1033
93/1:Ap6/2
L52
975

Senate Hearings

Before the Committee on Appropriations

DOCUMENTS
OCT 2 1974
THE LIBRARY
KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

Legislative Branch Appropriations

H.R. 14012

93*d* CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Fiscal Year 1975



AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-THIRD CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 14012

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1975, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

32-477 O WASHINGTON : 1974

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, South Carolina, *Chairman*

BIRCH BAYH, Indiana
THOMAS F. EAGLETON, Missouri
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, Arkansas, *ex officio*
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, Pennsylvania
MILTON R. YOUNG, North Dakota, *ex officio*

WARREN W. KANE, NEILSON A. MCGOWN, and JOEL E. BONNER (*Minority*)
Staff Assistants, Legislative Branch

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1974

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

The subcommittee met at 10:10 a.m., in room S–146, The Capitol, Hon. Ernest F. Hollings (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Hollings, Cotton, and Schweiker.

COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

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

ACCOMPANIED BY:
ARTHUR SCHOENHAUT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
HARRY R. VAN CLEVE, GENERAL COUNSEL

HOUSE ACTION

Senator HOLLINGS. Today the subcommittee begins hearings on the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill for 1975 (H.R. 14012). The bill was reported by the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on April 4 and is expected to pass the House before the Easter recess begins later this week.

The bill as reported to the House would appropriate $603,221,280. However, in accordance with the usual practice, the funds exclusively for the operations and activities of the Senate—including two items under the Architect of the Capitol—have been left for decision and insertion by the Senate. When the Senate-related items are added, the total of the budget estimates now before us is $712,664,275.

The House Appropriations Committee is recommending reductions amounting to $5,877,985 to the estimates reflecting:

(1) A slower rate of growth than proposed for the new Office of Technology assessment;

(2) A reduction in the number of new employees requested for the Library of Congress;

(3) Provision for 9-months funding rather than 12-months funding for most of the new positions throughout the bill.

Inasmuch as the House has already acted, I have asked the appropriate witnesses to include in their presentations a statement of the effect of the House action. I should also note in this regard that this subcommittee has advised the chairman of the full Committee on Appropriations of our goal of reducing the appropriations requests by $13,500,000 and reducing the outlays by $14,500,000. During the course of these hearings we will be inquiring into the outlay estimates of the agencies. A copy of my memorandum of February 26, 1974, pertaining to this goal will be inserted in the record at the close of these remarks. For the record, I should note that there were no contrary comments received in response to my memorandum.

[The memorandum follows:]

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510
February 26, 1974

JAMES R. CALLOWAY
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

MEMORANDUM FOR MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON
LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS

Subject: 1975 Budget Ceilings

Chairman McClellan has requested that each Appropriations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee establish, as it did last year, a tentative ceiling that it will undertake to achieve in processing each appropriation bill.

The Budget for fiscal 1975 was transmitted on February 4th but as of this date the Subcommittee has received little other data than that which was in the Budget document. I have examined the available materials and am prepared to suggest the following overall goals in response to the Chairman's request:

	Budget Estimates	Recommended Goals	Difference
	(in millions of dollars)		
New Budget Authority.....	$727.6	$714.1	$13.5
Outlays.....	$736.5	$722.0	$14.5

In developing these goals I am mindful that the Budget provides only for the straight continuance of the current levels of expenditures for the Senate and House items. I am hopeful that any increases that may arise for these items during the course of our hearings, will be of minimal effect on these goals. My recommendations would cover all of the mandatory increases of the other accounts in the bill, i.e., Architect of the Capitol, Library of Congress, Government Printing Office, and the General Accounting Office; and allow a substantial portion of the program expansions requested. Of course, the final amounts would be determined by what develops in our hearings, but I believe these are goals we can operate under.

In order to comply with the Chairman's request that these goals be submitted to him by February 28th, I would need any thoughts you might have to the contrary by the close of business, February 27th. Otherwise I will submit the above on behalf of our subcommittee.

Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman
Subcommittee on Legislative
Branch Appropriations

CAPITOL WEST FRONT EXTENSION

Senator HOLLINGS. I am also pleased to note that the House is not recommending extension of the west front of the Capitol. However, I am extremely concerned that nothing at all is planned in the budget estimates toward preserving the west wall. The Architect of the Capitol is now in China and I hope that while he is there he has a good opportunity to study the preservation techniques of the Chinese. I am sure he will be viewing the Great Wall of China and I am hopeful that he will return with a greater enthusiasm for preservation of the great landmarks of our national heritage.

The Comptroller General is here this morning to be our opening witness. He wears two hats—under one he heads the General Accounting Office, and under the other he is Chairman of the Cost Accounting Standards Board.

Mr. Staats, I believe we should follow the usual custom and let you proceed first with the presentation on behalf of the Board and then we will take up the GAO.

For the record, I will indicate that the budget estimate for the Board is for $1,650,000 and that the Committee on Appropriations of the House has recommended the full amount.

We also welcome the Executive Secretary of the Board, Mr. Arthur Schoenhaut, and the General Counsel, Mr. Harry R. Van Cleve, who are once again assisting you with your presentation.

PREPARED STATEMENT AND JUSTIFICATIONS

Mr. Staats, we will put your statement in full in the record along with the appended materials. You may proceed as you desire with your presentation.

[The statement, estimate, and justifications follow:]

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

I am appearing before you today in my capacity as Chairman of the Cost Accounting Standards Board to discuss the budget estimates for Board operations during Fiscal Year 1975.

The four persons who serve with me on the Board are Mr. Herman W. Bevis, Mr. Charles A. Dana, Mr. Robert K. Mautz, and the Honorable Robert C. Moot. Mr. Arthur Schoenhaut is the Executive Secretary of the Board. He serves as director of a professional staff, presently numbering 21, and a total staff of 35.

Our budget estimate for Fiscal Year 1975 is $1,650,000. This amount is $150,000 more than the amount appropriated for Fiscal Year 1974. The principal reasons for this increase are the continuing effect of Federal pay increases and, beginning with Fiscal Year 1975, we are required by Public Law 92-313 to reimburse the General Services Administration for the costs of space and related services it provides to the Board. Our budget estimate does not contemplate any increase in the number of permanent positions.

Before describing the details of our budget estimate, I would like first to review briefly for you the Board's activities to date.

The Board promulgated its first regulations and its first two Cost Accounting Standards on February 29, 1972. These materials have been required to be included in negotiated defense contracts since July 1, 1972. Five additional Standards have been promulgated by the Board with varying effective dates in Fiscal Years 1973, 1974 and 1975.

One of the most important of the Board's regulations is the requirement of disclosure of cost accounting practices by major

defense contractors. Initially, each contractor who received negotiated prime defense awards in excess of $30 million in Fiscal Year 1971 was required, as a condition of contracting, to submit a Disclosure Statement. The Board has amended that regulation to provide that, beginning April 1, 1974, Disclosure Statements will be required from companies who received in excess of $10 million of negotiated prime defense contracts of the kind subject to the Board's jurisdiction in either Fiscal Year 1972 or Fiscal Year 1973.

The Board has received copies of 925 Disclosure Statements from 80 contractors required to make disclosure when the threshold was $30 million. We contemplate receiving copies of between 400 to 500 additional statements with the $10 million threshold.

The Committee may be interested to know that the Board has established a computerized data bank into which are placed the responses contained in every Disclosure Statement received. We nave the capacity now to provide aggregate data with respect to any question or combination of questions covered by the Disclosure Statement. This data bank is therefore of considerable assistance to the Board in its research into possible Standards.

The 7 Cost Accounting Standards promulgated by the Board to date are:

No. 401 Consistency in Estimating, Accumulating, and Reporting Costs

No. 402 Consistency in Allocating Costs Incurred for the Same Purpose

No. 403 Allocation of Home Office Expenses to Segments

No. 404 Capitalization of Tangible Assets

No. 405 Accounting for Unallowable Costs

No. 406 Cost Accounting Period

No. 407 Use of Standard Costs for Direct Material and Direct Labor

The Board is, of course, working on a number of other potential Standards, many of which will in all likelihood be published for comment and which will later be promulgated as Cost Accounting Standards. I have attached as Appendix A to this statement a brief description of 15 subjects on which the Board has authorized its staff to begin research and development, looking toward the possible promulgation of Standards.

Members of the Committee, I am sure, appreciate that the task of issuing sound, fair Cost Accounting Standards is exceedingly complex. To assist the Board in achieving this level of quality, the Board has sought the cooperation of all those who have an interest in its work. As a new regulatory agency, the Board early took action to establish active, open consultations with representatives of all groups interested in its work, including Government agencies, professional and industry associations, the academic community, and representatives of individual companies. Participation on either an individual basis or an organizational basis was encouraged, and the response has been excellent. There are now more than 600 organizations and individuals to whom Board proposals and promulgations are regularly mailed during the course of the Board's research. The Board is gratified that these organizations and individuals generally have provided constructive reviews and comments on Board materials.

Recognizing that early orientation in its regulations and newly issued Standards could materially assist both industry and Government, the Board formulated an orientation program to cover those early issuances and Government agency implementation of them. In 1972, teams comprised of representatives from the Board and the

Department of Defense conducted 55 one-day briefing sessions, reaching over 4,000 Government employees and over 2,000 industry representatives. A second series of briefings was given in nine cities in September and October 1973, which reached approximately 3,000 persons.

Since the planning and presentation of these briefings has taxed the time of the Board's staff, the Board initiated proposals under which training in its materials will be provided henceforth to interested persons through the established training programs of the Civil Service Commission, the Army Logistics Management Center, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the National Contract Management Association.

The Board has also worked cooperatively with Federal agencies in the development of those agencies' regulations implementing Cost Accounting Standards and pertinent Board rules and regulations. The three principal relevant agencies--the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Atomic Energy Commission--have all issued implementing regulations. The General Services Administration in its publication of the Federal Procurement Regulations has additionally provided that the Board's Cost Accounting Standards, rules and regulations, as a matter of policy, shall be extended to most of the negotiated contracts of the civilian executive agencies. The result of this coordination is that the regulations of all agencies are generally parallel in structure and content.

The Board has recently asked its staff to gather data on the volume of Government contracting and subcontracting of contractors receiving negotiated awards in excess of $100,000, and it has also asked that the staff gather data from the same contractors showing

the proportion of Government contracting to commercial sales of their companies. Based upon its analysis of these data, the Board will consider whether it is possible to establish a floor below which Cost Accounting Standards and the rules and regulations of the Board need not be applied. Such a floor could be expressed in terms of the volume of Government contract awards in a particular year, in terms of the proportion of Government awards to total sales in a particular year, or in terms of a combination of those two factors.

I would like also to discuss briefly the benefits which we believe will be derived from the work of the Cost Accounting Standards Board. The Board has recognized that a Cost Accounting Standard may have the result of shifting costs from the Federal Government to contractors, or of shifting costs from contractors to the Federal Government. In its formulation of Standards, the Board does not regard such shifts of cost as determinative. Our objective is fair and equitable Standards, and we are convinced that whenever the Board has established such Standards, the best interests of the Government are served. The benefits we foresee include anticipated reductions in the number of time-consuming controversies stemming from unresolved aspects of cost allocability. The Board also expects that benefits will be achieved through simplified negotiation, administration, audit, and settlement procedures. Finally, and most importantly, the availability of better cost data stemming from the use of Cost Accounting Standards will permit improved comparability of offers and facilitate better negotiation of resulting contracts.

Turning now to our request for appropriations, I am pleased to point out that since inception of operations of the Board in

January 1971, we have been able to effect relatively substantial savings in the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year while absorbing all Federal salary increases in that 3-year period. We anticipate a further saving of about $100,000 in the amount appropriated for Fiscal Year 1974. These savings were made possible by using part-time consultants for certain specialized areas rather than recruiting full-time professional staff for these areas. Also, we have been able to utilize the capabilities of our professional staff in developing certain computer applications instead of contracting for such services.

Our budget estimate of $1,650,000 for Fiscal Year 1975 will be allocated essentially as follows:

$1,145,000 for salaries and related benefits of the members of the Board, permanent professional staff, part-time consulting assistants, and supportive clerical staff.

$100,000 for travel of Board members and staff.

$250,000 for contractual services, computer services, and reimbursement to other Government agencies for administrative and personnel services.

$155,000 for costs of space and services furnished by GSA, communications, utilities, printing and reproduction, supplies, materials, and equipment.

The amount for salaries does not include any increase over Fiscal Year 1974 in the number of permanent positions. The cost of Federal salary increases for these 41 permanent positions is included within the amount requested.

Our travel estimate reflects our belief that there will be a continuing need for extensive field trips to perform research and development of possible Cost Accounting Standards. We must travel to obtain on-site information at contractors' offices regarding cost accounting practices in our effort to assure that Standards give due consideration to the requirements of contractors, as well as those of the Government.

The estimate for other services includes anticipated costs of some contract services and reimbursements to other Government agencies for use of computers and personal services in support of research and development of Cost Accounting Standards and administrative services.

This statement covers, in general, what we have accomplished, our method of operation, the areas in which we propose to continue our research for development of possible Cost Accounting Standards and our budget estimate for Fiscal Year 1975. I will be glad to answer any of your questions.

APPENDIX A

CURRENT STUDIES

Selection of specific areas for research and possible development of Cost Accounting Standards is based primarily on (1) relationship to the objectives of Public Law 91-379, (2) significance of observed costing problems, and (3) relationship to other work of the Board. The Board has sought and obtained advice about the importance of various problems which are involved in contract cost accounting. The research projects selected are at various stages of development and may result in one or more Standards on each subject. Preliminary proposals and research papers have been widely circulated for some subjects, and not for others.

1. Depreciation--This subject covers techniques for determining depreciation costs and identifying gains or losses upon disposition of capital assets.

2. Accounting for Costs of Compensated Personal Absences--This subject covers appropriate techniques for recognizing costs of labor for time not actually worked, e.g., vacation, sick and holiday pay.

3. Allocation of Business Unit General and Administrative Expenses to Cost Objectives--This subject covers criteria for identification and allocation to cost objectives of the heterogeneous grouping of expenses commonly described as general and administrative expenses.

4. Material Costs--This subject covers the accounting for material costs charged directly to contracts or to inventory accounts for subsequent charging to contracts or overhead accounts.

5. Scrap--This subject covers consideration of the accounting treatment for scrap, manufacturing wastes, and rejected work.

6. Termination Accounting--This subject is being explored with contractors and Government agencies to ascertain appropriate accounting principles and practices applicable to contracts which are terminated for the convenience of the Government.

