2,108
Initial uniform cost (30×$300)	9,000
Estimated cost	391,239
Cost for 24 guides per above	312,991
Supplemental to cover increased pay cost	15,009
Total	328,000

EDUCATION OF PAGES

Mr. BRENKWORTH. For education of pages, the House has allowed $129,850. I offer for the record a letter from the Budget Director of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia to Mr. Jennings, Clerk of the House, supporting that request.

(The material follows:)

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF BUDGET AND LEGISLATION
PRESIDENTIAL BUILDING
415 - 12TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20004

October 2, 1970

Mr. W. Pat Jennings
Clerk, U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20004

Dear Mr. Jennings:

This is in response to your letter of September 11, 1970, requesting the Fiscal 1972 Budget for The Capitol Page School.

The budget submitted to you for Fiscal Year 1971 for a total of $129,844 will be adequate for Fiscal Year 1972. As you indicated in your letter of August 10, 1970, the difference between the Fiscal Year 1970 and 1971 Budget of $17,534 representing pay increases approved in Public Law 91-297, dated June 30, 1970, will be included in the Fiscal Year 1971 Supplemental Budget.

The budget request for Fiscal Year 1972 appears as follows:

PERSONNEL SERVICES AND BENEFITS		
Personnel Compensation	$ 115,823	
Personnel Benefits	10,071	
Total, Benefits and Compensation	$ 125,894	
CONTRACTUAL SERVICES AND SUPPLIES		
Transportation of Athletic Teams		550
Postage		100
Cleaning of Athletic Equipment		50
Fees for Officiating Basketball Games		700
SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS		
Magazines and Periodicals		125
Instructional Supplies		450
Live Specimens		50
EQUIPMENT		
Textbooks		775
Library Books		200
Office and Classroom	$	950
Total, Fiscal Year 1971	$	129,844

Very truly yours,

Delroy L. Cornick
Budget Director

JWM/emj

OFFICIAL MAIL COST

Mr. BRENKWORTH. For official mail cost, and this is for our franking, the appropriation approved by the House was $14,594,000, which is $3,350,000 over the 1971 appropriation and is based on an estimate of the Postmaster General.

I will offer for the record his letter to the Clerk of the House specifying the rates and method used to arrive at that figure, and his table of congressional mailings of franked mail or unit cost—1964 to 1970.

(The material follows:)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20260

April 6, 1971

Honorable W. Pat Jennings
Clerk, U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Jennings:

This refers to my letter of October 2, 1970, concerning the amount that should be included in the budget estimates for the House of Representatives for Fiscal Year 1972 to reimburse the Postal Service for the cost of franked mail.

Volume and cost figures for 1970 have been compiled for franked mail. The volume data are as follows:

Congressional Mailings
(Millions of Pieces)

	Franked Mail		Congressional Mailings by Government Printing Office	
	Pieces	Percent of Increase from 1969	Pieces	Percent of Increase
FY 1970	201.0	5.8	10.8	8.0

The cost of handling the franked mail volume from Members of Congress was $13,606,000 and the cost of the Congressional mailings for Members of Congress was $988,000 for a total of $14,594,000. This is an overall increase of $3,350,000.

Most of the cost of franked mail is for compensation of postal employees. Federal salary legislation enacted for postal employees by Congress in Phase III of Public Law 90-206 effective July 12, 1969 and Public Law 91-231, effective December 27, 1969, increased base salaries 10.2% over the previous year and amounted to $1,238,500, mail volume increases amounted to $811,120, transportation cost increased $317,000, and other cost factors which included the 8% pay raise negotiated with the postal employee organizations amounted to $983,380.

The total amount to be included in the 1972 appropriation is $14,594,000 to be credited to postal revenues for Fiscal 1972.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Postmaster General

OFFICIAL MAIL COST

	Franked mail unit cost	Congressional mailings unit cost
1964	$0.0483	$0.0732
1965	.0537	.0774
1966	.0388	.0827
1967	.0445	.0887
1968	.0508	.0880
1969	.054648	.0861
1970	.067692	.0915

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. The final item is Statement of Appropriations, $13,000, of which $6,500 is for the Senate. This is in the same amount as appropriated for fiscal 1971.

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the restaurant? We had other alterations in the allocation of expenditures.

(Discussion off the record.)

POLICY COMMITTEE: TRAINING PROGRAM FOR STAFF

Senator HOLLINGS. On the record.

We will insert in the record a letter from Senator Mansfield relative to the personnel of the Policy Committee, members of the Policy Committee staff, participating in the training program.

(The letter follows:)

June 3, 1971

The Honorable Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman
Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations
Senate Committee on Appropriations
Washington, D. C.

Dear Fritz:

I have received your recommended language for inclusion in the Legislative Appropriations Act for this year which covers the matter contained in my letter of May 26 to you. I think that the language you have proposed is most satisfactory to cover the suggestions I made, and I hope that it will be in the Legislative Appropriations Act of this year. Your language, as that which I suggested, would not require any additional appropriation to cover this contingency.

With warm personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

(s) MIKE MANSFIELD

cc: The Hon. Norris Cotton

MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT., CHAIRMAN
WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
STUART SYMINGTON, MO.
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
PHILIP A. HART, MICH.
HERMAN E. TALMADGE, GA.
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA., EX OFFICIO (AS PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE)
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA., EX OFFICIO (AS WHIP)
FRANK E. MOSS, UTAH. EX OFFICIO (AS SECRETARY OF CONFERENCE)

United States Senate
Democratic Policy Committee
May 26, 1971

ASSOCIATED LEGISLATIVE REVIEW COMMITTEE
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAINE, CHAIRMAN
DANIEL K. INOUYE, HAWAII
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, S.C
HAROLD E. HUGHES, IOWA

The Honorable Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman
Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations
Senate Committee on Appropriations
Washington, D. C.

Dear Fritz:

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 specifically outlined a procedure for professional staff of Standing Committees to further their proficiency with outside training by the authorization of contingency funds for salaries and expenses for this purpose. I understand that certain Joint Committees might have the procedure extended to their professional staffs. I believe the idea is excellent and it is unfortunate that we have waited so long to adopt this procedure, especially since it has been a practice with the employees of the Executive Branch for so long.

I believe a similar coverage should be afforded the professional staff of the Policy Committees of the Senate. They provide a unique service to the Majority and Minority parties in the Senate. Since the funding of the salaries and expenses for Policy Committees is somewhat different from that of Standing Committees and because of the peculiar responsibilities of these professional staff personnel, I have recommended that any obligations incurred for these purposes be made from the existing annual appropriations if the outside training is approved by the respective Chairman. This way, no additional funds would be needed and the review of applications need not be passed upon by a bipartisan Committee.

I have enclosed the appropriate language to accomplish this change, and I hope you and your Committee will be able to incorporate it in the Legislative Appropriations Act.

Sincerely yours,

Mike Mansfield

Enclosure

cc: The Hon. Norris Cotton

April 21, 1971

MR. MANSFIELD

The paragraph "SENATE POLICY COMMITTEES" under the heading "Contingent Expenses of the Senate" is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a colon and the following: "Provided, That effective July 1, 1971, any part of any amount made available to each Committee for salaries and expenses may be expended to provide assistance for members of its professional staff of that Committee in obtaining specialized training whenever that Committee finds that such training will aid the Committee in the discharge of its responsibilities. Such assistance shall be provided in accordance with paragraphs (3) and (4) of section 202 (j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and may be in the form of continuance of pay during periods of training or grants of funds to pay tuition, fees, or such other expenses of training, or both, as such Committee may approve for members of its professional staff."

Senator HOLLINGS. What else do you have there?

Mr. BRENKWORTH. I have the language prepared in response to Senator Mansfield's request. The language he had drafted or his staff had drafted and sent down was rather restrictive in that the Policy Committee's funds are under the contingent expenses of the Senate and are subject to the approval of the Rules Committee, and it was drafted in a way that would take these expenses out from under the Rules Committee jurisdiction. We propose on behalf of the committee alternate language which Senator Mansfield has accepted and says will be satisfactory which will provide that the joint committees, the Policy Committees and Committees on Appropriations which are basically the functions not included in the Legislative Reorganization Act authority for training, would be permitted to utilize their appropriated funds for training, subject to the approval of the Rules Committee in the same manner as provided by the Legislative Reorganization Act. So the matter will still be controlled by the Rules Committee.