7. Pension Costs--This subject covers the problems pertinent to accounting for costs of contractor pension plans, including the allocation of these costs to contracts.

8. Special Facilities--Research on this subject is related to the allocation of the costs of various specialized facilities.

9. Allocation of Burden--The research effort on this subject covers allocation of pools of indirect costs such as manufacturing and engineering overhead.

10. Cost of Capital--Research on this subject covers consideration of the cost accounting treatment of the cost of capital employed in contract performance.

11. Deferred Incentive Compensation--This research study involves inquiry into criteria for cost accounting techniques related to contractor profit-sharing and bonus arrangements.

12. Other Labor-Related Costs--This subject covers costs such as those of employee health, welfare and morale activities and recruiting, training, and collective bargaining.

13. Direct and Indirect Charging--This study covers the accounting concepts and principles governing consistent classification of costs as direct or indirect, for purposes of allocation to cost objectives.

14. Independent Research and Development and Bid and Proposal Costs--Research of this subject deals with the accounting treatment to be accorded to a contractor's cost of performing independent research and development and its cost of preparing bids and proposals for Government contracts.

15. Current Value or Price-Level Accounting--This research involves a continuing study of concepts and practices for cost measurement in times of changing price levels.

COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Cost Accounting Standards Board necessary to carry out the provisions of Section 719 of the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended (Public Law 91-379, approved August 15, 1970), [$1,500,000], $1,650,000. (Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1974.)

Justification of Estimates

Fiscal Year 1975

Section 103, title I, of the 1970 amendment (Public Law 91-379) to the Defense Production Act of 1950, established as an agent of the Congress a Cost Accounting Standards Board. This legislation provides that the Board shall consist of the Comptroller General of the United States who shall serve as Chairman and four other members appointed by the Comptroller General. 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.

In January 1971, the Comptroller General appointed four members to serve on the Cost Accounting Standards Board and in March 1971 he appointed an Executive Secretary.

The enabling legislation provides that three Board members appointed from private life will receive compensation at a rate of one two-hundred-sixtieth of the rate prescribed for Level IV ($38,000 per annum) of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule for each day in which he is engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Board. The enabling legislation also provides that the Comptroller General (who serves as Chairman) and one member to be named from Government would continue to receive the compensation of his regular position from the agency employing him.

The principal function of the Board is to develop and promulgate Cost Accounting Standards designed to achieve greater uniformity and consistency in the cost accounting practices followed by defense contractors and subcontractors under negotiated defense procurements in excess of $100,000. The Standards, rules, and

regulations promulgated are to be followed in estimating, accumulating, and reporting costs of defense contracts.

The budget estimate for Fiscal Year 1975 is $1,650,000. This estimate is $150,000 more than the amount appropriated in Fiscal Year 1974.

Object Classification

		1973 Actual	1974 Estimate	1975 Estimate
		(In thousands of dollars)		
	Personnel compensation:			
11.1	Permanent positions	$ 851	$ 913	$1,021
11.3	Positions other than permanent	28	36	36
	Total personnel compensation	879	949	1,057
12.1	Personnel benefits: Civilian employees	69	78	88
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	49	80	100
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities	102	30	120
24.0	Printing and reproduction	16	20	20
25.0	Other services	229	228	250
26.0	Supplies and materials	7	10	10
31.0	Equipment	3	5	5
99.0	Total obligations	$1,353	$1,400	$1,650
	Unobligated balance lapsing	297	100	-
	Budget authority	$1,650	$1,500	$1,650

An explanation of our fund requirements by object classification follows:

11.1 Permanent Positions. This estimate covers the salary costs for 41 permanent positions in Fiscal Year 1975. These positions include three Board members, an Executive Secretary (at level IV), 24 other professional positions, and 13 supportive clerical positions. The increase shown for this object is primarily the result of pay increases.

32-477 O - 74 - 2

12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits. This estimate covers the Board employer contributions to the retirement, life insurance, and health benefit funds.

21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons. This estimate covers the cost for travel of the Board and its staff to obtain on-site information of contractors' offices and for attendance at meetings and conferences regarding Board programs.

23.0 Rent, Communications, and Utilities. This estimate covers the costs of space and services furnished by the General Services Administration, equipment, telephones, postage, etc. The increase shown here is a direct result of the provisions of Public Law 92-313, which requires Federal agencies to reimburse GSA for all space which they occupy.

24.0 Printing and Reproduction. This estimate covers the cost of day-to-day printing requirements, i.e., stationery, envelopes, etc., and the cost of publishing Cost Accounting Standards, rules, and regulations promulgated by the Board.

25.0 Other Services. This estimate covers the costs for contract services, development of computer applications, and reimbursements to other Government agencies for administrative and personal services.

26.0 Supplies and Materials. This estimate covers the cost of day-to-day operating supplies and materials.

31.0 Office Furniture and Equipment. This estimate provides for the cost of typewriters, adding machines, calculators and other office machines and for office furniture, technical books and publications.

PRESENTATION BY MR. SCHOENHAUT

Mr. STAATS. Mr. Chairman, with your permission, I would like for Mr. Schoenhaut, the Executive Secretary and the Staff Director on the Board to make the presentation. I think he would prefer to summarize it briefly. Thank you very much for having the full statement in the record.

Senator HOLLINGS. Good.

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. Our estimate for 1975 is $1,650,000. This amount is $150,000 more than was appropriated in 1974. The principal reason for the $150,00 increase is the continuing effect of the Federal pay increases and beginning with fiscal year 1975 we were required to reimburse the GSA for the cost of space and related services provided to the Board.

Since the inception of the Board, we have promulgated seven cost accounting standards having varying effective dates in fiscal 1973, 1974, and 1975. The Board has also promulgated a disclosure-statement requirement which is a source of information to Government negotiators and Government auditors in administering Government contracts and is also a source of information to the Board in its research of subjects for future cost accounting standards.

We have in process work on some 15 subjects which we believe will culminate eventually into a number of standards, probably in excess of 15.

COORDINATION WITH OUTSIDE ORGANIZATIONS

All through the research and development of standards, we cooperate and coordinate extensively with other Government agencies, industry associations, professional accounting associations, public accounting firms, and individual companies.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about colleges?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. And the academic community; yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. In your annual report of 1973, it is indicated that colleges and universities seek a separate form for the disclosure statement; why do they do that?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. They don't have the type of accounting system that one finds in a commercial company. They don't have manufacturing processes or production facilities and they have a fund accounting system which is not too much like what one would find in a company, so to accommodate their specific situation, we have developed a separate disclosure statement to fit their circumstances.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have developed it now?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. Yes, sir, it has been developed and issued.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is done then. Are you satisfied?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. Good.

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. This coordination and participation by others has grown. The Board has become better known in the contracting community and we now have mailing lists in excess of 600 people and organizations that are asked to comment on proposals, test proposals, and who ultimately have to comply with promulgated cost accounting standards.

PRIOR YEAR SAVINGS

Since the inception of operations of the Board, we have been able to save some relatively substantial amounts in what has been appropriated to the Board. Starting with January 1971 through the end of this fiscal year, we will have saved $1,350,000 in amounts that have been appropriated, and we will have absorbed all the Federal salary increases that came into being since the Board began. This kind of saving has been possible largely through considerable deliberation in hiring qualified staff, hiring part-time consultants in specialized areas instead of full-time professional staff, and developing a number of computer applications with in-house staff, rather than contracting out for some of those services.

Senator HOLLINGS. Who imposes the standards and regulations?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. The executive branch agencies of the Government.

Mr. STAATS. After the final promulgation, standards have the effect of law, therefore they are incorporated in agency procurement regulations. This applies to the agencies that engage in defense contracting; the standards are not mandatory, by statute, on the civilian agencies, although the civilian agencies for the most part have adopted our standard voluntarily because they feel they make good sense and also to avoid the situation where one firm doing business with several agencies would have different standards.

RELATIONS WITH FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD AND RENEGOTIATION BOARD

Senator HOLLINGS. What is your situation with the Financial Accounting Standards Board and the Renegotiation Board?

Mr. STAATS. We have had very close liaison from the beginning of the establishment of that Board. We have had two meetings where that Board has met with our Board. Mr. Schoenhaut and his staff are in frequent contact with the Financial Accounting Standards Board.

There will be many instances where we will have no interest in the subject matters they are concerned with. They are primarily concerned with what should be disclosed in financial statements of businesses. We also have many areas where they will have no interest. There will be some instances where we will be working in the same general subject areas. It is very important that we both cooperate.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many times have you coordinated?

Mr. STAATS. We have had two meetings between the Boards, but we have also set up an arrangement where Mr. Schoenhaut will work with one of the members of their Board on a continuing liaison basis to informally check out points of view, reactions, and so forth. As far as I know, Mr. Chairman, we believe this relationship is a satisfactory one.

I would like Mr. Schoenhaut to comment on the second part of the question which relates to the Renegotiation Board.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. From the first promulgation of standards and regulations by the Cost Accounting Standards Board, we have determined that a covered, relevant agency includes the Renegotiation

Board. Therefore, in renegotiation, the same rules would be used as are used in determining allocation of costs to Government contracts all through the negotiation and performance of those contracts. We have met with representatives of the Renegotiation Board frequently and they comment on all of our proposals. We send them all of our proposals for comment and get their views.

RESEARCH PROGRAM

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the status, Mr. Schoenhaut, of your research program? How many people are involved? To what extent do you utilize the facilities of the General Financial Division, the Government Acquisition and Assistance Division of the GAO?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. Every proposal starting from basic issues, statements, and questionnaires are reviewed by those two Divisions in the General Accounting Office and all proposals that go out for general comment are also reviewed by the General Accounting Office. The whole research procedure involves a number of steps and processes that we go through obtaining the views of people within Government and outside of Government.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many personnel are involved?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. We have a staff on the Board of 22 professionals and 13 clerical.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many research projects are now in process?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. Fifteen are in process.

Senator HOLLINGS. Go right ahead, I didn't mean to interrupt you, if you had some more, Mr. Schoenhaut.

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. No. That completes my summary of the statement.

TRAVEL ESTIMATE

Senator HOLLINGS. The travel is increased from $49,000 to $100,000 in 1975. What particular onsite information makes it necessary to travel?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. Well, that increase comes about largely because as we have increased staff, we have more staff traveling. The onsite information obtained results from testing standards at contractor's plants, having meetings with the contractors about the potential administrative impact of making changes in accounting systems to conform with the standards, and some of that travel is in connection with a training program, training Government employees and industry in the meaning and intent of standards that are issued.

Some of these subjects are extremely complex. They will only be as good as subsequent industry adherence to the standards and their administration by the government. We initiated a training program which is gradually going to be assimilated by the Civil Service Commission for Government people and by others for industry.

Mr. STAATS. I would like to add one thing if I might. As we have issued the standards, there has been more and more interest on the part of industry groups and other groups as to the meaning of the standards and how they can comply with them. They will have meetings and invite somebody from the board to go out and explain them. We

believe this understanding is important. So Mr. Schoenhaut and members of his staff are usually assigned to provide the briefings.

TRAINING

Senator HOLLINGS. Your statement indicates that the training materials will be provided through the established training programs like the Civil Service Training Committee, Army Logistics Management Center, and so forth.

Do you encourage your staff to participate as speakers in panels?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. Yes, sir, at least initially in the case of each of those groups. They don't have the indepth understanding of the material that has been promulgated, so we initiate the program with our own staff and gradually the Civil Service Commission staff, the American Institute of CPA's and other such organizations will take over the training activity.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are the staff members compensated for their talks?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. You make the arrangements yourself, Mr. Schoenhaut?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have any questions on the Board?

Senator SCHWEIKER. No.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have anything further?

Mr. SCHOENHAUT. No.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

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

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ROBERT F. KELLER, DEPUTY COMPTROLLER GENERAL
PAUL G. DEMBLING, GENERAL COUNSEL
PHILIP S. HUGHES, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL
THOMAS D. MORRIS, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL (GENERAL MANAGEMENT REVIEWS)
ELLSWORTH H. MORSE, JR., ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL (POLICY AND PROGRAM PLANNING)
ADOLPH T. SAMUELSON, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL (DOMESTIC PROGRAMS)
J. K. FASICK, DIRECTOR, INTERNATIONAL DIVISION
THOMAS E. SULLIVAN, DIRECTOR, TRANSPORTATION AND CLAIMS DIVISION
WILLIAM N. CONRARDY, DIRECTOR, EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM
CLERIO PIN, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE PLANNING AND SERVICES
SANFORD H. CORNETT, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, OAPS (BUDGET & FINANCIAL PLANNING STAFF)

HOUSE ALLOWANCE—RESTORATION REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. Now Mr. Staats, we will hear from you in your capacity as Comptroller General with regard to the 1975 estimates for the salaries and expenses of the General Accounting Office.

For the record, I will note that the budget estimate was for $123,700,000 and that the Committee on Appropriations of the other body is recommending $121,834,000, a reduction of $1,866,000. Their report indicates that they have allowed all of the 150 new positions that were requested but have funded them on a 9-month basis rather than for the full 12-month as requested. Their allowance also reflects a decrease that takes into account the revised estimates from the General Services Administration for rental of space.

LETTER FROM COMPTROLLER GENERAL

On April 5, 1974, the subcommittee received a letter from the Comptroller General in which he requests that we restore the $445,000 that the House eliminated from their staffing budget by funding the 150 new positions on a 9-month basis. Attached to the letter is also background on two language provisions that GAO favors, and were recommended by the House, and the entire letter will be placed in the record at this point.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. Staats, your statement will be printed in full in the record and if you will first introduce your associates to the subcommittee, you may then proceed with your presentation.

[The restoration request and statement follow:]

COMPTROLLER GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

April 5, 1974

The Honorable Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman
Subcommittee on Legislative
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Yesterday, the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, reported the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, 1975. The Bill provides that the General Accounting Office budget be reduced from a requested $123,700,000 to a recommended level of $121,834,000, a reduction of $1,866,000. Of this reduction, $1,421,000 represents an adjustment in the amount to be paid to the General Services Administration for the office space we occupy. The remaining $445,000 of the reduction represents funding for the requested 150 additional positions on a 9 month basis rather than a 12 month basis.

I feel that restoration of the $445,000 related to staffing is essential to meet the responsibilities imposed on the General Accounting Office in providing assistance to the Congress. Therefore, I am requesting that you recommend approval of the 1975 General Accounting Office appropriation in the amount of $122,279,000.

Also, there was included in our appropriation language two provisions which I had requested to permit the sharing of expenses among several Federal agencies which have jointly undertaken to improve accounting and reporting in the Federal services and by state and local governments who are recipients of revenue sharing funds. I am attaching background notes which will explain the need for legislation and I request that you recommend retention of these provisions in our appropriation language.