Senator HOLLINGS. Fine. Let us have that recommended language and we will insert it here in the record at this point.

(The language follows:)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Effective July 1, 1971, any joint committee of the Congress whose expenses are paid out of funds disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Majority Policy Committee and Minority Policy Committee of the Senate are each authorized to expend, subject to the prior approval in each case of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, any part of the amount appropriated to that committee in order to provide assistance, in accordance with paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) of section 202 (j) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended, for members of its staff in obtaining specialized training which will aid the committee in the discharge of its responsibilities.

PROVISION OF FEDERAL CODE ANNOTATED OR UNITED STATES CODE ANNOTATED TO SENATORS

Mr. BRENKWORTH. There is one other question that the chairman raised with us previously. That was the possibility of Senators being able to obtain copies of the United States Code Annotated. We have looked into that matter. We find the House is already doing this. By resolution, the Clerk of the House is authorized to provide to a Member of the House either a copy of the Federal Code Annotated, and its pocket parts, or a copy of the United States Annotated and its pocket parts, but he may only receive one, and he must forgo his statutory entitlement for the United States Code. I understand the United States Code is being reprinted this year, a 1970 edition is coming out.

I have prepared language which would put this in effect for the Senate, that in lieu of the United States Code a Senator could request of the Secretary of the Senate, in writing, either a copy of the United States Code Annotated, or a copy of the Federal Code Annotated; and that upon receiving that which he requested, he would not be entitled to the United States Code.

I have estimated the cost on this, which is a little difficult to do because you have to guess who is going to request what. The cost varies; for example, the United States Code Annotated would cost $378 for a complete set and then $63.50 each year thereafter for pocket parts. On the Federal Code Annotated it is $495 for a set and that entitles you—there is a discount of 3 percent which would bring it down to $465.30. That entitles you to the pocket parts for 3 years.

Then in the fourth year you start paying $100 a year for pocket parts. This makes it a little difficult to estimate the cost. I have found out from the Staff Director of the Joint Committee on Printing that the Code itself is costing approximately $153. So there would be a savings in furnishing either the Code Annotated or the Federal Code Annotated in that the Code would not be furnished and we would save the $153. So that the cost of the other two would be offset by this saving.

I have estimated on a cost basis that we would need, as an initial appropriation, on an 80-percent election basis, $33,730 funding, and this is assuming that 80 percent of the Senators would take one or the other.

Each year thereafter we would need roughly $11,000 for the pocket parts that they might take and including about $5,450 as a reserve for new Senators coming in who would elect the whole set and we would have to pay the $378 or $465.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir. We thank you very much. We appreciate your appearance.

Mr. BRENKWORTH. Thank you, Senator.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HOLLINGS. We will now recess until 2:15 p.m.

(Whereupon, at 12.23 p.m. the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 2:15 p.m., the same day.)

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:15 o'CLOCK, THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1971)

U.S. SENATE

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS

STATEMENT OF HON. ROBERT G. DUNPHY, SERGEANT AT ARMS, U.S. SENATE

ACCOMPANIED BY JAMES M. POWELL, CHIEF, U.S. CAPITOL POLICE

LETTER SUBMITTED BY SERGEANT AT ARMS

Senator HOLLINGS. The next witness is the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, the Honorable Robert G. Dunphy, accompanied by Chief of Police Powell. I have received a letter from Mr. Dunphy, together with a copy of a letter to him from the Chief. I think perhaps you had better read your letter first, Mr. Dunphy, and then for the Chief to read his, and then give us the details of the request.

Mr. DUNPHY. Fine, Mr. Chairman. The first item in my letter refers to the Chief. I think, to handle it in proper sequence, we can refer back to that after we go through the letter. The letter reads as follows:

Hon. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I have been notified that you will be scheduling hearings on the Legislative Appropriations for FY 1972 within the next few days. With this in mind, I thought it well to outline the requests which the Office of the Sergeant at Arms will put before your subcommittee.

Police: The request for the Senate Detail, Capitol Police, is contained in the attached letter addressed to me by the Chief of the Capitol Police, James M. Powell. I concur in the Chief's recommendations and will ask him to appear with me as your committee considers this matter. We will also be prepared to testify on our request for overtime pay for the police which has been drafted by your staff. See attached.

Guides: As you are aware, the positions requested for the Capitol Guide Service as contained in the Second Supplemental were deleted in conference with the House of Representatives. I would like to renew this request for 12 guide positions at $8,610 per annum. These position would only be used to fill vacancies which occur as the guides who were "grandfathered in" under the Reorganization Act of 1970 at $11,795 leave the service. This new entrance salary of $8,610 has been approved by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. We have two such vacancies now which we are unable to fill, and this has worked a hardship on the other guides at this time when our tourist season is at its peak.

It is also hoped that the committee will see fit to clarify the appointment procedures concerning these positions. As proposed, these position would be set up on the Senate rolls and the appointing authority should be vested in the Senate Sergeant at Arms as it is with the Senate Detail of the Capitol Police.

Automatic Typewriter Repairman: The increasing acquisition of automatic typewriting equipment by Members of the Senate and its committees has placed an increasing work load on our Automatic Typewriter Repair Shop. This shop, which provides offices with on-site service for the equipment mentioned, performs a vital function in keeping the 'down time' on these machines to a minimum.

63-065 O—71——40

In order to maintain the level of service with the increased number of units, we are in need of one additional employee. The position carries a salary of $11,316 per annum. When this position is filled, we intend to send another repairman for training on the IBM, MT/ST. We now have a number of these machines in service, and none of our men have been trained in its repair and maintenance.

Computer Programmer: The last request concerns a salary adjustment for the programmer in charge of our computerized addressing system, which is located in the Senate Service Department. I am sure that many members of the committee know the incumbent in this position or are familiar with his work.

Mr. Estep established our computer installation and has rendered outsanding service to the Senate since its inception. His efforts on our behalf have resulted in our having an outstanding system for meeting the high-volume mailing requirements of the Senate. This was accomplished, in large part, because Mr. Estep was willing to work all manner of hours and put forth the necessary effort to overcome all of our 'growing pains' as they developed.

This is an outstanding employee who, due to an increase in work load and responsibilities, deserves a commensurate adjustment in salary.

For the above reasons, I am requesting the salary for Programmer be increased from $18,450 to $19,434. As you will note, this is a "not to exceed" position, and it would be my intention to place only the present incumbent in the top salary bracket.

I appreciate very much the opportunity to submit these requests in advance of hearings. Of course, I will be happy to answer any questions your committee may have whenever you wish me to appear.

Sincerely,

ROBERT G. DUNPHY, *Sergeant at Arms.*

(A copy of the "Administrative Provision" follows:)

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

Each officer or member of the Capitol Police force whose compensation is disbursed by the Secretary of the Senate, who has performed or performs duty in addition to the number of hours of his regularly scheduled tour of duty during any period on or after March 1, 1971, with respect to which the Capitol Police Board determined or determines that emergency conditions existed or exist, shall be paid compensation for each additional hour of duty, in lieu of compensatory time off, at a rate equal to his hourly rate of compensation in the case of captains, lieutenants, and special officers, and at a rate equal to one and one-half times his hourly rate of compensation for other members of such force referred to herein. The hourly rate of compensation of such officer or member shall be determined by dividing his annual rate of compensation by 2,080. Such compensation due officers and members shall be paid by the Secretary, upon certification of such additional hours of duty by the Chief of the Capitol Police as approved by the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, from funds available in the Senate appropriation "Salaries, Officers and Employees" for the fiscal year in which the additional hours of duty are performed without regard to the limitations specified therein.

GUIDE SERVICE

Senator HOLLINGS. Let us hold up on Chief Powell for just a moment. On the Guide Service, do you have any questions at all on the Guide Service? You say: "to clarify the appointment procedures." Do you need any authority to clarify?

Mr. DUNPHY. I think the language, if put in the report, would be helpful, sir.

Senator ELLENDER. You start at $8,610?

Mr. DUNPHY. We will start at the same salary as we start the Capitol Police, $8,610. They presently get $11,796.

Senator ELLENDER. How did that come about?

Mr. DUNPHY. These are the persons who formerly worked on a fee basis. The Congress took the past 5 years and averaged it out and said these individuals, in view of their long service, would be paid on the basis of the income they had been receiving.

Senator ELLENDER. What will the House pay?

Mr. DUNPHY. I am not sure at this time.

APPRENTICE, IBM AUTOMATIC TYPEWRITING EQUIPMENT

Senator ELLENDER. I notice you have an apprentice to learn the IBM automatic typewriting equipment. Who pays for it?

Mr. DUNPHY. When we send him to the school, we will have to pay to get this man trained; we will have to pay a daily fee.

Senator ELLENDER. To whom?

Mr. DUNPHY. IBM.

Senator ELLENDER. And use their machine?

Mr. DUNPHY. We have our own machines.

Senator ELLENDER. You buy them from them, don't you?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes.

Senator ELLENDER. Can't you get them to help us train?

Mr. DUNPHY. I have tried. On this particular machine, the only way they can train an individual is to put him with an experienced man full time. They can't do it on a classroom basis. It is a complicated electronic machine. They have indicated that the $35 a day we would pay to have our man learn this will represent a portion of the salary they pay their employee.

Senator ELLENDER. Is our man paid also?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes. He would be on our payroll, Senator. He is al-already an experienced repairman on other equipment. This is a new line of equipment. The maintenance policies that we are now forced to carry on this equipment we will be able to cancel and, I am sure, save this man's salary.

Senator HOLLINGS. On that IBM equipment, that is practically the only way to do it?

Mr. DUNPHY. When the machine goes down and you call the company, you pay for the time from the time the man leaves the office. If it is under a maintenance contract, you are paying for the maintenance agreement, but your machine is down that much longer, also.

Senator ELLENDER. This $35 a day is paid to the company from whom you buy it?

Mr. DUNPHY. That is correct; yes, sir. I have been in negotiation with them for some time. I had the same feeling you have about it, and I took it up with the top management. They said, in effect, they are going to lose a man while they are training our man and they feel that is only a portion of his pay.

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Chairman, do you have any questions on Mr. Estep, the programmer?

Senator ELLENDER. No.

LETTER FROM CHIEF POWELL

Senator HOLLINGS. Chief Powell, we will be glad to hear from you now, sir.

Mr. POWELL. My letter is a little bit lengthy perhaps.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will include the entire letter in the record at this point.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. STATE CAPITOL POLICE,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF,
Washington, D.C. June 3, 1971.

Hon. ROBERT G. DUNPHY,
Sergeant at Arms,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DUNPHY: Since the explosion of March 1, 1971, inside the Senate Wing of the Capitol Building we have searched for remedial measures which would reduce the chances of a repetition.

It must be made clear that in our free society, with all of the unrestricted privileges currently allowed the tourists and citizens within the Capitol Buildings, there is no way to guarantee complete security. However, it is my belief that with some limitations imposed upon all citizens visiting the Capitol Buildings and with the support and cooperation of the Members of Congress and staff employees, the security for all of the Capitol Buildings, can be greatly improved.

With the support of the combined leadership of the Congress and at the direction of the Capitol Police Board, the following procedures designed for the improvement in security have been made effective:

1. All entrance ways into the Capitol Buildings are being manned during the periods when they are not secured.
2. We have increased security personnel by temporarily cancelling one excused day off for all men and have gone on a six day work week.
3. We have initiated a procedure of examining all packages, briefcases, tote bags, etc., at all points of entry.
4. A more uniform type system of issuing employee identification cards has proved beneficial.
5. All outstanding expired identification cards are being collected as presented to officers at check points.
6. The present practice of more uniformity in closing hours for the office buildings has been very beneficial.
7. Standard sign-in procedures are being adhered to by all employees with less difficulty being encountered as employees and police officers become better trained and adjusted to the procedures.

We have made an extensive inquiry into the feasibility of the utilization of closed circuit television, electronic alarm systems, intruson detection devices and telephone call tracing systems as well as the use of K–9 dogs in searches for certain types of explosives. Some of these devices are not yet sufficiently perfected to be classified as feasible at this time. A continued up to date evaluation should be made as research and development perfect any of these potential aids.

At present the closed circuit television is certainly feasible if properly installed in certain areas in lieu of television and would be more economical where such is practicable. While the initial cost for a practical closed circuit television system would be sizeable, it would be more economical over the long range and would reduce the number of additional police officers necessary to provide equally adequate security. The study of closed circuit television and related electronic security devices is being pursued; however at this time we are not in a position to make a firm recommendation which would include related costs. In view of this we would like to defer any requests for funds now in the hope that we may request funding for this item when our studies are completed.

We have made a rather extensive study of the Capitol Police Force as to its strength numerically and otherwise. In order to provide more nearly the sufficient personnel as would be appropriate in combination with the utilization of closed circuit television it would be necessary for the Senate Side to add to its police rolls the following:

three lieutenants,
nine sergeants,
two plainclothesmen,
six dog handlers,
twelve technicans, and
132 privates.

This request for additional personnel is made in conjunction with the anticipated request for closed circuit television and it would certainly not be adequate for

the type of security that appears necessary if completely unrestricted tourist visitations are permitted without supplementary electronic surveillance.

During the past several weeks it has been necessary to temporarily discontinue the 8 weeks police academy and to work all personnel six days per week, and sometimes up to sixteen hours per day in order to provide what we hope to be adequate security. While the morale of the men is generally very good, I do not think it fair to continue indefinitely to impose upon members of the police force without appropriately compensating them. I recommend that legislation be enacted which would provide for compensation to the officers for the additional time they are required to work.

The Capitol Police Force has heretofore not used any of its personnel with dog teams but has depended entirely upon the Metropolitan Police Department for personnel from their Canine Corps. Due to the pressing needs of the city it is deemed advisable that we should develop some of our own officers as dog handlers with the assistance of the Metropolitan Police Canine Training facilities. We also would train some of the dogs for use in bomb searches.

For several years most police departments have included in their ranks the grade of technicians. The men assigned as radio dispatchers, station clerks, fingerprint and photographic technicians, plainclothesmen and as dog handlers are all key men on the police team and in most other police departments receive some additional annual salary. The present law provides for the additional annual salary rate of two increments ($492.00) for the six positions presently allocated privates assigned to plainclothes duty. I recommend that appropriate legislation be enacted to amend this language to provide that the positions of plainclothes officers, technicians assigned as station clerks, fingerprint-photographic specialists and dog handlers be paid an annual salary of the rate of private plus three increments ($738.00) and such other regular increases in pay as may be subsequently provided by law. This request is very conservative when compared with present demands. It is urgent that early approval for this request be secured in order to provide the necessary security for the Capitol Buildings.

If these recommendations meet with your approval and that of the appropriate Committees of the Congress, it is my belief that we can certainly improve the security for the Capitol Buildings. If you should so desire I would be pleased to appear before the appropriate committees.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES M. POWELL,
Chief, U.S. Capitol Police.

Cost of proposed increase

3 Lieutenants at $14,760 each	$44,280
9 Sergeants at $12,300 each	110,700
2 Plainclothesmen at $10,086 each	20,172
6 Salary increase for Plainclothesmen at $246 each	1,476
6 K–9 Officers at $10,086 each	60,516
12 Technicians at $10,086 each	121,032
132 Privates at $9,348 each	1,233,936
Total salary cost	1,592,112
Total uniforms and equipment expense at $55.00 each	91,020
Total laundry expense at $45.00 each	7,380
Total for uniforms and equipment and laundry (Capitol Police Board)	98,400
Total cost	1,690,512

REDUCTION OF CHANCES OF REPETITION OF EXPLOSION IN CAPITOL

Senator HOLLINGS. You summarize your request and what changes, if any.

Mr. POWELL. All right, sir. I might point out that, with the support of the combined leadership of the Congress and at the direction

of the Capitol Police Board, we are joining in an effort to reduce the possibility of a recurrence of our experience on March 1.

All entranceways into the Capitol Buildings are being manned during the periods when they are not secured.

We have increased security personnel by temporarily canceling one excused day off for all men and have gone on a 6-day workweek.

We have initiated a procedure of examining all packages, brief cases, tote bags, et cetera, at all points of entry.

A more uniform-type system of issuing employee identification cards has proved beneficial.

All outstanding expired identification cards are being collected as presented to officers at checkpoints.