Sincerely yours,

Elmer B. Staats

Comptroller General
of the United States

JFMIP BACKGROUND

The Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP) is a joint and cooperative undertaking of the General Accounting Office, the Office of Management and Budget, the Treasury Department, the General Services Administration, and the Civil Service Commission, working in cooperation with each other and with each of the operating agencies to promote improved financial management on a Government-wide scale and in individual agencies.

The program was initiated in 1948 by agreement of the Comptroller General, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and the Secretary of the Treasury, to coordinate financial management improvement activities among Federal agencies. The Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950 (Public Law 81-784, section 111f) supplied the three central agencies with broad direction to conduct a continuous program to improve accounting and financial reporting in the Federal Government. The legislative history of section 111f of Public Law 81-784 (S. Rep. No. 2031, 81st Cong., 2d Sess. 9 (1950), House Rep. No. 2556, 81st Cong., 2d Sess. 8 (1950)), makes specific reference to the initial program organized in 1948 and stated that the legislation embodied the principles and objectives of the cooperative program. In 1966, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission was asked to join the program to assist in the personnel aspects of financial management and in 1973, the Administrator of the General Services Administration was invited to join JFMIP in recognition of his expanded role of leadership in the financial management field. These officials have not been statutorily recognized as participating members of the program.

Each of the agencies designates a representative to serve on an Executive Council for the purpose of considering and acting on policy matters of interest to the joint program principals (the heads of the respective agencies). In addition, a Steering Committee comprised of representatives from each of the member agencies coordinates JFMIP activities. The basic purpose of the Executive Council is to provide guidance to the Steering Committee in matters relating to the functioning of the program and it is charged with approving all full time permanent staff. The Steering Committee meets regularly and serves as a focal point for consideration of problem areas, coordinates work projects, and evaluates financial management progress throughout the Government. It provides a basis for joint leadership by the member agencies in developing financial management improvements and for the carrying out of such improvements in an expeditious manner without duplication of effort.

The joint Program by approval of the Executive Council employs a full time Executive Director to develop and direct programs and projects under the JFMIP umbrella relating to the improvement of financial management in the Federal Government. The Executive Director (co-chairman of the Steering Committee) is physically located in the GAO and included on its payroll for administrative purposes, but the cost of his salary, secretarial support, and travel expenses are shared equally by each of the five central agencies. Similarly, the Program with the approval of the Executive Council employs a full time Executive Secretary who reports to the Executive Director and provides staff support to the Chairman of the Steering Committee. The Executive Secretary is also included on the GAO payroll for administrative purposes and each of the five central agencies shares equally in the cost

of his salary, secretarial support, and travel expenses. As appropriate, the Steering Committee may designate one agency to play the lead role and staff a particular project or it may establish interagency teams to carry out program projects.

The attached proviso, which, in effect, would specifically authorize JFMIP and the sharing of the costs incurred in its operation, is necessary to bring the JFMIP within the exception contained in the restriction which appears annually in an appropriation act (see section 608 of the Treasury, Postal Service and General Government Appropriation Act, 1974) which prohibits the use of any appropriation to finance interdepartmental boards, commissions, committees, or similar groups in the absence of prior and specific congressional approval of such method of financial support.

NATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUDIT FORUM BACKGROUND

Pursuant to the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968, the General Accounting Office and Federal agencies which make grants to State and Local Governments are required to keep account of the disposition of Federal funds transferred to such governments and to report to the Congress. Similarly, under the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (the Revenue Sharing Act), the State and local recipient governments must use fiscal accounting and audit procedures conforming to guidelines established by the Secretary of the Treasury after consultation with the Comptroller General and must submit reports to the Secretary concerning the amounts and purposes for which funds received have been obligated and expended. The Comptroller General is required to evaluate compliance and operations under the Revenue Sharing Act.

Being charged with conducting a continuous program for the improvement of accounting and financial reporting in the Government, the General Accounting Office suggested the creation of the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum. Involving the participation of Federal, State and local agencies, the Forum is designed to pool the knowledge and experience of auditing officers at the three governmental levels with a view toward arriving at an organized approach to dealing with the responsibilities imposed by the aforementioned statutes and to promote the development of improvements in such problem areas as duplication of audit effort, inflexible audit requirements, and impractical time restraints for audit work.

Forum members include sixteen representatives from Federal agencies with audit responsibility for government programs under the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act and the Revenue Sharing Act, the heads of six State Audit organizations selected by the Council of State Governments, and the heads of six local audit organizations selected by the Municipal Finance Officers Association.

The Forum's charter meeting was held in Washington, D. C., on November 5, 1973, and future meetings are planned at regular intervals. So far the General Accounting Office has borne the entire cost of the Forum, including the travel expenses of non-Federal members since, with most meetings held in Washington, D.C., the major travel burden falls upon the State and local representatives. The partici-

pating Federal agencies feel that it would be more appropriate for them to share these costs with the General Accounting Office since they also derive substantial benefits from the Forum and have agreed that the General Accounting Office, the General Services Administration and the Office of Management and Budget would each pay 5 percent of the cost with the remaining 85 percent paid by the other member agencies in proportion to the level of the grant activities. The attached proviso, which in effect, would specifically authorize the Forum and the sharing of these costs, is necessary to bring the Forum within the exception contained in the restriction which appears annually in an appropriation act (see section 608 of the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Appropriation Act, 1974) which prohibits the use of any appropriation to finance interdepartmental boards, commissions, committees or similar groups in the absence of a prior and specific congressional approval of such method of financial support.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

We appreciate the opportunity to present our plans for the General Accounting Office in FY 1975. In my statement today, I would like to briefly discuss some of the major factors that we consider in planning and developing our estimates.

REQUEST FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

Our FY 1975 request is $123.7 million. That will fund 5,230 manyears of GAO staff time or an increase of 150 manyears over that provided in our FY 1974 appropriations.

The budget requests of our division and office directors totaled 5,600 manyears based on their projection of workload for FY 1975. My decision to limit our request to 5,230 manyears, was made to hold our staff to the minimum necessary to meet increased workload over which we have little or no control. This level of staffing will permit us to meet known and projected congressional requests for assistance and to meet workload increases in other areas where we have little or no discretion. The requested increase will give us a slight increase in reviews of new and expanded Federal programs.

Our request for FY 1975 is $13 million more than our revised estimates for FY 1974 totaling $110.7 million. Of this, we will need $2 million for the full year's cost of general pay and other increases which were effective for only part of FY 1974. We will need $2 million to fund the 150 manyear increase to meet expanded workload. Another $2 million will be required for increased costs due to changes in employee pay--promotions, periodic step increases; and $1 million will be needed for increased costs of benefits and travel. We requested $6 million in FY 1975 because, for the first time, we will be required

to reimburse GSA on a continuing basis for space assigned to GAO. In the past, we paid GSA only for the cost of leased space during the first year of occupancy.

STAFFING TO MEET PLANNED FY 1975 LEVELS

In staffing to meet planned FY 1975 levels, we will continue our trend toward further increasing the interdisciplinary character of our staff. About 27 percent of our professional staff is now made up of persons trained in disciplines other than accounting. Such other disciplines cover a wide range of skills, which we feel are increasingly necessary to much of our audit work and particularly to our evaluations of program results.

Progress under our equal employment opportunity program in the 1973 recruiting year was good. Performance during the first seven months of FY 1974 indicates that we will equal or exceed last year's results. We recognize that emphasis in this area is necessary on a continuing basis to achieve our full commitment to an affirmative, results-oriented program of equal employment opportunity.

In this connection, we are pleased with our recent implementation of an upward mobility program which provides "bridge" jobs and makes it possible for secretarial, clerical and administrative personnel to become members of our professional staff. Nine persons are now performing in these jobs and taking college courses at GAO expense. We expect this program to build up gradually. By FY 1978 we anticipate having 80 persons in the program at one time.

Costs for our total program, including both the Equal Opportunity Program and that for Upward Mobility will be $890,000 in FY 1975.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

As you know, we work to improve Government programs without regard to the dollar savings that we might claim from our work. For the most

part, actions taken on our recommendations cannot be measured in dollar savings. Where we can identify those savings specifically and where the actions have been taken by the Congress or by an agency, we do, however, keep a record of them. In FY 1973 such savings amounted to $284 million, which was roughly three times our budget for that year. Attachment 1 summarizes tangible savings for FY 1973.

One of the ways we bring about savings is by working closely with the appropriations committees. Our work involving ammunition plants is an example of this.

We found that the Army's FY 1973 and FY 1974 appropriation requests included projects for modernizing plants that were not needed or for which the design and engineering was not complete. As a result of our work, the House Committee on Appropriations reduced the Army's FY 1973 request by $20 million. Then, following the FY 1974 appropriations hearings the Army reduced its request by $4.1 million and the Committee further reduced the revised request by $85.3 million, identifying projects which should be deferred until design and engineering was complete.

Even more important, in some ways, are the recommendations we make that may not result in dollar savings but do lead to increased effectiveness of Government programs. For example, in connection with a review, we obtained statistics on hazardous locations--where the highest incidence of serious accidents took place in various States' highway systems. Then we obtained estimates of what would be necessary to remove the obstacles and bring them into conformity with safety standards.

Working with the Senate and House Public Works Committees, we recommended that a certain amount of money be earmarked to remove obstacles which were creating serious highway hazards. Subsequently,

the Congress earmarked $375 million in the Federal-Aid-Highway Act of 1973 to improve high hazard locations and eliminate roadside obstacles. Based on the available statistics, use of this $375 million fund should save 1,450 lives and prevent 22,000 injuries annually over the life of the improvements.

IMPACT OF LEGISLATION AND OTHER CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON GAO PROGRAMS

Numerous legislative and other congressional actions will continue to have a marked effect on GAO work programs.

A. Legislation Vesting Specific New Responsibilities in GAO

I will mention just a few of the more significant actions that will directly increase our workload in FYs 1974 and 1975.

1. The Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973 requires us to evaluate 50 health maintenance organizations after they get into operation and over a period of three years. We will need to get an early start to make sure of the availability of the kind of data that we will need to evaluate whether the program works properly as intended by law.

2. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973 gave us new responsibilities for reviewing the questionnaire and information requests of 11 regulatory agencies that go outside of the Government--mostly to business--for information. This is a function that had previously been in the Office of Management and Budget.

3. Amendments to the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts extended the pilot supplemental food program, increased the funding level and required that our evaluation of the pilot program be completed by March 20, 1975.

4. The Defense Appropriation Authorization Act of 1974 requires us to cooperate with Commerce and Defense in assessing the dollar set-off costs due to our NATO programs. Under that amendment, unless those costs are completely offset, the Europeans have to make up the difference or the United States reduces its contribution.

5. The Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 requires us to prescribe auditing and reporting standards for the United Nations, the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank and to report on their effectiveness.

B. Impact on GAO of New Legislation Creating or Expanding Federal Programs

More significant over the long run is legislation which creates new Federal programs or expands existing program levels. We will need to audit them just like we do all other programs. Again I will give just a few examples:

1. The Emergency Petroleum Allocation Act of 1973, along with other emergency energy programs, can be expected to result in a substantial requirement for GAO audit effort over the next several years.

2. The Consumer Product Safety Act will contribute to the need for a substantial GAO level of effort for the next several years in connection with product safety.

3. The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-87) will require increased audit effort concerning environmental, safety and energy implications.

4. The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act (P.L. 93-153) which authorizes construction of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline will probably generate many congressional requests.

5. The Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-86) will require increased audit effort to monitor the price-support programs and their responsiveness to current conditions of agricultural scarcities.

C. Pending Legislation Which Would Increase the GAO Workload

A wide range of legislative proposals have been introduced in this Congress which could significantly increase our workload. Examples are bills which would require GAO to:

--Provide Congress with information on Presidential impoundments of funds appropriated by Congress and bring civil actions to enforce Congressional decisions on impoundments.

32-477 O - 74 - 3

--Assist in developing specifications for legislative requirements for executive branch evaluations of programs and in assessing program reviews prepared by any Federal agency.

--Monitor and recommend improvements in the reporting requirements of the Congress and Committees.

--Develop and publish standard terminology for Federal budget and program information systems.

--Perform a range of responsibilities in the energy area including continuously monitoring and evaluating the operations of the Federal Energy Administration.

--Audit the Federal Reserve System.

--Administer the Federal Reports Act of 1942 and review tax forms for simplification, scope and reporting frequency.

--Study the adequacy of financing of the Nation's fire fighting services.

--Administer a post card voter registration system; and

--Study reporting requirements of Federal regulatory programs.

In our appropriation requests, we have considered only completed legislative actions. We do not add staff for each legislative enactment. Rather we assess their impact on an overall basis.

STAFFING REQUIRED

In planning and managing our staff resources, we classify our work into nine program categories. These categories are the same ones we discussed with you in our appropriations hearings over the past several years. I would like to briefly discuss our work in each of them.

DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO THE CONGRESS

Our work in providing direct assistance to the Congress, the first of our program categories, is very substantial and is increasing.

The work that we consider as direct assistance includes:

°Studies specifically directed by legislation;

°Committee and member requests;

°Testimony at hearings;

°Staff assigned to congressional committees;

°Advising on pending legislation;

°Accounting, auditing and advisory services for House and Senate financial and administrative operations; and

°Our congressional liaison activities.

Certain reviews in this category require very considerable staff resources. For example, as required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, we reviewed all research, pilot and demonstration programs for prevention and control of water pollution which are assisted by the Federal Government. We considered which of the various approaches were most productive and whether the research that is being done is adequate as the basis for projected federal investments of about $18 billion over a three year period. We made extensive use of consultants with expertise in environmental science and engineering and provided the Congress with a 447 page report. Our work took about 40 manyears of audit effort and cost approximately $1.1 million.

Our work frequently supports that of committees, for example:

--To assist the Senate Committee on Government Operations and the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, we made a detailed legal examination and assessment of executive branch claims of authority to impound appropriations.

--Acting as agents of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, we are reviewing selected Internal Revenue Service activities.

--In response to requests of subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Joint Economic Committee, we are now reviewing contractors' independent research and development

program and DOD's implementation of Public Law 91-441 which restricts Federal payments for IR&D.

--At the request of the Chairman, House Select Committee on Committees, we are reviewing the feasibility of creating a system for linking appropriations committee jurisdiction, and agency programs to the authorizing statutes.

In FY 1973 we completed 172 studies at the request of 34 Committees, involving a total cost of $14 million.