The present practice of more uniformity in closing hours for the office buildings has been very beneficial.

Standard sign-in procedures are being adhered to by all employees with less difficulty being encountered as employees and police officers become better trained and adjusted to the procedures.

Closed-Circuit Television

We have made an extensive inquiry into the feasibility of the utilization of closed-circuit television, electronic alarm systems, intrusion detection devices, and telephone call tracing systems as well as the use of K–9 dogs in searches for certain types of explosives. Some of these devices are not yet sufficiently perfected to be classified as feasible at this time. A continued up-to-date evaluation should be made as research and development perfect any of these potential aids.

At present, the closed-circuit television is certainly feasible if properly installed and designed. Some type of intrusion alarms could be installed in certain areas in lieu of television and would be more economical where such is practicable. While the initial cost for a practical closed-circuit television system would be sizable, it would be more economical over the long range and would reduce the number of additional police officers necessary to provide equally adequate security.

The study of closed-circuit television and related electronic security devices is being pursued; however, at this time we are not in a position to make a firm recommendation which would include related costs. In view of this, we would like to defer any requests for funds now in the hope that we may request funding for this item when our studies are completed.

Police Full Strength: Study

We have made a rather extensive study of the Capitol Police force as to its strength numerically and otherwise. In order to provide more nearly the sufficient personnel as would be appropriate in combination with the utilization of closed-circuit television, it would be necessary for the Senate side to add to its police rolls the following: three lieutenants, nine sergeants, two plainclothesmen, six dog handlers, 12 technicians, and 132 privates.

Most police departments have a ratio of approximately one sergeant for each eigth or 10 privates. We have operated here for some time with about one for each 14 privates, and I believe that is satisfactory in our case. We likewise have about one lieutenant for each 40 privates, and I think we can maintain that ratio satisfactorily.

This request for additional personnel is made in conjunction with the anticipated request for closed-circuit television, and it would certainly not be adequate for the type of security that appears necessary if completely unrestricted tourist visitations are permitted without supplementary electronic surveillance.

Police Academy Discontinuance and Overtime Work

During the past several weeks, it has been necessary to temporarily discontinue the 8 weeks police academy and to work all personnel 6 days per week and sometimes up to 16 hours per day in order to provide what we hope to be adequate security. While the morale of the men is generally very good, I do not think it fair to continue indefinitely to impose upon members of the police force without appropriately compensating them.

I recommend that legislation be enacted which would provide for compensation to the officers for the additional time they are required to work.

Canine Corps

The Capitol Police force has heretofore not used any of its personnel with dog teams but has depended entirely upon the Metropolitan Police Department for personnel from their canine corps. Due to the pressing needs of the city, it is deemed advisable that we should develop some of our own officers as dog handlers with the assistance of the Metropolitan Police canine training facilities. We also would train some of the dogs for use in bomb searches.

Proposed Additional Salary for Plainclothesmen, Technicians, and Specialists

For several years, most police departments have included in their ranks the grade of technicians. The men assigned as radio dispatchers, station clerks, fingerprint and photographic technicians, plainclothesmen, and as dog handlers are all key men on the police team and, in most other police departments, receive some additional annual salary. The present law provides for the additional annual salary rate of two increments—$492—for the six positions presently allocated privates assigned to plainclothes duty.

I recommend that appropriate legislation be enacted to amend this language to provide that the positions of plainclothes officers, technicians assigned as station clerks, fingerprint-photographic specialists, and dog handlers be paid an annual salary of the rate of private plus three increments—$738—and such other regular increases in pay as may be subsequently provided by law.

This request is very conservative when compared with present demands. It is urgent that early approval for this request be secured in order to provide the necessary security for the Capitol Buildings.

If these recommendations meet with your approval and that of the appropriate committees of the Congress, it is my belief that we can certainly improve the security for the Capitol Buildings. If you should so desire, I would be pleased to appear before the appropriate committees.

POLICE PERSONNEL AND REQUESTED INCREASE

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Chairman, at the present time, as I stated in my letter, we have discontinued our school. By working a 6-day week, we have increased the size of our force by 20 percent. Actually this increase, coupled with the increase that the House has already approved, would really give us only perhaps 150 additional men after we revert back to our normal operations of a 5-day week and annual leave and also the school which we do need to open as soon as we can.

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Chairman, do you have any questions?

Senator ELLENDER. How many people did you say would be required?

Mr. POWELL. It would be a total of 164.

Senator ELLENDER. How many do you have now?

Mr. POWELL. We now have on the Senate rolls 267.

Senator ELLENDER. That does not include the House, does it?

Mr. POWELL. No, sir. The House has a total of 569. That would give a total of 431 in the Senate, and the House would have 569.

GUARD AREA

Senator ELLENDER. What do you guard besides the Senate Buildings and the Capitol?

Mr. POWELL. 155 acres of grounds and all the office buildings, Rayburn Building, the power plant.

OVERTIME COMPENSATION

Senator ELLENDER. This extra pay you speak of, is there a bill pending to provide for time and a half?

Mr. POWELL. Yes. The House adopted that.

Senator ELLENDER. Is it in the appropriation bill?

Mr. DUNPHY. The staff has provided language here to take care of that in this bill, Senator. The House did it for their people by resolution.

Senator ELLENDER. If we provide the additional number, it will remove the necessity for overtime work?

Mr. POWELL. I think there will be less possibility. The only time we would run into it, Mr. Chairman, is when we have an emergency such as we did when we had the May Day things; then you have to put everybody on the street.

HOUSE ACTION ON REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. You ask for 164, but the House cut you back to 150?

Mr. POWELL. They gave us 214. We asked for 164 on the Senate and 214 on the House side.

Senator HOLLINGS. Have they acted on our request already?

Mr. POWELL. They did it by resolution. They will fund it later. But they did authorize it, giving the men and the money. We are already recruiting those men.

Senator HOLLINGS. The reason I ask is that I am trying to learn of the studies you talk about. You mentioned: "When the studies are completed." When will that occur?

Mr. POWELL. I was instructed to report back to the House Administration Committee within 60 days of May 18 to give them some idea as to the proposed recommendations for whatever electronic equipment——

Senator HOLLINGS. There is no way to tell how many men you would cut back?

Mr. POWELL. No, sir. These men were requested, assuming that a fairly general system will be approved.

Senator HOLLINGS. When you say, "a general system," you mean a TV electronic closed-circuit system?

Mr. POWELL. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. You plan on installing that?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. You still need 164 more?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir. If we did not get any television or any electronic surveillance, this figure, as bad as it sounds, would not be sufficient actually to cover as it appears necessary to cover, but I would not ask for any more at this time. In the first place, we have to recruit these men. I think, in any event, we need to see how the situation is after we have the men aboard.

ADDITIONAL AND OVERTIME COMPENSATION

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the status of the additional compensation and the overtime? What occurred in that second supplemental?

Mr. POWELL. The language has been prepared by your staff to do it in this bill.

Senator HOLLINGS. Right.

Mr. DUNPHY. That goes back to March 1 to take care of the people who served during the time of the emergency following the bombing.

HOUSE RESOLUTION

Mr. POWELL. If I may add on that, the House has already filed a resolution adopting that, and they are, in fact, ready to pay the men on the House rolls as soon as they can prepare the payroll from the records before them to pay the House men.

Senator COTTON. Do you recommend the same system as in the House?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator COTTON. I daresay that that is fine, but I had hoped—you remember we discussed doing it right away, particularly to take care of what they went through. We are kind of fed up having the House set up a system to last through eternity and you have to go along; you might be able to have a more equitable system that would be fairer and better for the police and the country. But you just have to take the pattern that they set up and I suppose——

Senator HOLLINGS. When they are knocking it out of the second supplemental. We had it there.

RECRUITMENT OF PROFESSIONAL POLICEMEN AND PHASEOUT OF PATRONAGE APPOINTEES

Your request contemplates an electronic monitoring system. What about the congressional assistance, there patronage appointees to the police force? Does it contemplate a change at all in that?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, sir; these people we are requesting now, of course, would all be professional policemen with prior police experience.

Senator HOLLINGS. Would you still be using congressional patronage appointees?