We also respond to requests of individual members where feasible. Some of these requests can be met with little effort; various others require major effort. We find in a great many cases that various member requests will be in the same general area and we are able to combine them into one study. For example, a number of members of Congress asked us to examine postal service and operations in various states. It soon became apparent that there was a nation-wide pattern in the problems affecting mail service. As a result of the work we performed on these requests and with some supplemental work, we recently reported to the Congress on National problems causing a deterioration in the quality of mail services and on corrective actions required.

In fiscal year 1973 we submitted 352 reports to committees and to members. During the first eight months of FY 1974 we issued 247 such reports and had on hand at February 28, 1974, 459 requests from committees and members. Attachment 2 summarizes this by committee.

There is almost always an opportunity to discuss ways to satisfy committee and member requests with a minimum of manpower. Frequently we are able to satisfy requests by work that we are already doing.

Our direct assistance to Congress has steadily increased in recent years. We expect further increases. We estimate that we will use 1,099 manyears in FY 1974 and 1,212 manyears in FY 1975 on this work. Over

70 percent of this will be in response to legislative requirements and to committee requests.

REVIEWS OF ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY AND PROGRAM RESULTS

Our second category involves reviews of economy, efficiency and program results. It continues to be the one to which we devote the major part of our resources. In this work we answer questions such as:

--Is it possible to eliminate waste and inefficient use of public moneys?

--Are Federal programs achieving their objectives?

--Are there other ways of accomplishing program objectives at lower cost?

--Are funds being spent legally?

Given the size of the Federal Government, we must be selective in determining which Federal programs and activities we will review at any given time. In making this decision, we consider factors such as the importance and effectiveness of programs and activities, size of expenditures, investment in assets, etc. This is done through our program planning system. We also keep in continuing contact with the Congress, and with Federal agencies in the day-to-day conduct of their programs throughout the country and abroad.

Our emphasis, of recent years, on program evaluations will continue. We will encourage agencies to perform their own program evaluations. In our independent role we will determine how well the agencies have discharged this responsibility as well as their other management and program responsibilities.

A. Reviews of Domestic Civilian Programs

Increasingly, we are providing the Congress with information on progress being made in achieving program objectives, factors which impede operational success or

increase program costs and possible alternative approaches to accomplishing objectives intended by Congress. For example:

--We recently evaluated OEO's Special Impact Program in Bedford-Stuyvesant. We found that the program, because of its limited scope, had only a minimal impact on the area's problems, particularly jobs and housing.

--In reporting on Federal and State efforts to control air pollution from stationary sources, we disclosed factors contributing to the limited effectiveness of air pollution control and stressed the need for both State and Federal Governments to act within their areas of responsibility.

--Following our evaluation of Aid for Dependent Children, we reported that, overall, social services had only a limited impact in helping recipients reduce dependency and achieve self support. We concluded that irrespective of the advantages those services may have had for other reasons, they were not achieving the objective of reducing dependency and achieving self support.

We are approaching an increasing number of our reviews on a multi-agency basis. For example, as one of the ways we are approaching the national energy issue, we are reviewing the effectiveness of Federal coal research programs to provide an environmentally acceptable energy source. In so doing, we are identifying all Government agencies involved in coal research and evaluating the administration and coordination of Federal coal research activities. As another example, we are surveying 138 programs of 13 Federal departments and agencies which are concerned with juvenile delinquency or youth development to see how well they are coordinated at the national and local levels.

Also, in the area of intergovernmental relations we intend to issue periodic reports to the Congress on the revenue sharing program as that program progresses. In a recent report to the Congress we reported on the use being made of revenue sharing funds by the states and the impact

of the program on state governments. We plan a similar report at the local government level.

B. Reviews of International Programs

Congressional interest in international programs and activities continues. Our work in this area covers such subjects as trade development, fostering tourism in the United States, U.S. foreign assistance activities and control of international traffic in drugs. For example:

--In November 1973 we reported ways in which U.S. export promotion could be improved. We suggested that the Congress be regularly provided with executive branch plans to improve the U.S. balance of trade.

--Also, in November 1973 we reported on programs of the United States Travel Service directed to increasing foreign visitor travel to the United States.

--In a recent report on U.S. assistance to Brazil for educational development, we questioned the need for U.S. concessional aid to Brazil in view of such factors as its economic growth rate and substantial economic assistance from other sources.

--We are currently reviewing U.S. anti-drug efforts in Latin America.

C. Management Reviews

We will continue to emphasize management reviews covering such areas as procurement, logistics, communications and Federal personnel and compensation. For example:

--We are compiling information on the status of Federal retirement systems. We intended to raise some significant issues which must be faced in the funding of these retirement systems particularly with respect to unfunded liabilities which are occurring under the systems. We believe the issues are particularly pertinent and should be of interest to the Congress, in view of the size of the work force covered and the impact of the Government's unfunded liabilities.

--We are still continuing heavily in the procurement area. In a recent report to the Congress we discussed the drug procurement activities of DOD, VA, HEW, and GSA. In this review we concentrated on procurement deficiencies resulting from a lack of cooperation and coordination between agencies.

--As part of our continuing program to help improve materiel requirements determination in the military services, we reviewed the Air Force's determinations for certain types of modular electronic equipment. As a result of our review the Air Force reduced its determinations of equipment requirements for two types of aircraft by $79 million and began taking actions designed to prevent a recurrence of the problems which we disclosed.

--Studies of the acquisition of major weapons systems will continue to be emphasized. For example, we are currently reviewing research and development programs for a ballistic missile defense system. We also plan to look at several anti-tank systems to identify unnecessary duplication of systems, problems with deployed systems, and whether deficiencies might justify acquiring new anti-tank systems.

In all, our work in this program category will require 2,194 manyears in FY 1975 as compared with 2,176 in FY 1974.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

Another of our program categories involves work in connection with financial mangement improvement. As required by the Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, this includes our cooperative accounting systems work--prescribing accounting principles and standards to guide executive agencies, cooperating with the agencies as they develop and improve their systems, and approving them when they meet established requirements. It also includes our work under the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program, cosponsored by the General Accounting Office, the Office of Management and Budget, the Treasury Department, the Civil Service Commission, and the General Services Administration.

As of February 28, 1974, principles and standards had been approved by GAO for 308 or 98 percent of the 315 systems which are subject to approval. Designs had been approved for 123 or 39 percent of such systems. A few weeks ago, we completed approving the statements of accounting principles and standards for all of the Department of Defense. That Department is putting higher priority on this work than they had in the past. We are making good progress there.

We have further strengthened our participation in the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program. A major objective is to develop demonstration projects to improve agency financial management systems, with their participation.

There has now been established, as a result of work under the program, a continuing, we hope permanent, program to measure productivity in the entire Federal Government. We believe this is a very important area.

We will also continue our leadership role in assisting Federal, State and local government agencies to strengthen and improve their auditing and program evaluation standards and methodologies.

Our work in this program area will require 137 manyears in FY 1975 compared with 129 manyears in FY 1974.

EXAMINATION OF FINANCIAL SYSTEMS, TRANSACTIONS, ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS

Another of our program categories involves our statutory responsibilities for examining financial systems, transactions, accounts and reports.

We review accounting systems in operation to determine whether they are really working as they should--whether they are being operated in an economical, efficient, and effective manner. We consider whether they are providing timely, accurate and useful information and we make recommendations to improve them.

We also evaluate agency financial management systems and controls as necessary to settle the accounts of accountable officers. This is a statutory responsibility that we must meet over a period of three years.

Another of our statutory responsibilities is to audit the financial operations of Government corporations and other business-type activities. This must be done annually.

Work under this program category will require 286 manyears in FY 1975. It required 276 manyears in FY 1974.

CENTRALIZED AUDIT OF TRANSPORTATION PAYMENTS AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Our centralized audit of transportation payments is another GAO program category. The Transportation Act of 1940 requires us to post audit all billings for transportation under standard Government transportation forms. Those audits resulted in collections of $12.8 million in FY 1973 and $4.2 million during the first half of FY 1974.

We have recommended legislation that would transfer responsibility for the detailed audit of transportation payments to the executive branch. Under this proposal we would be moving in the same direction GAO started moving many years ago when detailed voucher audits were transferred to the agencies. Our function then would be comparable to what we do for all other payments, that is audit the agencies' handling of them. We would retain the functions of collection, compromise, or termination of transportation debts that are referred to GAO by other agencies. We would continue to render decisions and guidance to disbursing and certifying officers and to claimants who request the Comptroller General to administratively review settlements.

We will continue efforts to automate transportation audits and to make our audit systems compatible with agency systems. This approach

will facilitate the later transfer of audit responsibility to the executive agencies.

As part of our audit of transportation payments we assist the Justice Department in its prosecution and defense of transportation suits by or against the United States. At the present time 895 suits involving over 900,000 shipments are pending in the Court of Claims. These are largely international shipments of household goods by the Department of Defense. Because of the way the bills of lading were written, the household goods forwarders could come into court and request money over what they had been paid. Since the claims do not specify a particular amount for each shipment, it is difficult to estimate what the total liability of the Government could be. The final settlement could come between $25 and $35 million.

Our work under this category will require 476 manyears in FY 1975 compared with 506 manyears in FY 1974. The decrease results, for the most part, from progress we have made in automating our transportation auditing.

CLAIMS SETTLEMENT AND DEBT COLLECTION

Our claims settlement and debt collection work, another of our program categories, involves claims against the United States involving questions of law or fact. The normal volume of these claims ranges between 6,000 and 8,000 annually.

We also examine and adjudicate claims, both those by and against the Government, which are referred to us because:

--There is doubt as to the liability of the debtor or the amount of the debt;

--Debt collection efforts have been unsuccessful; or

--A waiver of U.S. claims has been requested for erroneous payments of pay to an executive branch employee.

We will continue to work to improve the claims and debt collection activities of federal agencies and to streamline our own claims processing procedures. We plan to use 159 manyears in this program category in fiscal year 1975 as compared with 157 manyears in FY 1974.

FEDERAL ELECTION ACTIVITIES

Our federal election activities are included as a program category. They include work under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act, more familiarly known as the dollar checkoff law, which will be operative for the 1976 presidential election.

As for the Presidential Election Campaign Act, our work in FY 1975 will be concerned with developing regulations and planning future operations under the Act, which will not really get underway until the fall of 1976.

The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 constitutes the more significant requirement for resources in FY 1975. That Act requires the Comptroller General to prescribe regulations and perform related functions involving communications media usage; to serve as a supervisory officer concerning disclosure of Presidential campaign contributions and expenditures, and to perform a clearinghouse function with respect to research and information on the administration of elections.

During FY 1975, our work in connection with Federal election activities will require 110 manyears as compared to 100 manyears in FY 1974. Much of our work in FY 1975 will involve an extensive audit program during the period between elections to benefit future political money managers and to advise the Congress on the effectiveness of the law and on recommendations for changes.

LEGAL SERVICES AND DECISIONS

Our legal work extends to virtually the full range of the Government's receipt and expenditure activity. It serves:

--GAO auditors in their reviews of agency programs;

--Heads of departments and agencies as well as disbursing and certifying officers concerning the legality or propriety of proposed expenditures of Federal funds;

--Contracting and procuring officers in connection with Government contracts;

--Bidders for Government contracts; and

--Individuals and firms whose claims have been disallowed by actions of the Transportation and Claims Division.

Decisions in these matters are final upon the executive branch and payments made contrary to our decisions are subject to disallowance. Private concerns and individuals have further recourse to the courts in most cases.

To provide the required legal services and decisions, apart from direct assistance to the Congress, we plan to use 202 manyears in 1975, as compared with 197 manyears in FY 1974.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Finally, our category of executive direction and management services includes our internal administrative and management services as well as the overall direction and control of operations. More specifically, it includes:

--Direction and control of the operations of the General Accounting Office by the Office of the Comptroller General.

--The functions of the Office of Policy, the Office of Program Planning, and the Office of Internal Review involving policy formulation, long-range planning, budget formulation and internal review.

--General administrative services, accounting, and records management.

--Personnel management, recruiting, and staff development.

--Computer services and system development.

--Organization and management analysis studies and services.

These activities, which require 454 manyears in FY 1975 compared with 440 in FY 1974, are necessary for effective management and administration of the Office in support of the operating divisions. Improvements in these areas continue to permit us to more effectively and efficiently support the operating divisions and offices in their auditing, reporting, and management activities.

* * * * *

Mr. Chairman, I have covered briefly the highlights of GAO programs and our staffing and resource requirements to support them.

My associates and I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

ATTACHMENT 1

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 1973 to improve their activities along the lines suggested. For many of these it was impractical to determine the dollar savings that might be realized. You will find examples of such benefits beginning on page 243 of the Comptroller General's Annual Report.

Refunds, collections, and financial savings or revenues that could be determined to have resulted from GAO audits and reviews amounted to $284.1 million during fiscal year 1973 as follows:

	(In millions)	
Refunds and collections:		
Audits of departments and agencies	$ 6.7	
Transportation audits	12.8	
General claims work	4.1	$ 23.7
Other savings:		
Payments to Government employees and other individuals	10.3	
Manpower utilization	6.4	
Facilities construction	65.2	
Communications	6.3	
Logistics	14.4	
Supply management	119.8	
Miscellaneous	38.1	$260.4
Total savings attributable to the work of GAO		$284.1

Of the $23.7 million in collections $11.4 million was deposited in the Treasury in current appropriation accounts and $5.5 million was deposited in general fund and lapsed accounts in the Treasury. The remaining $6.7 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 $260.4 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.