Mr. DUNPHY. As soon as the conferences of both parties ratify what the leadership has indicated they wished to do with respect to that, and the Rules Committee has also acted on it, they will go by attrition. Those that we have will be allowed to serve as long as they are able to do the job, but they won't be replaced in that fashion; they will be replaced by police officers who have completed training.

Senator HOLLINGS. How long will it take to phase them out?

Mr. DUNPHY. I don't think it will take very long, because when we had an all patronage police force, we had a turnover of 82 percent.

Senator HOLLINGS. So then we have to keep them here with the funds in contemplation of having an action of no congressional patronage appointee but having a TV monitoring system?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Cotton, do you have any other questions?

Senator COTTON. The idea is that this be retroactive to the same time as the House?

Mr. DUNPHY. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is there anything you wish to add, Chief Powell?

Mr. POWELL. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Dunphy?

Mr. DUNPHY. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. We appreciate very much your appearance at this time.

Office of the Secretary of the Senate

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANCIS R. VALEO, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Hollings. The subcommittee will next hear from the Secretary of the Senate, Frank Valeo. We welcome you, sir, and you may proceed to read the entire statement if you wish or summarize it.

Mr. Valeo. Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, I wish to make four separate requests of the subcommittee today, most of them stemming from the Administrative Survey of the Offices of the Secretary, a synopsis of which is before you.

My first request is for an increase in the aggregate appropriation for the Secretary, which, in effect, is in the amount of $25,338.

Without any increase, the aggregate for the Secretary would be $2,043,360, of which $280,440 is earmarked for the Disbursing Office and $68,880 is earmarked for the so-called Administrative Roll. The balance of $1,694,040 is for the regular statutory payroll of positions under the Secretary.

TWO NEW POSITIONS

The additional $25,338 which I request today would be divided between two new positions. The first would be a permanent position of Secretary to the Senate Curator at a salary of up to $12,546, and, at the request of the Chairman of the Commission on Art and Antiquities, I would ask an increase in that amount in the statutory payroll. In this connection, I am submitting a letter from Senator Mansfield as Chairman of the Senate Commission on Art and Antiquities.

Senator Hollings. It will be included in the record.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. Senate,
Commission on Art and Antiquities,
Washington, D.C., June 10, 1971.

Mr. Francis R. Valeo,
Secretary of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Frank: Under the terms of S. Res. 382, 90th Congress, which established the Senate Commission on Art and Antiquities, the Commission is empowered to request of the Secretary of the Senate, "such additional professional, clerical and other assistants as . . . it deems necessary."

I am requesting therefore, on behalf of the Commission, that the Curator of Art and Antiquities be assigned a full-time secretarial assistant capable of giving the Curator substantive support in addition to stenographic service. Further, we would ask that the creation of this position be sought in the Fiscal Year 1972 Legislative Appropriations bill.

The several programs which the Curator has undertaken for the Senate at the request of the Commission, including exhibitions of historic Senate documents and memorabilia, the cataloguing of all works of art, historical objects and ex-

hibits within the Senate wing of the Capitol and the Senate Office Buildings, and the distribution of non-current published documents to state libraries and historical societies, demonstrate the need for this additional position in his office. Demands on the Curator, as you know, will also be increased in the event work begins on the Old Senate Chamber in the hope of completing its restoration before the Bicentennial Celebration.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD.

DUTIES OF THE CURATOR

Chair ELLENDER. Why is that addition necessary?

Mr. VALEO. Perhaps I had better read the letter.

Chairman ELLENDER. Curator of what?

Mr. VALEO. Arts and anitquities for the Senate side.

I think this paragraph of the majority leader's letter will explain it.

The several programs which the Curator has undertaken for the Senate at the request of the Commission, including exhibitions of historic Senate documents and memorabilia, the cataloging of all works of art, historical objects and exhibits within the Senate wing of the Capitol and the Senate Office Buildings, and the distribution of non-current published documents to state libraries and historical societies, demonstrate the need for this additional position in his office. Demands on the Curator, as you know, will also be increased in the event work begins on the Old Senate Chamber in the hope of completing its restoration before the Bicentennial Celebration.

Chairman ELLENDER. How is this work carried on now?

Mr. VALEO. He is doing it all, himself.

Chairman ELLENDER. Who is he?

Mr. VALEO. The curator. He has communicated to me that he needs the additional help and has talked to the majority leader. I am satisfied, myself, that it is needed.

Chairman ELLENDER. For my information, who is the Curator?

Mr. VALEO. James Ketchum, who formerly served in that connection at the White House under three Presidents.

Chairman ELLENDER. Where is he now, if I want to find him?

Mr. VALEO. He is right in the room.

Chairman ELLENDER. Where is his office?

Mr. VALEO. In the Senate attic.

Chairman ELLENDER. What salary does he make now?

Mr. VALEO. He now makes $22,632 but he has achieved a rating to make $27,306.

Chairman ELLENDER. You want more money to pay him?

Mr. VALEO. I have enough money for him now. I have not given him his full entitlement.

Chairman ELLENDER. What do you request for additional help?

Mr. VALEO. We request up to $12,546. If the committee grants the position we will be able to hire at a lower rate than that. The curator wants someone with a major in American history which will be useful in the work.

Chairman ELLENDER. That will be taken out of the $25,338 you are asking for?

Mr. VALEO. That is right, sir.

Chairman ELLENDER. What would you do with the rest of it?

Mr. VALEO. I will come to that in the rest of my statement in just a moment.

The other position would be for an additional clerk in the Office of the Official Reporters at a salary of up to $12,792. The chief reporter has requested this position to meet increased clerical demands in his office, which now frequently require him to bring in temporary outside help. It is possible that these needs may change in the future, so I propose to establish this position on a trial basis and ask therefore that you increase the administrative roll by $12,792. I do not wish to shift this position to a more permanent status unless and until it is clear that the need will persist.

INCREASE IN STATIONERY ALLOWANCE

Second, I respectfully request that your subcommittee make provision for an increase of $800 in the stationery allowance for the Office of the Secretary. I submit for the record a letter from the assistant keeper of stationery indicating the need for this income. You will note that as of June 1, the disbursing officer had already overdrawn its allotment and the stationery room was down to a balance of 80 cents.

Mr. VALEO. I would expect to allocate at least half of the proposed increase of $800 to the disbursing office, and the balance will be distributed among the other offices under my jurisdiction.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
June 1, 1971.

HON. DARRELL ST CLAIRE,
Chief Clerk, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR DARRELL: At the request of Mr. Orlando Potter, Consultant on Administration, I am updating my letter to you of April 19, 1971 with the June 1, 1971 unexpended funds for Senate Officers and offices:

Office	Allocation	June 1 balance
Comptroller	$250.00	$64.45
Daily digest	50.00	16.68
Disbursing	575.00	[1] 64.38
Document room	200.00	45.80
Library	250.00	33.90
Official reporters	500.00	92.51
Secretary of the Senate	1,400.00	[1] 282.47
Stationery room	125.00	.80
Sergeant at Arms	[2]	[2]

[1] Reflects a transfer of $100 on May 1, 1971, from Secretary of Senate account. to Disbursing account
[2] Figures omitted.

Respectfully yours,

LLOYD L. HYSELL,
Assistant Keeper of Stationery.

TRANSFERS FROM GPO

Third, I propose the creation of three new Senate positions by transfer of existing positions from the Government Printing Office. This should be a "wash transaction" resulting in virtually no net increase in legislative branch appropriations.

The three positions are:
Assistant Senate Printing Clerk at NTE $19,680.
Clerk, office of Printing Clerk at NTE $11,070.
Delivery Clerk, Office of Printing Clerk at NTE $8,364.

These positions are presently on the GPO payroll but the occupants work under my supervision in the Senate and entirely for Senate purposes. The transfers are requested primarily to assure equity in the computation of retirement benefits for these employees as well as for clearer lines of administration. Under the GPO retirement plan in which they are now enrolled, retirement benefits are computed on the basis of straight-time pay with no recognition of their considerable overtime earnings. Since overtime is a regular noncompensated factor of Senate work, it would be far more equitable to pay them a flat salary on the Senate payroll which would take overtime into account and also be the basis for increased retirement benefits.

Chairman ELLENDER. These men are on the payroll of the Govern-Printing Office?

Mr. VALEO. Yes.

Chairman ELLENDER. Is the Government Printing Office allowance being reduced?

Mr. VALEO. I am making the request that it should be reduced to coincide with their salaries, plus the allowance that now goes into the overtime pay.

Chairman ELLENDER. What is the advantage of having them under you?

Mr. VALEO. As I say, it is a form of equity for them. They are actually working for the Senate. They would be in a better retirement position if they were under me because they do not get under the GPO retirement system an allowance for their overtime payments. In the Senate, they work every week, anywhere from 8 to 12 to 14 hours overtime for which they are compensated by the GPO.

Chairman ELLENDER. Does the GPO agree to the transfer?

Mr. VALEO. I have not discussed it with them.

Chairman ELLENDER. How would you compensate for the full-time work if you make that transfer?

Mr. VALEO. The salaries proposed for them would take into consideration the average of their overtime over a period of years plus their present base pay.

Chairman ELLENDER. What greater benefits do you expect them to retain under you?

Mr. VALEO. Their retirement would be computed on a higher base if they were on the Senate payroll.

Chairman ELLENDER. Have they requested this of you or did you initiate it?

Mr. VALEO. This came out of the administrative survey. The Senate Printing Clerk requested it.

Chairman ELLENDER. Will you put in the record how much more they will get than they are now obtaining?

Mr. VALEO. Yes, I will submit that. It will be an approximate figure because it depends upon the variances in their overtime.

Senator COTTON. They won't get any more compensation? The only gain will be their retirement, is that right?

PROPOSED SALARY RATES

Mr. VALEO. That is correct. The salary that is proposed for them is approximately equal to their base salary at GPO plus their average overtime earnings, which occur every week in connection with their Senate work.

Chairman ELLENDER. It may be over that if you desire to pay it?

Mr. VALEO. The figures that are proposed are close to what we estimate they have been making.

Chairman ELLENDER. That is what is going to happen if you change that procedure, because as sure as you are asking for it, it won't be long before they get the full amount that you can give them. That is the way it usually works. So, Senator Cotton, there is an increase in salary in my opinion.

Senator COTTON. You mean it is an increase in salary but not this week.

Chairman ELLENDER. All right, you may proceed.

Anyhow, you supply for the record the difference between the way they receive their pay from the Printing Office and the new method that he is proposing.

(The information follows:)

Title	Overtime hours				Current[1] overtime rate (time and one-half)	Average annual overtime earnings	Annual salary (current rate)[1]	Estimated gross pay	Proposed NTE rates
	1971 (annualized)	1970	1969	3-year average					
Assistant printing clerk	[2] 282	467	337	362	$15.97	$5,783.00	$14,777	$20,560	$19,680
Clerk, Office of printing clerk	[3] 377	496	366	413	9.21	3,804.00	8,501	12,305	11,070
Delivery clerk	0	16	0	5	9.00	45.00	8,320	8,365	8,364

[1] Current rates as of May 31, 1971.
[2] Jan. 1 to May 31, 118 hours.
[3] Jan. 1 to May 31, 157 hours.

Note: Based on rates and hours supplied by the Government Printing Office.

TRANSFERS OFFSET BY REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. VALEO. The salary levels proposed for these positions are based on their approximate gross earnings—base pay plus overtime. It is assumed that these transfers to the Senate payroll would be offset by a comparable reduction in the appropriation for the GPO.

I might also add that there is one additional employee who should eventually be transferred on the same basis, and that is the technical assistant to the Senate Enrolling Clerk. However, at present his combined earnings, including overtime, exceed those of his superior, who is on the Senate payroll. Hence, I am withholding my request for this transfer pending your decision on a plan for increasing the base pay for several employees which I shall discuss next.

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY: TITLE REVISIONS AND SALARY ADJUSTMENTS

Fourth, I reiterate my request last year for a general provision of authority to the Secretary to revise titles and to adjust per annum sal-

ary rates within fiscal year aggregate. This authority has already been granted with respect to the Senate Disbursing Office and is operating to the benefit of the Senate and of the personnel involved, and I therefore request that it be extended to all positions under my jurisdiction.

With respect to title changes, the administrative survey has identified some 14 positions under the Secretary which at present have either nonconforming or confusing titles, resulting in varying degrees of organizational disorder and in some cases, in clear inequity to the persons involved. I submit 12 of them for your consideration, with observation that these adjustments in title should be made as a matter of administrative practice rather than statutory change—with the noted exception of the first item. The proposed changes are:

Position No. 102—Assistant Secretary of the Senate in lieu of Chief Clerk. This change will require technical statutory revisions; 114—Registration Clerk in lieu of Bill Clerk: 121—Bill Clerk in lieu of Assistant Bill Clerk; 128—Assistant Bill Clerk in lieu of Assistant Chief Messenger; 302—Senior Reference Assistant in lieu of Assistant Librarian; 304—Senior Reference Assistant in Lieu of Assistant Legislative Analyst; 305—Assistant Librarian in lieu of Secretary in Library; 306—Secretary in Library in lieu of Reference Assistant; 303—Chief Indexer in lieu of Legislative Analyst; 311—Assistant Indexer in lieu of Reference Assistant; 337—Staff Assistant, Official Reporters, in lieu of Clerk; 231—Custodial Assistant, Document Room, in lieu of Assistant Chief Messenger.

Chairman ELLENDER. The only change is in title?

Mr. VALEO. Yes, sir.

Chairman ELLENDER. No change in payment?

Mr. VALEO. Not at this point.

I think it would be valuable to make these changes, notwithstanding any changes in salary.

REVISING SALARY RANGES

With respect to the proposed authority for administrative adjustment of salary ranges, I want to report to you that we have put to good use the partial authority which your committee granted last year by placing all positions under the Secretary on a not-to-exceed basis. As of June 9, there were 23 statutory positions under the Secretary which were being compensated at less than the full NTE level for each respective position, leaving a total unused balance of $57,810 in the Secretary's aggregate, exclusive of other savings in the Disbursing Office, which is already under a separate arrangement that permits administrative flexibility.

This unused surplus results both from the fact that we exercised restraint in granting recent general raises, particularly at the upper levels of the payroll, and also from the fact that junior personnel have been appointed to positions at lower than the NTE limits. In fact, in some cases the unused balance for particular positions is far more than might be used in any one year.

Under present law, however, the surplus can only be used to increase salaries of specific positions now not compensated at their full

NTE levels. It cannot be redistributed even though there may be a clear need for adjustments elsewhere on the payroll.

I have already indicated one example where such an adjustment appears necessary. In addition, the administrative survey has tentatively identified a number of other positions now being compensated at the limit of their NTE's but for which changes or growth in responsibility over the years indicate the equity of salary increases. Many of these are long-time employees of the Senate, most of them in middle or lower ranks of the pay scale, whose pay has remained at relatively stable levels in recent years. They have, of course, benefited proportionately from various cost-of-living increases, but they have not benefited from any other adjustments to reflect their relative increase in responsibility.

The essential ingredient of the authority I seek is the transferability of unused funds in any fiscal year from one position to another. It seems to me that such transfers can best be handled administratively, rather than by legislative action. If the surplus were to be redistributed by statute every year, the effect would be to lower or constantly revise statutory limits on given positions, with needless confusion and insecurity for the people involved, and to trouble the committee with what are, for the most part, the minutiae of administration.

ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION PLAN

At the same time, I am of course very much aware of your own responsibility to insure the integrity of the Senate payroll and the security of its professional staff. To meet this need, I propose that the Secretary's administrative authority be made contingent upon prior submission to this committee annually of a schedule of payroll distribution, showing the number of positions proposed at each pay level for the next fiscal year. I submit such a schedule for the record at this time.

Senator HOLLINGS. It will be received.