ATTACHMENT 2

REPORTS TO COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
FISCAL YEAR 1973 AND
FIRST 8 MONTHS OF 1974 AND REQUESTS
ON HAND AT FEBRUARY 28, 1974

	Number of reports		
	FY 1973	8 Months of FY 1974	Requests on hand 2/28/74
House Committee:			
Appropriations	17	11	8
Armed Services	2	3	1
Government Operations	16	18	19
Post Office and Civil Service	5	13	4
Banking and Currency	4	1	1
Education and Labor	2	1	7
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	3	2	1
Public Works	1	3	1
Interior and Insular Affairs	3	--	2
Judiciary	9	--	5
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	4	--	6
Foreign Affairs	1	4	3
Select Committee on House Beauty Shop	--	1	--
House Administration	1	1	--
Science and Astronautics	3	1	3
Permanent Select Committee on Small Business	1	3	--
Veterans Affairs	2	--	--
Ways and Means	7	--	1
Agriculture	--	0	2
Select Committee to Regulate Parking	1	--	--
Internal Security	--	--	1
Select Committee on Committees	--	--	1
Total House	82	62	66
Senate Committee:			
Appropriations	14	2	12
Special Committee on Aging	2	1	2
Armed Services	6	1	8
Aeronautical and Space Sciences	1	--	2
Finance	5	1	3
Foreign Relations	3	2	3
Post Office and Civil Service	--	1	--

ATTACHMENT 2

	Number of reports		
	FY 1973	8 Months of FY 1974	Requests on hand 2/28/74
Senate Committee (cont.):			
Interior and Insular Affairs	17	3	1
Government Operations	6	3	10
Judiciary	--	1	3
Labor and Public Welfare	6	4	9
Public Works	5	1	6
Select Committee on Small Business	--	--	1
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs	1	1	--
Commerce	1	--	5
Agriculture and Forestry	3	1	3
Veterans' Affairs	--	1	4
Rules and Administration	--	1	1
Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs	--	1	2
Total Senate	70	25	75
Joint Committee:			
Atomic Energy	6	--	1
Economic	13	8	10
Internal Revenue Taxation	--	1	3
Congressional Operations	1	--	1
Printing	--	1	2
Reduction of Federal Expenditures	--	--	1
Total Joint	20	10	18
Total all committees	172	97	159
Individual requests by Members and officers of Congress	180	150	300
TOTAL	352	247	459

32-477 O - 74 - 4

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. STAATS. I would like to introduce Robert F. Keller, Deputy Comptroller General, Paul G. Dembling, General Counsel, Philip S. Hughes, Assistant Comptroller General, Thomas D. Morris, Assistant Comptroller General, General Management Reviews, Ellsworth H. Morse, Jr., Assistant Comptroller General, Policy and Program Planning, and Adolph T. Samuelson, Assistant Comptroller General, Domestic Programs.

RESTORATION REQUEST

We appreciate your hearings on our appropriation request, Mr. Chairman.

I have a prepared statement and during the course of it, I will also explain why we believe restoration of a part of the House reduction is needed. I should emphasize here that my statement does not reflect the reduction in the rental charge which was recently made by GSA and recognized in the House committee report. It was too late for us to revise our statement to indicate that the $1,421,000 reduction made by the House, gives us no problems. It is the amount for personal services which we believe should be restored. So our 1975 request adjusted to reflect the reduced rental cost would be $122,279,000 million instead of $123.7 million.

Senator HOLLINGS. $122,279,000?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

The House committee did not reduce either the number of positions or the number of man-years in our request. I fear that we may not, however, have been as clear as we should have been in our presentation to the committee as to how we calculated the amount of money to support those positions.

In preparing our budget estimates for 1975 we have taken into consideration lapses as a result of the new recruits not being on the rolls for the full year and have discounted full-time positions for time lost as a result of turnover during the year. The House committee in its report allows us the additional 150 positions we requested but only funds the positions for 9 months apparently on the theory that we would not be able to fill the additional 150 positions for the full year. The 150 positions are the average number of additional positions needed by us and the figure was subject to adjustment before being arrived at by lapsing to account for any delay in filling new positions and for turnover. I might add that the greatest number of recruits for our professional staff come with us in June or early July immediately after graduating from college with the result that they are on our rolls for practically the full fiscal year beginning July 1.

I have a prepared statement. I will try to brief it along the way so as to reduce the time.

Senator HOLLINGS. Good; scan over it.

BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. STAATS. The budget requests of our division and office directors totaled 5,600 man-years based on their projection of workload for fiscal year 1975. My decision to limit our request to 5,230 man-years,

was made to hold our staff to the minimum necessary to meet increased workload over which we have little or no control. This level of staffing will permit us to meet known and projected congressional requests for assistance and to meet workload increases in other areas where we have little or no discretion. The requested increase will also allow us some increase in reviews of new and expanded Federal programs.

Our request for fiscal year 1975 is $13 million more than our revised estimates for fiscal year 1974 totaling $110.7 million. Of this, we will need $2 million for the full year's cost of general pay and other increases which were effective for only part of fiscal year 1974. We will need $2 million to fund the 150-man-year increase to meet expanded workload.

Another $2 million will be required for increased costs due to changes in employee pay—promotions, periodic step increases, and $1 million will be needed for increased costs of benefits and travel. We originally requested $6 million in fiscal year 1975 because, for the first time, we will be required to reimburse GSA on a continuing basis for space assigned to GAO and this $6 million has been adjusted downward to $4.585 million.

GSA CHARGES FOR OFFICE SPACE

Senator HOLLINGS. Let me ask at this point, do you have an opinion whatever on the general procedures of this reimbursement to GSA for the rent? Specifically what I have in mind is it looks as if you take it from your right pocket, put it into your left pocket, and then hire a heck of a lot of accountants to keep records of the same money for the same profit.

I am wondering in the name of good business, whether this is good business?

Mr. STAATS. I do not feel that we should be subject to this program.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why not? If you can get out of it, I want to also. Why should you and not me?

Mr. STAATS. We are part of the legislative branch. We will be the only agency of the legislative branch, which will pay this rental charge on our headquarters building.

In the field, we will be subject to GSA user charges because we will ask them to supply space for our field offices. We do not believe it is appropriate for a legislative agency to have a surcharge placed against it in order to build up a fund to supply space for the executive branch. That is what is really involved here.

SAVINGS RESULTING FROM GAO MANAGEMENT OF HEADQUARTERS BUILDING

Our budget request could be reduced $2.5 million if we were not subject to the GSA charges. We have proposed legislation to the Congress to remove us from the statute so far as our headquarters building is concerned. We hope that Congress will approve this.

Senator HOLLINGS. GSA wants us to pay a rental fee for senatorial offices in the States.

Mr. STAATS. We are the only part of the legislative branch with a headquarters building subject to this provision. We don't think we should be.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What is the rationale for their charging this to GAO?

GSA PUBLIC BUILDING FUND

Mr. STAATS. The statute was enacted with the idea of placing surcharges on each of the agencies so as to build up a fund which would then be used to provide additional space required for the executive branch.

Senator HOLLINGS. So you wouldn't see it. In other words ordinarily GSA would come and request those moneys, but now they don't have to come and request them and they are building up the funds, they are building buildings and expanding and we don't have the——

LACK OF CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW

Mr. STAATS. The total amount of these funds is approved by the Congress, but the individual projects are reviewed only by the Public Works Committees when the project exceeds $500,000.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Are you stipulated now in the statute?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Which committee did that?

GSA MANAGEMENT OF GAO BUILDING

Mr. STAATS. We are in the statute by virtue of the fact that our building is under the control and management of the General Services Administration.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Is the General Accounting Office specifically in the statute?

Mr. KELLER. It is not specifically spelled out. The building has been controlled, since it was built in 1950, by GSA, so it automatically went under the new law.

Senator SCHWEIKER. We certainly ought to be able to do that, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. STAATS. If for any reason we had to have additional space, as a part of the legislative branch, we wouldn't come under the GSA building fund; we would have to request special authorization and a special appropriation. We might contract with the GSA to help us out. We think we should be given control and management responsibility for the GAO headquarters building.

Senator SCHWEIKER. GSA is dunning us to increase their authority to expand the executive branch at their expense, isn't that what they are doing?

Mr. STAATS. That is right.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I get the message.

LACK OF CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW

Mr. STAATS. The other part of my comment in response to your inquiry is that we believe additional building requirements for the

executive branch should be reviewed by the Appropriations Committee and we recommended this be done when the statute was under consideration, but our suggestion was not adopted.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Which part of the Appropriations Committee does that come under? This subcommittee?

Mr. KELLER. The subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriations.

Senator HOLLINGS. It is a cumbersome system. If the financial clerk had to keep records of the office space of the Senators back home, he would have to employ additional personnel for nothing, just an exercise in futility to get more money to get another room.

SAVINGS RESULTING FROM GAO MANAGEMENT OF HEADQUARTERS OFFICE

Mr. STAATS. We have made estimates of what it would cost us to operate our building, and we find that we are in effect putting $2.5 million money into a fund to build buildings for the Executive Branch.

Senator HOLLINGS. Have you extended that out as to the total impact of this particular approach as to how much it would be? I understand it is in the realm of some $980 million for all of the agencies doing that.

Mr. STAATS. I don't believe we have.

Senator HOLLINGS. Could you do that for us? Let us do that and see what we are talking about. It amounts to a billion-dollar kitty that they can set up there and deal the cards around with a 20-year backlog on public construction. It is a pretty good operation all in the name of good Government business practices, isn't it?

Mr. STAATS. Yes, sir.

[The information follows:]

In its fiscal year 1975 budget submission to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), GSA estimated that it would collect $1.33 billion in rent from agencies occupying about 225 million square feet of space. We were told that OMB reduced individual agencies rental requests by 13 percent to $1,156 billion. This amount will be about $400 million a year in excess of the average annual GSA appropriations for building operating costs and capital items during fiscal years 1972–1974.

OMB reduced GSA's proposed direct expenditures by about 26 percent to $980 million. The difference between budgeted receipts and expenditures is $176 million which may be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

STAFFING TO MEET PLANNED FISCAL YEAR 1975 LEVELS

Senator HOLLINGS. Go right ahead.

Mr. STAATS. In staffing to meet planned fiscal year 1975 levels, we will continue our trend toward further increasing the interdisciplinary character of our staff. About 27 percent of our professional staff is now made up of persons trained in disciplines other than accounting—engineers, economists, and various other disciplines for the kind of studies Congress expects us to make.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Is this because, Elmer, in your oversight you need a lot more specialists than just in terms of accountants to be an authentic factfinding agency?

Mr. STAATS. That is right, last year we included 50 percent from the accounting profession and 50 percent from other disciplines. We

are leaning heavily on the business schools. The business schools are doing very well in providing the kind of people we need. We are also bringing in people with engineering backgrounds, computer backgrounds, systems analysis, economics, statistical backgrounds.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Legal backgrounds?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. The National Ocean Policy Study is a good example. Every chairman of a committee cosponsors our National Ocean Policy Study Resolution. We requested the GAO to make an overview of all the different departments and where ocean programs would be coordinated and where money would be saved. You would have to bring in oceanographers to understand what the Pentagon was doing, Interior, NSF, AEC, EPA, and NOAA and to find the overlap.

NEED FOR EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS

Mr. STAATS. Yes, we bring in people from the outside increasingly. We also have 30 average positions for consultants in our budget for 1975. In many cases we will need them only for a few days. In other cases, we will need them for a more extended period of time. We have made very successful use of outside people working on an intermittent basis. We have been able to obtain referrals from the Academy of Science, Academy of Engineering and various outside groups. We must have people who will not have a conflict of interest.

Senator HOLLINGS. I hope you are giving it the highest priority because every committee of Congress is interested in that.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Mr. STAATS. Progress under our equal employment opportunity program in the 1973 recruiting year was good. Performance during the first 7 months of fiscal year 1974 indicates that we will equal or exceed last year's results. I am glad to report to you that we set a goal last year of 20 percent minority on the professional new recruits and we realize 26.8 percent. Of the hires that we made from other than college recruiting, 20 percent were minority. In the case of women, we exceeded our 10 percent goal, hiring 12 percent. So our experience so far this year is running even higher for both minorities and women.

We recognize that emphasis in this area is necessary on a continuing basis to achieve our full commitment to an affirmative, results-oriented program of equal employment opportunity.

UPWARD MOBILITY PROGRAM

In this connection, we are pleased with our recent implementation of an upward mobility program which provides bridge jobs and makes it possible for secetarial, clerical, and administrative personnel to become members of our professional staff. Nine persons are now performing in these jobs and taking college courses at GAO expense. We expect this program to build up gradually. By fiscal year 1978 we anticipate having 80 persons in the program at one time.

Costs for both the equal opportunity program and for the upward mobility program will be $890,000 in fiscal year 1975.

GENERAL PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS

As you know, we work to improve Government programs without regard to the dollar savings that we might claim from our work. For the most part, actions taken on our recommendations cannot be measured in dollar savings. Where we can identify those savings specifically based on actions taken by the Congress or by an agency as a result of our recommendations, we keep a record of them. In fiscal year 1973 such savings amounted to $284 million, which was roughly three times our budget for that year. Attachment 1 summarizes measurable savings for fiscal year 1973.

One of the ways we bring about savings is by working closely with the appropriations committees. Our work involving ammunition plants is an example of this. I will give you a little of the details on it.

We found that the Army's fiscal year 1973 and 1974 appropriation requests included projects for modernizing plants that were not needed or for which the design and engineering was not complete. As a result of our work, the House Committee on Appropriations reduced the Army's fiscal year 1973 request by $20 million. Then, following the fiscal year 1974 appropriations hearings the Army reduced its request by $4.1 million and the committee further reduced the revised request by $85.3 million, identifying projects which should be deferred until design and engineering was complete.

Even more important, in some ways, are the recommendations we make that may not result in dollar savings but do lead to increased effectiveness of Government programs. For example, in connection with a review, we obtained statistics on hazardous locations—where the highest incidence of serious accidents took place in various States' highway systems. Then we obtained estimates of what would be necessary to remove the obstacles and bring them into conformity with safety standards.

Working with the Senate and House Public Works Committees, we recommended that a certain amount of money be earmarked to remove obstacles which were creating serious highway hazards. Subsequently, the Congress earmarked $375 million in the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 to improve high hazard locations and eliminate roadside obstacles. Based on the available statistics, use of this $375-million fund should save 1,450 lives and prevent 22,000 injuries annually over the life of the improvements.

Numerous legislative and other congressional actions will continue to have a marked effect on GAO work programs.

LEGISLATION VESTING SPECIFIC NEW RESPONSIBILITIES IN GAO

I will mention just a few of the more significant actions that will directly increase our workload in fiscal years 1974 and 1975.

The Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973 requires us to evaluate 50 health maintenance organizations after they become operational over a period of 3 years. We will need to get an early start to

make sure of the availability of the kind of data that we will need to evaluate whether the program works properly as intended by law.

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973 gave us new responsibilities for reviewing the questionnaire and information requests of 11 regulatory agencies that go outside of the government—mostly to business—for information. This is a function previously handled by the Office of Management and Budget.

Amendments to the National School Lunch and Child Nutrition Acts extended the pilot supplemental food program, increased the funding level and required that our evaluation of the pilot program be completed by March 20, 1975.

The Defense Appropriation Authorization Act of 1974 requires us to cooperate with Commerce and Defense in assessing the dollar setoff costs due to our NATO programs. Under that amendment, unless those costs are completely offset, the Europeans have to make up the difference or the United States reduces its contribution.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1973 requires us to prescribe auditing and reporting standards for the United Nations, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank and to report on their effectiveness.

These are just five examples. Additional legislation is being considered which will also affect us, but here are some statutes which we will have to audit which will add to our workload: The Consumer Product Safety Act, the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973, the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act, and the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act.