(The document follows:)

Proposed Salary Distribution Plan, Offices of the Secretary, Fiscal Year 1972

Not more than—	
3 positions at maximum	$35,916
1 position at maximum	34,686
7 positions at maximum	33,210
2 positions at maximum	32,470
1 position at maximum	32,226
2 positions at maximum	30,258
1 position at maximum	28,782
do	25,584
2 positions at maximum	25,338
1 position at maximum	24,846
do	24,354
do	23,370
do	22,386
2 positions at maximum	21,894
1 position at maximum	21,156
3 positions at maximum	19,434
1 position at maximum	18,696
2 positions at maximum	17,958
4 positions at maximum	17,466

7 positions at maximum	16,974
1 position at maximum	15,252
do	14,514
do	14,022
2 positions at maximum	13,776
1 position at maximum	13,038
4 positions at maximum	12,546
3 positions at maximum	12,054
1 position at maximum	11,562
2 positions at maximum	10,578
16 positions at maximum	10,086
2 positions at maximum	9,840
3 positions at maximum	9,102
15 positions at maximum	8,364
1 position at maximum	8,118
do	7,134
do	6,396

NOTE.—The above chart reflects a redistribution of limits for existing statutory positions. It does not reflect pending requests for new or transferred positions at maximum rates of $12,546, $19,680, $11,070, and $8,364 as set forth elsewhere in the Secretary's statement.

SURPLUS REVERSION TO THE TREASURY

Chairman ELLENDER. Under the existing law what will become of the $57,810 that you have in surplus?

Mr. VALEO. It will revert to the Treasury.

Chairman ELLENDER. Why don't you let——

Mr. VALEO. It will in any event. I think there are some situations which were uncovered in this administrative survey where I do think there are some inequities particularly in the lower and middle rates of pay which will have to be adjusted upward.

I would estimate I would have used about half of that saving for that, if I had had the requested authority this year. Instead of $57,000 going back to the Treasury—it would have been half of it—but I think it would have been a little more equitable to the people involved in it.

Chairman ELLENDER. The present plan will save the Government about $27,000?

Mr. VALEO. That is right.

Chairman ELLENDER. More than that; $28,000.

Mr. VALEO. I must say now that the two new positions which are requested here, if they were granted, would also use up the balance of the savings. But it would result in substantially no increase in the overall total.

Chairman ELLENDER. The cost of operating the Senate has just snowballed right along. I think we ought to look into that before we make any changes.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will. We have some at the moment. It has mostly been in committee work.

You have a final paragraph on the old Senate Chamber and old Supreme Court Chamber.

RESTORATION OF SENATE AND SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS

Mr. VALEO. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I would like to say a word in my capacity as executive secretary of the Senate Commission on Art and Antiqui-

ties, and to urge your support of the restoration of the old Senate and old Supreme Court Chambers. I understand the Architect of the Capitol has presented the details on these projects, and I simply want to add my full endorsement. I think the renewal of these historic rooms, which might very well be used for occasional working purposes as well as for the edification of visitors would be a most fitting contribution from the Senate and the Congress to the coming bicentennial celebration.

In this connection, I would like to submit—I believe that has already been submitted by the Architect this morning, a letter from the joint leadership.

Senator HOLLINGS. We have that and it is in the record.

ADMINISTRATIVE REORGANIZATION: LETTER OF ENDORSEMENT FROM JOINT LEADERSHIP

Mr. VALEO. I would also like to submit a letter from the joint leadership which endorses, in general, the proposals which I have advanced before your committee today, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is endorsed both by Senator Mansfield and Senator Scott.

Mr. VALEO. Yes.

(The letter follows:)

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER,
Washington, D.C., June 10, 1971.

Hon. FRANCIS R. VALEO,
Secretary of the Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRANK: I am writing to acknowledge receipt of your report to me on the administrative reorganization of the offices of the Secretary of the Senate. May I express my general satisfaction with the changes which you are proposing.

In particular, you have my concurrence in the following:

1. Your proposal that there be a general realignment of positions in the Secretary's offices to conform with current circumstances, beginning with the redesignation of the Chief Clerk as the Assistant Secretary.

2. Your request for a degree of administrative flexibility for the Secretary, as a duly elected and responsible officer of the Senate, to make such changes in title, job description, and salary within reasonable limits as are deemed necessary, but within the general appropriations limits which are set by legislation for the offices of the Secretary.

3. Your proposal to bring about adjustments in the Senate Disbursing Office which will permit a curtailment of the use of cash in payroll disbursements and an optional withholding of District or state income taxes are changes which seem to me clearly desirable and long past due in the light of the security situation and the present size of the Senate staff. I urge that you have the Financial Clerk move ahead in this area as promptly as possible.

4. Your proposals for various policy changes regarding cash sales in the Stationery Room in order to confine this service as closely as possible to facilitate the work of the Senate and its members.

5. Your proposals for reorganizing procedures at the Senate Desk and for making various improvements in the record-keeping operations in the Secretary's office, including the possibility of a central coordination of information on committee schedules. I hope you can move ahead in this area, making use of new record-keeping technology if and when it is clearly demonstrated to be in the best interests of the Senate to do so.

The Minority Leader joins me in endorsing these proposals.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

MIKE MANSFIELD,
HUGH SCOTT.

ADMINISTRATION OF CAMPAIGN REPORTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Secretary, how many more employees will be needed if the role of administering the election campaign bill is assigned to you as Secretary of the Senate as war originally proposed in the bill?

Mr. VALEO. I can only note what we are now using, Mr. Chairman. We now have one full-time registration clerk who handles that, plus the registration of lobbyists under the general supervision of the Assistant Secretary and myself.

Chairman ELLENDER. Would you need any additional personnel?

Mr. VALEO. I would like to study the law as it emerges before I give you a final answer. If it did not make those functions substantially different in its final form it would not require any greater amount of help.

Chairman ELLENDER. I am asking that in the light of the objection of Mr. Staats, Comptroller. In general, he said that not only would GAO be given the responsibility but then they would expect his office to go behind the reported amounts of contributions and investigate them and if there are inconsistencies or any irregularities or anything that does not appear right, to go back further and investigate those. He would be put in quite a difficult position and he contemplated quite a number of additional personnel would be needed. It is really taking his institution, the General Accounting Office, off the track. It would get involved in a lot of things that would ruin its credibility and get it into political arguments.

Senator HOLLINGS. Would this go through the elections committee?

Mr. VALEO. I should not think that would change, Mr. Chairman.

Senator COTTON. Doesn't that committee go behind the scenes?

Mr. VALEO. Yes, in specific instances, that is correct.

Senator COTTON. We have a committee now that has the authority to do that.

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes, they have the authority.

Mr. VALEO. I should point out to you, Mr. Chairman, that the function of the Secretary's office in the filing of the campaign expenditures and so forth consists solely of maintaining the files and making them available to the public. We do not go behind them either.

Senator COTTON. It is just an administerial function?

Mr. VALEO. That is correct. It is essentially a filing function and the business of making it available for people who inquire into it. We have had many inquiries as to whether or not we should enforce the law and asking why we don't enforce it. We have always taken the view that the Secretary's office has no enforcement powers: it provides only for registration with the Secretary's office.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you very much, you and your staff.

Mr. VALEO. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

LETTERS RELATING TO THE BILL

Senator HOLLINGS. I have received several letters with respect to this bill which I will include in the record at this point.

SALARIES OF PAGES

(The letters follow:)

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C. May 24, 1971.

Hon. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations,
Senate Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Testimony received during the course of the hearing to consider the appointment of female pages in the Senate included discussion of the subject of compensation for pages.

Pages today are compensated at the gross annual rate of $7,380. That pay rate is for adolescents between the ages of 14 and 17 years. Capitol policemen receive about $8,610 per annum—only a little over $1200 more than pages—and elevator operators receive $6,290 per year, or $89 less than pages.

Further, there are many employees of the custodial and service departments whose annual earnings are less than that of Senate pages. No information was obtained or sought to determine the possible number of employees in a Senator's office or on Committee payrolls who earn less than pages.

Members of the Committee on Rules and Administration are of the general opinion that the compensation of pages is out of proportion to that of other Senate employees who are more mature and who bear a higher burden of responsibility.

Accordingly, Mr. Chairman, I urge a review of the wage and salary structure for pages in consideration of compensation levels for other employees of the Senate.

With every good wish, I am
Sincerely,

HOWARD W. CANNON.

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., June 7, 1971.

Hon. ERNEST HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I share the views expressed in the enclosed letter I received from C. Robert Piper in relation to the pay of Congressional pages. I might add that I have received several other communications from constituents expressing the same viewpoint.

Sincerely,

ROBERT TAFT, Jr.