PENDING LEGISLATION WHICH WOULD INCREASE THE GAO WORKLOAD

The first four examples listed on page 6 relate to the budget reform bill which is in conference right now and which would add considerably to our workload. As you know, under both the House and Senate bills, we would have to review every single impoundment which is reported by the President of any funds in the executive branch. In addition, we would have to go out and find those which are not reported and make our own judgment.

This will be a heavy workload. We assume that since it is in both the House and Senate versions, that this will be enacted.

Also in that bill is a provision which calls upon us to assist in developing language for new legislation which would specify the kind of evaluation the agency should make on new programs or existing programs.

Third to monitor and recommend improvements in reporting requirements of the Congress and committees. This is a general charge that we look at all of the reports that are coming to the Congress from the executive branch and make a judgment as to ways in which those should be approved or their cost reduced.

Fourth, to develop and publish standard terminology for Federal budget and program information systems. All of these are in S. 1541 which is now in conference. We cannot be certain exactly how they will come out, as you know.

The last item on page 6 is the bill which would establish a new Federal Energy Agency. This bill calls upon us to monitor the infor-

mation developed in the energy field, and gives us certain authority to ask the original suppliers of that information for a verification. The conference was completed on this yesterday evening.

On page 7, the legislation has been reported and scheduled for floor action in the House which would require us to audit the Federal Reserve System. There is legislation pending which would give us the full job of administering the Federal Reports Act, now a function of the OMB.

Another proposed study is to look at the National Fire Fighting Services, to examine ways those could be improved, and what would be a proper division of financing of Federal and State and local governments for this program. This is a matter that Western States are particularly interested in. The House Committee on Administration has reported out a bill which gives us the responsibility of administering postcard voter registration which we don't think is appropriate for GAO.

A large number of bills have been introduced which would require a study of reporting requirements of the Federal agencies because of the paperwork burden on small business. Over 100 bills have been introduced on this. We assume something will come of it.

DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO CONGRESS

With respect to our staffing on that same page, I would like first to refer to the area of direct assistance to Congress.

This takes a number of forms which are listed there at the bottom of page 7. I won't take the time to read them. I think they are pretty well known to you.

Certain reviews in this category require considerable staff resources. For example, the Federal Auto Pollution Control Acts Amendments of 1972 required that we review all research, pilot and demonstration programs for prevention and control of water pollution which are assisted by the Federal Government. We considered which of the various approaches were most productive and whether the research that is being done is adequate as the basis for projecting Federal investments of about $18 billion over a 3-year period. We made extensive use of consultants with expertise in environmental science and engineering and provided the Congress with a 447 page report. Our work took about 40 man-years of audit effort and cost approximately $1.1 million. This is a major study, one of the largest studies we have done.

Our work frequently supports that of committees. For example, to assist the Senate Committee on Government Operations and the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, we made a detailed legal examination and assessment of executive branch claims of authority to impound appropriations.

Acting as agents of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation, we are reviewing selected Internal Revenue Service activities. These are the taxpayer service activities of the IRS, Mr. Chairman, how they select cases for audit, and, thirdly, the review of the regulatory activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms of the IRS.

In response to requests of subcommittees of the Senate Armed Services Committee and the Joint Economic Committee, we are now reviewing contractors' independent research and development program and DOD's implementation of Public Law 91–441 which restricts Federal payments for I.R. & D.

At the request of the Chairman, House Select Committee on Committees, we are reviewing the feasibility of creating a system for linking appropriations committee jurisdiction, and agency programs to the authorizing statutes. This has been something that the House Appropriations Committee has had a particular interest in.

In fiscal year 1973 we completed 172 studies at the request of 34 committees, involving a total cost of $14 million.

REQUESTS FROM INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESS

We also respond to requests of individual members where feasible. Some of these requests can be met with little effort; various others require major effort. We find in a great many cases that various member requests will be in the same general area and we are able to combine them into one study.

For example, a number of members of Congress asked us to examine postal service and operations in various States. It soon became apparent that there was a nationwide pattern in the problems affecting mail service.

As a result of the work we performed on these requests and with some supplemental work, we recently reported to the Congress on national problems causing a deterioration in the quality of mail services and on corrective actions required.

In fiscal year 1973 we submitted 352 reports to committees and to members. During the first 8 months of fiscal year 1974 we issued 247 such reports and had on hand at February 28, 1974, 459 requests from committees and members. Attachment 2 summarizes this by committee.

There is almost always an opportunity to discuss ways to satisfy committee and member requests with a minimum of manpower. Frequently we are able to satisfy requests by work that we are already doing.

We find on the whole, Mr. Chairman, the members are very cooperative in this respect. They respect the fact that we have a heavy work load, and they are usually willing to defer a request or use information we already have. But we also find, as in the case of the Postal Service, we may get a large number of requests centering on some particular problem and then we realize we should make a general review of the matter.

Our direct assistance to Congress has steadily increased in recent years. We expect further increases. We estimate that we will use 1,099 man-years in fiscal year 1974 and 1,212 man-years in fiscal year 1975 on this work. Over 70 percent of this will be in response to legislative requirements and to committee requests.

REVIEWS OF ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY AND PROGRAM RESULTS

Our second category involves reviews of economy, efficiency and program results. It continues to be the one to which we devote the major part of our resources.

In this work we answer questions such as:

Is it possible to eliminate waste and inefficient use of public moneys?

Are Federal programs achieving their objectives?

Are there other ways of accomplishing program objectives at lower cost?

Are funds being spent legally?

Given the size of the Federal Government, we must be selective in determining which Federal programs and activities we will review at any given time.

In making this decision, we consider factors such as the importance and effectiveness of programs and activities, size of expenditures, investment in assets, and so forth.

This is done through our program planning system. We also keep in continuing contact with the Congress, and with Federal agencies in the day-to-day conduct of their programs throughout the country and abroad. We have five men, Mr. Chairman, who spend full-time on liaison work with the various committees of Congress keeping them up-to-date with work we are doing and trying to determine to what extent we can assist committees in their authorizing and appropriation responsibilities.

REVIEW OF PROGRAM RESULTS

Our emphasis, of recent years, on program evaluations will continue. One-third of our effort in this category involves looking at program results. We are interested in whether programs themselves are working the way they should.

We encourage agencies to perform their own program evaluations. In our independent role we determine how well the agencies have discharged this responsibility as well as their other management and program responsibilities.

We refer on page 10 to some examples of the type I am discussing in the domestic area.

One is the study of the OEO special impact program in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area in New York.

The second was with respect to Federal and State efforts to improve the enforcement of the air pollution program.

The third had to do with the assessment of the effect of the social services program in getting people off welfare roles and into jobs.

MULTIAGENCY REVIEWS

We are approaching an increasing number of our reviews on a multiagency basis. For example, as one of the ways we are approaching the national energy issue, we are reviewing the effectiveness of

Federal coal research programs to provide an environmentally acceptable energy source. In so doing, we are identifying all Government agencies involved in coal research and evaluating the administration and coordination of Federal coal research activities.

As another example, we are surveying 138 programs of 13 Federal departments and agencies which are concerned with juvenile delinquency or youth development to see how well they are coordinated at the national and local levels.

Also, in the area of intergovernmental relations we intend to issue periodic reports to the Congress on the revenue-sharing program as that program progresses. In a recent report to the Congress we reported on the use being made of revenue-sharing funds by the States and the impact of the program on State governments. We are almost ready with our report on local government.

REVIEWS OF INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

We give you four examples of work we are doing in the international area in our statement.

In November 1973 we reported ways in which U.S. export promotion could be improved. We suggested that the Congress be regularly provided with executive branch plans to improve the U.S. balance of trade.

Also, in November 1973, we reported on programs of the U.S. Travel Service directed to increasing foreign visitor travel to the United States and help our balance-of-payments problems.

The third relates to an assessment we made on our U.S. assistance to the educational program in Brazil. We questioned the need for U.S. concessional aid to Brazil in view of such factors as its economic growth rate and substantial economic assistance from other sources.

We are currently reviewing U.S. antidrug efforts in Latin America.

MANAGEMENT REVIEWS

In the management field at the bottom of page 12, we refer here again to some examples of studies that we are making. We are doing a study of all the Federal employment retirement systems.

FEDERAL RETIREMENT FUND LIABILITIES

The outlay this year for retirement systems will be about $11 billion. Our present indications are that we have something over $200 billion of unfunded liabilities with respect to various Federal retirement systems. This is a report which is in process.

Senator HOLLINGS. That will include military pensions?

Mr. STAATS. Yes; about $130 billion.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

PROCUREMENT

Mr. STAATS. At the top of page 13, we refer to the work we are doing in the procurement area. We did recently a major study on whether

we think we could reduce the cost of procurement of drugs by the Federal Government.

The next one is a view of the Air Force's determination of certain types of modular electronic equipment.

As a result of our review the Air Force reduced its determination of equipment requirements for two types of aircraft by $79 million and began taking actions designed to prevent a recurrence of the problems which we disclosed.

MAJOR WEAPONS SYSTEMS STUDY

A fourth example is a study of the acquisition of major weapons. We plan to continue that. For example, we are currently reviewing research and development programs for a ballistic missile defense system. We also plan to look at several antitank systems to identify unnecessary duplication of systems, problems with deployed systems, and whether deficiencies might justify acquiring new antitank systems.

Our work in this program category will require 2,194 man-years in fiscal year 1975 as compared with 2,176 in fiscal year 1974.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT

I don't believe I need to read all that, you are familiar with it.

On page 14, we note that we are making good progress in the accounting systems area. As of February 28, 1974, principles and standards had been approved by GAO for 308 or 98 percent of the 315 systems which are subject to our approval. Designs have been approved for 123 or 39 percent of such systems. A few weeks ago, we completed approving the statements of accounting principles and standards for all of the Department of Defense. That Department is now beginning to put much higher priority in this area and we congratulate them for it.

We have further strengthening our participation in the joint financial management improvement program. We try to improve financial management across the board.

Unless you have questions, I will go to the next item. Again, this is a continuing activity.

Senator COTTON. We can reserve our questions until the end.

Mr. STAATS. It might save time if I go ahead.

Senator COTTON. That doesn't preclude our going back?

Mr. STAATS. No; but please stop me if you want.

EXAMINATION OF FINANCIAL SYSTEMS, TRANSACTIONS, ACCOUNTS AND REPORTS

Under this category we review accounting systems in operation. After we approved them, we audit to see if they are working as they should work. For civil agencies we also evaluate the agency's financial management systems and controls necessary to settle the ac-

counts of accounable officers. This is a statutory responsibility that we must meet within a period of 3 years.

This is an area over which we don't have any discretion. We have to do it over a 3-year period from the time the payments are made.

AUDIT OF GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Also, as you know, we have a statutory responsibility to audit annually the Government corporations. This is very similar to a commercial type audit.

AUDIT OF TRANSPORTATION PAYMENTS

The next category here is a centralized audit of transportation payments. There is one development here which I want to call to your attention, therefore, I will read it.

As you know, the Transportation Act of 1940 requires us to post audit all billings for transportation under standard Government transportation forms. Those audits resulted in collections of $12.8 million in fiscal year 1973 and $4.2 million during the first half of fiscal year 1974.

TRANSFER OF DETAILED AUDITS TO EXECUTIVE BRANCH

We have recommended legislation that would transfer responsibility for the detailed audit of transportation payments to the executive branch. Under this proposal we would be moving in the same direction GAO started moving many years ago when detailed voucher audits were transferred to the agencies. Our function then would be comparable to what we do for all other payments, that is audit the agencies' handling of them. We would retain the functions of collection, compromise, or termination of transportation debts that are referred to GAO by other agencies.

We would also continue to render decisions and guidance to disbursing and certifying officers and to claimants who request the Comptroller General to administratively review settlements.

We will continue efforts to automate transportation audits and to make our audit systems compatible with agency systems. This approach will facilitate the later transfer of audit responsibility to the executive agencies which we think will take place in 1976.

CLAIMS AND COLLECTIONS

As part of our audit of transportation payments we assist the Justice Department in its prosecution and defense of transportation suits by or against the United States.

SUITS PENDING IN COURT OF CLAIMS

At the present time 895 suits involving over 900,000 shipments are pending in the Court of Claims. These ase largely international shipments of household goods by the Department of Defense. Because of the way the bills of lading were written, the household goods forwarders could come into court and request money over what they had been paid.

Since the claims do not specify a particular amount for each shipment, it is difficult to estimate what the total liabiilty of the Government could be. The final settlement could come between $25 million and $35 million.

Our work under this category will require 476 man-years in fiscal year 1975 compared with 506 man-years in fiscal year 1974, which is a decrease largely because we have been able to improve the process by the progress we have made in automating our audit work.

I shall not stop at claims settlement and debt collection. I will come back to questions on that if you wish.

FEDERAL ELECTION ACTIVITIES

Our Federal election activities are included as a program category. They include work under the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 and the Presidential Election Campaign Fund Act, more familiarly known as the dollar checkoff law, which will be operative for the 1976 Presidential election.

As for the Presidential Election Campaign Act, our work in fiscal year 1975 will be concerned with developing regulations and planning future operations under the act, which will not really get underway until the fall of 1976.

The Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 constitutes the more significant requirement for resources in fiscal year 1975. That act requires the Comptroller General to prescribe regulations and perform related functions involving communications media usage; to serve as a supervisory officer concerning disclosure of Presidential campaign contributions and expenditures, and to perform a clearinghouse function with respect to research and information on the administration of elections.

During fiscal year 1975, our work in connection with Federal election activities will require 110 man-years as compared to 100 man-years in fiscal year 1974.

AUDIT OF POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Much of our work during the period between elections involves an extensive audit program to benefit future political money managers and to advise the Congress on the effectiveness of the law and on recommendations for changes.

I might say here that we had 2,000 committees that supported Presidential candidates registered by the GAO. Our plan is to audit 600 of these 2,000. We will audit all of the national committees, the State committees and then on a selected basis, other committees that registered that they received money and spent money on behalf of the candidate.

Part of the objective is to advise the Congress on how the program is working. But it has also had a very beneficial value to the State committees because this gives an opportunity to see to what extent they went wrong, or did right, for the next time around. I think they would appreciate it also.

Senator COTTON. Does that include committees in Presidential primaries or conventions prior to nomination?

Mr. STAATS. Both primaries and general election. We are not concerned with the committees that support only the senatorial congressional candidates.

Senator SCHWEIKER. The Secretary of the Senate supervises that.

Mr. STAATS. Yes, the Secretary of the Senate or, in the case of a candidate for the House, the Clerk on the House side.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You don't get into that area?

Mr. STAATS. No, we have common regulations and common forms which we have worked out cooperatively with them.

NUMBER OF POLITICAL COMMITTEES REGISTERED

Senator COTTON. The greater number of those items of which you will audit 600, the total number was what?

Mr. STAATS. 2,000.

Senator COTTON. Most of the bulk of those were before the convention?

Mr. STAATS. The law went into effect April 7, 1972. They were supposed to register with us as soon as they could put their papers together and file their registration statements with us.

Senator COTTON. You have no way of supplying for the record the approximate number of those that had to do with the campaign after the nominations in contradistinction to the number before the Presidential conventions?

Mr. STAATS. Mr. Hughes can answer your question.

Mr. HUGHES. Senator Cotton, the majority were postprimary, postconvention. Many of these committees are in some sense "paper" committees set up because of the $3,000 gift tax restriction. They changed two or three officers or one or two officers in a committee, called it a new committee, and divided up the contribution, in order to avoid payment of the gift tax on large contributions.

However, a considerable number are more or less active committees, but the highest number was just before the general election.

Senator COTTON. Thank you. Excuse me for interrupting.

Senator HOLLINGS. Since we have been on the subject, I think Mr. Valeo supervises campaigns for approximately 33 Senators every 2 years and he has only 15 people.

Over on the House side, they have 437 elections and they have 27. You have got a national campaign every 4 years and have got 110. Either they have got too little or you have got too much. That is what I am trying to find out. Do you want to comment on this, Mr. Hughes.

Mr. HUGHES. We are doing some work to assist Mr. Valeo. We have given assistance to the Senate side in the audit process. Most of our staff now or for the next year or two will be engaged in this audit.

I don't know the extent to which either the Senate or the House have engaged in similar activity. I would be reasonably confident that it is a much less extensive audit. The auditing process does consume a good deal of manpower.

We think it is a very worthwhile process because it gives us some indication on the committee's problems as to our forms and regulations, but also, it seems to us to be of the committee's benefit because

they acquire some feel as to what systematic accounting practices are in the area of campaign finance.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many audits are you conducting for the Senate?

Mr. HUGHES. I don't know—relatively few.

Mr. STAATS. We have a report showing four members of our staff assigned to the Secretary of the Senate working on this program. I don't know if they are in the figures you have or not.

Senator HOLLINGS. I don't know either. How many are assigned to the House?

Mr. STAATS. I don't believe we have had any.

Senator HOLLINGS. Go ahead, Mr. Staats.

LEGAL SERVICES

Mr. STAATS. With respect to legal services, we are asking for five additional man-years, 197 to 202.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTION AND MANAGEMENT SERVICES

The final category is "Executive Direction and Management Services"; we are asking for an increase from 440 to 454 man-years. This includes our general overhead activities; it includes our personnel management, our Equal Opportunity programs, and other programs of this type.

This concludes my briefing.

I refer you to the two attachments, "Collections and Other Benefits" and "Reports to Committees and Members of Congress in Fiscal 1973 and the First Eight Months of 1974." I will be happy to respond to any questions.

REVENUE SHARING

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Cotton, why don't you go right ahead.

Senator COTTON. I have one question I want to ask with reference to the special language for the National Intergovernmental Audit Forum. This forum is designed to pool the knowledge and experiences of auditing officers at the three levels of government with regard to the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act of 1968 and the Revenue Sharing Act of 1972.

Is it not true that the Intergovernmental Cooperation Act permits the Federal Government to assign Federal employees to State positions with Uncle Sam picking up 75 percent of the tab, and the Revenue Sharing Act gives the States $30 billion over a 5-year period? Is that correct?

Mr. STAATS. The latter part of it is correct at least and the first part of it, I believe, is correct, Senator Cotton.

Senator COTTON. I will complete the notation I made and hand it to you. In view of all the largesse being bestowed on the States, would it not be more proper for the States to pick up these costs, or, better yet, to pay GAO to help them in their auditing of these funds Uncle Sam has bestowed upon them? That is the whole question.

AUDITING GRANTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Mr. STAATS. Now, let me, if I may, respond to your question. We are concerned with the growth of the grant-in-aid programs of all types: the 1975 budget submitted by President Nixon contemplates $52 billion of Federal money going out either in the form of grants to States or in the form of revenue sharing.

Congress has been interested in us relying, to the extent we can, on State and local government, auditing their programs in lieu of building up large numbers of Federal people going out into the State and local governments to audit those programs.

Our objective has been to try to strengthen State and local audits where we can and to get the public accounting firms to perform audits according to standards that we think are reasonable and adequate. We started, about 4 years ago, growing out of hearings in the Government Operations Committees in the House and Senate, on a program of trying to develop some standards for auditing Federal Assistance programs.

PUBLICATION OF AUDIT STANDARDS

We worked with the public accounting profession. We have worked with the State governments. We have worked with the local governments—everybody who is involved in this, and we issued about 2 years ago a set of standards which everyone agreed upon would be desirable audit standards.

There has been a heavy demand for this, 90,000 copies have been distributed around the country.

The American Institute of Certified Public Accountants have adopted these standards for use by CPA firms that go into audit programs for State and local governments. All of this is designed to rely heavily on State and local government rather than relying on the Government to do as much as they have to do.

NATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUDIT FORUM

The Intergovernmental Audit Forum is a way of convening, four times a year, representatives of local government, State government and the Federal audit agencies, including the Treasury which administers the revenue sharing program, to discuss the common problems and see if they can work out the difficulties that they have.

For example, they have a big problem on the timing of audits. HUD or HEW will call upon the State auditor to go in and audit programs. Each of these agencies going in separately—the State auditor or somebody ought to tell us what has a priority. This is one way to do that.

Another language change we are suggesting relates to the joint financial management improvement program. What we are requesting is authorization for a fund which will be contributed jointly by the agencies involved in the joint program—Treasury, OMB, civil service, GSA, and ourselves—to hire one man with a secretary who will take the leadership in a cooperative effort that all five of these

agencies have to be concerned with. He will be working on several problems. One project they have is a plan to study what can be done through use of central payrolling throughout the agencies, instead of having various bureaus with separate payrolls. They will try to work out having a central payrolling system to save money. That is the kind of thing this joint financial management improvement program will be concerned with.

In one example, the International City Management Association is on its own doing studies in 12 States as a demonstration project as to an application of the standards in the cities. The cities are paying for that. What we would pay for would be a man to go out to work with them getting the study launched.

Senator COTTON. But in the one case the State asks Uncle Sam to send someone in, and if they succeed, then the Federal Government pays 75 percent and the State kicks in 25 percent of the pay under the 1968 act, is that correct?

Mr. STAATS. As I recall, the 1968 act was particularly designed to provide, for example, that the Labor Department might send some people in to work with the State employment security agency and give them help on the procedures of the organization. We are not involved in that in any way.

Senator COTTON. But you are involved in the 1972 act, the so-called Revenue Sharing?

Mr. STAATS. We are involved in this way. The Revenue Sharing Act requires that the Secretary of the Treasury consult with us in developing his audit standards to be applied in the revenue sharing program. That is the only way we are invloved in that.

We are auditing the revenue sharing programs. We feel this is part of our job.

FEDERAL AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Senator COTTON. I have only a couple of more quick questions.

Senator HOLLINGS. On that same subject, furnish the $52 billion breakdown, will you?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. I would like to know how that adds up to $52 billion; go ahead. Excuse me.

[The information follows:]

[Outlays in millions of dollars]

Agency and program	*1975 estimate*
National defense:	
Department of Defense—Military:	
Civil defense shelters and financial assistance	32.7
Construction of Army National Guard centers	10.0
Atomic Energy Commission	7.2
Other	3.5
Total, national defense	53.4

Footnote at end of table.

Agency and program	*1975 estimate*
International affairs and finance:	
Department of State:	
East-West Cultural and Technical Interchange Center	7.4
International Center, Washington, D.C.	1.1
Total, international affairs and finance	8.5
Agriculture and rural development:	
Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Marketing Service and Commodity Credit Corporation	499.0
Rural water and waste disposal facilities	37.7
Mutual and self-help housing	5.5
Rural housing for domestic farm labor	1.7
Resource conservation and development	9.5
Consumer protective programs	32.6
Cooperative agricultural extension service	175.0
Cooperative State Research Service	93.3
Rural Development	6.0
Total, agriculture and rural development	860.2
Natural resources and environment:	
Department of Agriculture:	
Watershed protection and flood prevention	101.1
Grants for forest protection and utilization	27.1
National forest and grassland funds: payments to States and counties (shared revenue)	102.1
Assistance to States for tree planting	.8
Department of Defense—Civil: Corps of Engineers:	
Payments to States, Flood Control Act of 1954 (shared revenue)	3.0
Department of the Interior:	
Payments to States and counties (shared revenue)	118.9
Bureau of Reclamation	1.1
Mine drainage and solid waste disposal	.2
Fish and wildlife restoration and management	70.6
Outdoor recreational areas (Land and Water Conservation Fund)	160.0
Preservation of historic properties	9.3
Office of Water Resources Research	7.6
Land use planning	37.2
Federal Power Commission: Payments to States (shared revenue)	.1
Tennessee Valley Authority: Payments in lieu of taxes (shared revenue)	39.2
Water Resources Council	2.2
Environmental Protection Agency	3,470.9
Total, natural resources and environment	4,151.3
Commerce and transportation:	
Funds appropriated to the President:	
Disaster relief	164.0
Appalachian development	327.9
Department of Commerce:	
State marine schools	.5
Regional development	36.2
Minority Business Enterprise	25.5
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	31.6
Economic development assistance	218.1
Department of the Interior: Indian programs	40.7

Footnote at end of table.

Agency and program	*1975 estimate*
Commerce and transportation—Continued	
Department of Transportation:	
Forest and public lands highways	13.3
Highway beautification	44.3
Highway safety	113.3
Federal-aid highways (trust fund)	4,570.4
Urban mass transportation facilities	588.9
Federal aid for airports and airways (trust fund)	290.0
Other	38.1
Total, commerce and transportation	6,502.7
Community development and housing:	
Funds appropriated to the President	226.5
Department of Housing and Urban Development:	
Model city grants	220.0
Urban renewal	1,150.0
Open space land and urban beautification	70.0
Grants for basic water and sewer facilities	160.0
Grants for neighborhood facilities	35.0
Community Planning and Management	125.3
Low-rent public housing programs	1,363.2
Legal Services Corporation	31.5
Better Communities Act	560.0
Total, community development and housing	3,941.5
Education and manpower:	
Funds appropriated to the President	----------
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:	
Office of Child Development	426.0
Elementary and secondary education	683.3
Consolidated education grants	1,910.4
Assistance to schools in federally affected areas	416.3
Education of the handicapped	16.3
Indian education	38.8
Higher education activities	47.0
(Portion to private institutions)	(13.0)
Vocational education	318.4
Libraries and community services	122.9
Educational development	133.5
Work incentive activities	297.2
Emergency school assistance	230.4
Department of Labor:	
Comprehensive manpower assistance	1,626.8
Grants for employment services	64.4
Occupational safety	44.0
Grants to States for administration of employment security and training programs (trust fund)	380.0
Emergency employment assistance	----------
Department of Interior: Bureau of Indian Affairs:	
Education and welfare services	23.9
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	14.6
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	60.0
Equal Employment Opportunities Commission	3.0
Other	2.0
Total, education and manpower	6,859.2

Footnote at end of table.

Agency and program	*1975 estimate*
Health:	
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:	
Health services	654.3
Center for disease control	53.7
Health resources	762.9
(Portion to private, nonprofit institutions)	(139.2)
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health	602.1
Medical assistance	6,508.0
Total, health	8,544.9
Income security:	
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:	
Income maintenance payments	4,347.5
Social services for welfare recipients	2,078.5
Rehabilitation and other services	973.8
Department of Agriculture:	
Food stamp	3,856.9
Child nutrition program and special milk	1,376.3
Department of Labor:	
Retirement and social insurance (trust fund)	465.4
Total, income security	13,098.4
Veterans benefits and services:	
Veterans Administration:	
Aid to State homes	25.5
Grants for construction of State nursing homes	5.5
Administrative expenses	1.3
Assistance for health manpower training institutions	13.8
Total, veterans benefits and services	46.1
General government:	
Department of the Interior:	
Grants to territories	81.4
Internal revenue collections, Virgin Islands (shared revenue)	22.4
Department of Justice: Law enforcement assistance	747.2
Treasury Department: Tax collections for Puerto Rico (shared revenue)	116.0
National Capital region:	
Federal Payment to District of Columbia	231.5
Washington Metropolitan Transit Agency	184.4
Other	108.6
Total, general government	1,491.5
General revenue sharing	6,173.8
Total, grants and shared revenues	51,731.5

[1] Grants-in-aid unless otherwise specified. Excludes loans which are shown separately in table N–10.

BYPASSING THE APPROPRIATING PROCESS

Senator COTTON. Now, I am informed, and I can't always be sure of the accuracy of my information, that we now have so many trust funds plus legislative bills that carry powers to obligate funds that only about 44 percent of the expenditures have ever come before our appropriating committees. Is that essentially correct?

Mr. STAATS. That is correct.

Senator COTTON. What is your attitude and what, if anything, are you doing to discourage this bypassing of the appropriating process of the Congress and obligating for years ahead by legislative acts that Congress goes ahead and passes because they are helping somebody?

Mr. STAATS. All we can do is comment on legislation being proposed, We try to support the idea of expenditures going through the Appropriations Committee.

The Public Buildings Act, which we discussed a few minutes ago, is a further illustration of bypassing the Appropriations Committees on individual projects, althought Appropriations Committees still review the total in any 1 year. In that case, we recommended that the legislation provide for specific review by the Appropriations Committee.

BUDGET REFORM

The other thing I would like to say in response to your question, we have supported very strongly the budget reform legislation that is before the Congress today.

I have testified on it four different times and our staff has worked with the committees' staffs. We believe that the Budget Reform bill, overall, is a very good move. We are delighted to see it.

Senator COTTON. Are you referring to the one which just passed the Senate?

Mr. STAATS. It is in the Conference now, right?

Senator COTTON. It startled me a little bit because in the first place it seemed to me that in setting up the two budget committees, for the House and Senate, it was first an encroachment on your organization.

Second, an encroachment on the Appropriations Committee.

Third, an encroachment on Senator Proxmire's Joint Economic Committee. While its original form or original recommendation seemed to be constructive, when it sugared off and actually was put in language that passed the Senate, it was not much more than a lot of New Years' resolutions and pious wishes. Most of the effectiveness has been taken from it. However you certainly know more about this than I do.