LIMA, OHIO, *May 18, 1971.*

Hon. ROBERT TAFT,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

SENATOR TAFT: While reading the article on Congressional pages in our local paper of Saturday, May 15, I was astonished to read that the wages of these pages was $7380 a year. This is more than most average jobs start at for adults with families to support and taxes to pay. After four years in the Post Office my base pay is only $8000 per year. Items such as this only add to the gap of confidence between the citizens and his legislators.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

C. ROBERT PIPER.

UNITED STATES CODE ANNOTATED

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINSTRATION,
Washington, D.C., June 9, 1971.

Hon. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR FRITZ: I understand that your Subcommittee has had a number of requests to appropriate sufficient money out of the Contingent Fund of the Senate to provide a set of the United States Code Annotated or the Federal Code An-

notated for each Senator. I am told that the House of Representatives now provides House members with a choice of one set or the other.

A resolution similar to S. Res. 92, now pending in the Committee on Rules and Administration, to provide a set of the United States Code Annotated for each Senator, was before our Committee last session but was not considered.

Whether the present resolution would receive favorable consideration by the Committee as it is presently constituted, I do not know. Consequently, if the Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee desires to pursue such proposal, I would not personally interpose any objection and have checked the matter with the ranking minority member of our Committee and he has no objection. However, I believe your Subcommittee should provide that a Senator desiring the United States Code Annotated or the Federal Code Annotated would thereby give up his right to the regular United States Code and would not be entitled to more than one Code and would so choose by written request.

With all best regards,

Sincerely,

B. EVERETT JORDAN, *Chairman.*

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS REQUEST FOR FUNDS

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D.C., June 11, 1971.

Hon. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HOLLINGS: On behalf of the American Library Association, I should like to request that the enclosed statement be made a part of the record of the hearings of your Subcommittee on the Legislative for the Fiscal Year 1972.

Copies of this statement are being sent separately to the Chairman and Members of the full Committee on Appropriations.

Sincerely,

GERMAINE KRETTEK, *Director.*

STATEMENT BY GERMAINE KRETTEK, ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The American Library Association, a nonprofit educational organization representing 33,000 librarians and other public-spirited citizens committed to the development of libraries and library services, strongly urges approval of the Library of Congress' request for funds for fiscal year 1972. It is essential that the Library of Congress receive adequate financial support if it is to meet the increasing demands of our nation's educational, economic, scientific, and cultural communities.

Serving as the national library, the Library of Congress must respond to the needs of Members of Congress and our country's scholars, and provide libraries in 50 States with leadership and guidance in library technology and services.

Special attention must be given to the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), administered by the Library of Congress and, since 1965, funded by the Office of Education. This year the Library is asking that funding of this program be included in the Library's appropriations. Since its inception, NPAC has provided cataloging copy for foreign books and materials which have scholarly value. The number of titles cataloged annually has more than doubled under this program. More importantly, college and university libraries are saving countless dollars in cataloging costs and are making the important research materials available to their readers promptly. Before the inception of this program, important book materials were not available to scholarship because the libraries in this country did not have the money or the catalogers with language specialization to catalog the materials, or they did not know about the availability of certain publications. The Library of Congress has been helpful in reducing the rising cost of higher education by providing this centralized cataloging service. It would be tragic if this program were discontinued. Research libraries around the country would be faced with chaos in their cataloging operations, for they depend heavily upon this centralized cataloging.

Continuing development and application of the Library of Congress' automation program will, as you know, also have a beneficial impact on other libraries.

Individual research libraries and related organizations cannot keep pace with the vast and increasingly complex array of information. Developments in automation taking place at the Library of Congress will have a direct effect on the ability of these libraries to control this information and service it for their clientele. We ask that funds for continued application of automated techniques at the Library of Congress be approved.

The mechanization of the Library's catalog card distribution service, which was funded by your Committee during the last few years, has improved immeasurably the distribution of cards to its 25,000 subscribers. Since 1901, libraries have depended on the Library of Congress for its catalog cards. We urge continued support of this program.

The Public Law 480 program makes possible the acquisition of multiple copies of foreign-library materials and their distribution to college and university libraries in the United States. Materials of scientific, technical, cultural, and educational significance are purchased with U.S.-owned foreign currency and at a substantially low cost in U.S. dollars. At the same time, the program encourages and promotes cultural exchange and international good will. Few programs can match Public Law 480's record for increased productivity at minimal cost. We enthusiastically support this program and urge that it be continued in the national interest.

The number of blind and physically handicapped readers has doubled in the last five years, from 109,000 to 223,000, and the circulation of materials has increased by 33 percent. The Library of Congress' Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, which administers the national program by providing books and tapes to libraries and other outlets, must remain responsive to the needs of these special readers. This program is closely interrelated with another federal program for services to the blind and handicapped under Title I (formerly Title IV–B of the Library Services and Construction Act). Both programs complement each other in helping public and other libraries to provide the specialized materials and services needed by our visually and physically handicapped citizens. The American Library Association commends the Congress for its appreciation and support of this unique reading service of the Library of Congress, and we urge your continued support.

Books, manuscripts, and films which record the history of our country are rapidly deteriorating and are in danger of being lost forever. This problem is acute not only at the Library of Congress but in libraries throughout the nation. The Library has made steady progress in researching and experimenting with different methods of preservation and has shared its knowledge with other libraries. Now the major task before us is to apply the methods developed and save for posterity these and other valuable materials. We urge that funds be provided this year for an undertaking in which time is of the essence.

We urge that the construction of the James Madison Memorial Library Building move ahead as quickly as possible. Additional space is an absolute necessity if the Library of Congress is to continue to be the greatest library on this continent.

In addition, the Association urges the Congress to approve all appropriations requests of the Library of Congress so that it may continue to assist the Congress, other libraries, and the publics that they serve.

Finally, the American Library Association supports the request of the Superintendent of Documents for funds for FY 1972. We particularly endorse the activities which come under the headings "Printing and Reproduction" and "Other Services", and are specially important to libraries. The "Printing and Reproduction" item includes the cost of printing depository copies of Government Printing Office materials for distribution to the depository libraries located in all States of the Union. The depository library system plays an extremely important part in making government-generated information available to the public.

The category of "Other Services" includes funds for computerization of inventory records, publications availability files, and mailing lists. Efficiency and promptness in these areas will enable the Superintendent of Documents to provide better and more prompt service to libraries and individuals who use them.

We urge Congressional support for all the funding requests of the Superintendent of Documents.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
Washington, D.C., June 9, 1971.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This replies to your request for our views on the question of involving the Comptroller General in the reporting, disclosure, and investigative functions concerning federal campaign contributions and expenditures, as is proposed by S. 382, as amended by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

We are strongly opposed to placing the responsibility for the administration of Federal campaign financing requirements in the Comptroller General. Our position, as we have stated in the past with regard to several bills, is that we should not be given the responsibility for audit, investigative, or enforcement in connection with Federal elections. We believe that the effectiveness of the Comptroller General and the General Accounting Office depends in large measure upon maintaining a reputation for independence and objectivity. Not only must we remain free from political influence, but we must zealously avoid being placed in a position in which we might be subject to criticism, whether justified or not, that our actions and decisions are prejudiced or influenced by political considerations. We are, therefore, apprehensive of any measure that might subject us to such criticism, the inevitable result of which would be a diminution of congressional and public confidence in our integrity and objectivity.

Because our relationship to the Congress closely resembles that of principal and agent, we especially wish to avoid being placed in the anomalous situation of having to investigate and report on our principal. Over the years, we have had frequent and recurring associations with the committees of the Congress and with many of the members of Congress acting in their individual capacity. Our relationship has been most harmonious, but we are quite concerned that it could be severely impaired were we required to investigate and report on members of the Congress concerning campaign funds and expenditures.

We agree that there is a need for new legislation relating to the disclosure and financing of Federal election campaign costs, but we strongly recommend that the administration of legislation in this area not be placed in the Comptroller General. An alternative which we believe should be given serious consideration, would be the establishment of an independent, nonpartisan election commission to oversee Federal campaign spending. This approach is proposed in two bills, S. 1 and S. 956, which have been introduced in the 92d Congress.

We very much appreciate your interest in obtaining our views on this legislation.

Sincerely yours,

ELMER B. STAATS,
Comptroller General of the United States.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. That concludes the hearings. The subcommittee will recess and reconvene at the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 3:10 p.m. Thursday, June 10, the hearings were concluded and the subcommittee was recessed to reconvene at the call of the Chair.

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