Mr. STAATS. I would think the second resolution would strengthen the hands of the Appropriations Committee as against what the Appropriations Committee has today.

Everything you see in that second resolution has to be passed upon by the Appropriations Committee. If there is any excess over the original, then you throw out the whole thing.

SETTING PRELIMINARY BUDGET GOALS

Senator COTTON. If it sets a limit or goal, it means the committee is looking at the whole budget at once, seeing the forest, not just the trees as we on the Subcommittee of Appropriations do. It sets this goal, but it doesn't—the goal is just a goal. If I read the bill correctly now, it is not anything that is binding.

Mr. STAATS. I know what you are referring to. I know why the change was made. I would agree that the change had to be made be-

cause the situation on the economy can change so much from May to the first of August that if you are bound with it completely, maybe you are bound in such a way that you wouldn't want to be bound.

Senator COTTON. Some emergency occurred or a war started.

Mr. STAATS. A major change in economy which may affect your receipts up or down. I still think that the idea though of setting a preliminary total which is essentially the process that the President goes through along about May or June. Then he tells the Defense Department to plan your budget within a total. HEW, you plan your budget within a total.

They are not bound by that. They can still come to the President and appeal in September and October and say we think we have got to have x amount more. They are still working against a preliminary figure. I think that is essentially what this first resolution amounts to. The total is broken out and assigned to the various committees that have jurisdiction. They at least have some target they are working toward today.

COORDINATION AMONG CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

I believe the Joint Economic Committee can have a very important inflow here. We have argued in our testimony that the Joint Economic Committee staff should be assigned to work with the staff for the budget committees when the hearings are being held. We think the same thing is true with respect to the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. It is very important to have both committees working closely with the staff of the budget committees.

Senator COTTON. What does that do to the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. STAATS. Well, the Appropriations Committee will still have its hearings on the parts that come within its jurisdiction, just as it does today if I understand it correctly. Is that your understanding, Mr. Hughes?

Mr. HUGHES. Yes, sir.

Senator COTTON. I have a vivid recollection early in my 20 years in the Senate, before I was on the Appropriations Committee that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee had set up in the well of the Senate a chart for the whole budget. Each time an appropriation bill was passed, right beside it was a chart showing how much that appropriation exceeded it, and it always did exceed the goal that had been set up. The idea was fine. The idea was to have Congress look at the thing as a whole and realize each day and each week where they were going and how far they were exceeding.

BUDGET IMPACT ON FUTURE YEARS

Mr. STAATS. I think you have got to go one step further. You have to show what the effect is on the succeeding years' budget. Part of the reason we are in trouble is that we have looked at the budget too much year by year and we don't look at the commitments we are making that are going to increase the following year and the year after

that. So the next year, we are bound to commitments made last year that we hadn't really planned on.

Senator COTTON. I agree with that and certainly that is true. But even with respect to that, you walked by those charts every time we came to the Senate, every time we left the Senate, every time we went to the bathroom. We got accustomed to their being there, and when we got through we paid no more attention to that partial warning because you see it was only limited to one year. It just didn't take.

It seems to me that this idea of this budget reform bill is good, but it does not have enough teeth in it. I take it. What do you think?

Mr. STAATS. I think it offers a great promise of an improvement over where we are today. I have seen the Appropriations Committee jurisdiction erode year after year. It is going to erode further until something is done to bring it back under control.

I don't say it is going to work perfectly, but I think it is an improvement over the present situation.

Senator COTTON. In its present form, it holds promise to be effective.

Mr. STAATS. If Congress has enough patience to let it work 2 or 3 years to get the bugs out of it, I can say this and Mr. Hughes also: The first 2 or 3 years the President tried this procedure, it didn't work too well. But he stuck with it and the procedure now works quite well on the executive branch.

Senator COTTON. I won't prolong this, but it seems to me that they weakened the original recommendation for this budget reform bill greatly before it was in its final form. Is there any ground for that assertion?

Mr. STAATS. I agree with you, it was weakened to some extent.

EFFECTIVENESS OF GAO WORK

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Schweiker.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I won't take long. I do have a conflict. I appreciate it. I want to say I have been very impressed with the job the General Accounting Office does.

Senator COTTON. I missed that. I admire greatly the work you do. I want to associate myself with what Senator Schweiker has said. You have been cooperative with us. In this struggle for Congress to reassert its rightful leadership, your office and your people have been most helpful and I think we ought to commend you for it, and I think we ought to give you the supporting staff, expertise, and wherewithal to do that. I certainly concur with the chairman and the others in seeing that you get this support. I want to thank you and your group for doing a great job.

Mr. STAATS. Thank you very much.

REVIEW OF ENERGY ALLOCATION

Senator SCHWEIKER. Just one minor point. I am glad to see you are asking for more help for reviewing the energy allocation program. I had some bad experience with this where the law very clearly says no State is to be given more than 5-percent deviation from the alloca-

tion of gasoline at the national average. Of course, we were running in a real crisis in some of our States such as Pennsylvania, where we were getting 80-percent differential. We passed an amendment on the floor that said 5-percent difference. Here is a case if we don't have people like yourselves to back us up, we have to go to court such as the Governor of Pennsylvania and the Governor of Maryland went to court. They very clearly violated the law. We talked to our folks and your people said rightfully so. You lacked the manpower to dig into the facts and the facts were tough to get from the oil companies. We ought to make sure your people have the staff and the expertise to jump into the problem. We are handicapped when an agency says you can't for practical reasons make the law. Some of the States are up to 90 percent.

If the practice continued, we really would be "up the creek." That relieves the pressure. I certainly concur in getting the staff to do it.

That is all I had, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. STAATS. We will have a little more teeth in the Federal Energy Act which I understand was approved yesterday.

ABSORPTION OF 1974 PAY INCREASE COST

Senator HOLLINGS. I also commend you on maintaining credibility, and I want to try to help you continue to do so. The testimony on the pay raise supplemental indicated a shortfall of about 110 man-years in employment. So there is that much cushion in the present 1973–74 budget, and yet you act like this $445,000 that you are appealing for, if you don't have that, you can't do the job. Won't that same $1,250,000 occur again in the 1974–75 budget? Wouldn't that act for that $445,000?

Mr. STAATS. I hope it won't. We don't try to spend our money just for the sake of spending it. We save wherever we can. We don't hire unless we find qualified people to hire. The fact is that we are able to save funds because we are crediting $2 million we saved in 1974 against a pay act cost. To try to meet our workload, our program for 1975, contemplates the use of all our budget request.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is the $2 million you turned back for this year, you would still come in and consume that $2 million?

Mr. STAATS. No, that $2 million gets credited against our pay act cost for 1974. We will have to have a supplemental for 1974 to make up the difference between the full pay act cost of over $7 million and the $5.6 million we will need to pay for this increase.

For 1975, we feel we need all those people. Our staff came up with a workload requirement of 5,600, but we are requesting only 5,230 man-years.

RECRUITING

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have any difficulty in recruitment?

Mr. STAATS. We think our standards are high. I guess the answer to your question is that we could recruit almost any number of people, but we have tried to be very selective. We recruit only from the top

third of the graduating classes. Our turnover has been fairly low. It has been less than 10 percent. It was at one time up around 16 percent. I guess you recognize, even with the best of planning, you can't obligate every single dime of your appropriation. You run the danger of overrunning it.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is your lapse rate for 1975?

Mr. STAATS. The lapse rate in 1975 is about 3 percent.

Senator HOLLINGS. It was about 4.5 percent in 1973 if I am not mistaken. That is a good cushion.

Mr. STAATS. Well, our recruitment hasn't gone in accordance with our recruitment plan. I guess that is the honest answer to the question. Also a considerable amount of the 1974 savings is in other than our professional staff.

Senator HOLLINGS. I just wanted to get that for the record. I think we have it in the figures you have already submitted.

Mr. HUGHES. There is a difficult recruitment problem in some areas, I cite the energy area Senator Schweiker referred to. Energy experts in that sense of the term are hard to come by. Also, we are trying to get people with some depth and experience in that area.

Senator HOLLINGS. There still is no single place in government to file your facts and figures with respect to oil reserves, drilling costs, financing, interlocking agreements, and arrangements. We provided that in the energy policy we passed a year ago last May, but the White House and big oil managed to keep that locked up in the House. It is in this particular bill Mr. Staats said they had a conference on and got together yesterday afternoon, but they excluded the Energy Policy Council so you will have Mr. Simon promoted up and then you will have a 10th energy czar in a 10-month period.

They berate Congress for long-range planning and make darn sure no one does it.

OUTLAYS

In the budget document GAO indicates outlays of $109,830,000 for 1974 and $126,800,000 for fiscal 1975.

What is the revised estimate for 1974 in view of the additional absorption of pay cost?

Mr. STAATS. The revised outlay figures are $108,580,000 for 1974 and $125,379,000 for 1975.

NEW ORGANIZATION

Senator HOLLINGS. On December 20 the committee received a letter from the Comptroller General regarding the appointment of Philip Hughes, Assistant Comptroller General for Energy and Special Programs. When will you revise your organizational chart to reflect this new office?

Mr. STAATS. It is already revised and I have a copy here for the committee.

AUDIT OF TRANSPORTATION PAYMENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Let me ask this, if the executive agencies audited their own transportation payments, are they not apt to build up their own auditorial staff beyond what is presently being used by the GAO to do this?

Mr. STAATS. No, as we are able to make more use of the computers, actually the requirement overall is going to decrease just as it has been decreasing in our own organization.

Senator HOLLINGS. It will decrease the number of personnel within your organization?

Mr. STAATS. Mr. Sullivan is head of that organization. He can comment.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, it would decrease the estimate. We have at the present time a complement of about 407 people in the audit out of the total division complement of 635. That would reduce GAO's payroll by that number. However, no audit in this area is done in the executive agency, so our plan is then to transfer that portion of GAO's payroll to the executive payroll.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good, sir.

With respect to the access of information from the executive branches, is the GAO experiencing any difficulty? If so, what have you done? Do you need any additional legislation?

JUDICIAL REVIEW OF CONTROVERSIES

Mr. STAATS. We have legislation pending before Congress now, introduced by Senator Ervin on the Senate side and Congressman Holifield on the House side, which would give us authority to obtain the review by a three-judge district court in cases of disagreement on our legal rights to information.

This same bill would also give us subpena power in the event that the party is outside the government and refuses to give us information. We believe also that if we and the Attorney General disagree on the authority to spend money, that we should have the right to have our own counsel represent us in that kind of situation. These and other provisions are in the legislation which we hope Congress will act on similarly.

The Senate passed a bill a few years ago very similar to the one that we have recommended. The House has not taken action on it.

Senator COTTON. Where is the bill that you have just been describing?

Mr. STAATS. It is now before the Senate Government Operations Committee.

Senator COTTON. Have they had hearings?

Mr. STAATS. No, they have been holding up hearings until they get the Federal energy bill out of the way. We hope that is out of the way now.

Senator COTTON. Excuse me?

Senator HOLLINGS. No, that is good.

Mr. STAATS. We have some problem still on access to information, and in some of these instances, there are cases where the agencies say we do not have the legal right to the information. For example, the Internal Revenue Service does provide us information if we are reviewing the program of Agriculture or Veterans' Administration and we need access to IRS records; they will let us have them. If we want to look at the way they run their computer operation, or how they select cases for audit, they say that is not your business; you have no legal right to it. We think we do have. We think it ought to be a matter for the courts to decide.

UPWARD MOBILITY PROGRAM

Senator HOLLINGS. On your upward mobility program, are you taking into account that these employees—I think you have got nine persons taking something at GAO expense—do you see if they are eligible for VA benefits and other aids for securing education before you put them on your tuition programs?

Mr. STAATS. Yes, we have gone through a very careful selection process. A lot of planning went into this program. There is a good deal of interest in it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have some other questions?

Senator COTTON. May I ask one quick question before we finish the morning?

Senator HOLLINGS. Surely.

Senator COTTON. Both bodies have now passed the bill about increasing the civil service employees retirement.

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Senator COTTON. That bill was opposed vehemently on the floor by, I believe, the Senator from Hawaii, Mr. Fong, on the ground that fundamentally the bill was good and necessary, but it had been blown up. I don't want to misquote him, but I asked him the source of his speech. I think the staff said it came from your agency. The loan on that bill, the interest, over a period that the bill provided for, would be $1 billion or $1½ billion or some such sum. Do you or your associates have any knowledge of that? I was trying to verify it.

Mr. STAATS. I don't recognize it though we are usually asked to comment on bills of that type.

Senator COTTON. I was concerned about it. I don't want to clutter up the record. Could I make an individual request so that I could get the information?

Mr. STAATS. Yes, if we can get in touch with somebody on your staff.

Senator COTTON. You may furnish it to Mr. Kane.

[The material was furnished to Mr. Kane.]

Senator HOLLINGS. Off the record.
[Brief recess.]
Senator HOLLINGS. On the record.

ADDITION OF RESPONSIBILITIES

I would like to join in my colleague's commendation: You run a clean organization and a responsible one. With all the other departments that have gone hither and yon, you have got the last good team left. The FBI—the Attorney General—everybody is gone under the door. We will try to give you every task there is. You will be taking on more enemies as you go along.

These sorry assignments, I would try to get rid of some of them, particularly political campaigning and postcard registration. You will become political.

Mr. STAATS. We think the postcard registration matter is behind us. I referred to it this morning. It is still technically possible it might come out that way. I believe that one has been resolved.

We have appreciated the fact that in most cases, not all cases, there has been an opportunity for consultation and negotiation as to the role we play as you know from our own discussion on the energy matter. We appreciate this. There are occasions like the postcard registration where we were not consulted and had no notice of the fact that we would be involved until we saw it in the committee report.

But, on the whole, we find that when members and chairmen of the committees and when the Congress consider legislation, there is an opportunity to negotiate out what is feasible from our standpoint.

I just wanted to add, Mr. Chairman, as long as the requests we are getting from the Congress are within our capability to respond without basically endangering our ability to go into programs on our own initiative, I am not too worried. It presents problems for us from time to time, but we do not think that it has reached a point where we have lost our capability to use our basic charter, which is to go into any program where we think Congress has a potential interest. We are watching closely the percentage of our work which is for direct assistance to Congress. It is running about 25 percent of our effort today. It has been running at that level for about the last 2½ years.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good, sir. We thank you and your colleagues for appearing here this morning.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF THOMAS F. McCORMICK, PUBLIC PRINTER

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JOHN J. BOYLE, DEPUTY PUBLIC PRINTER
WALTER C. DeVAUGHN, ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER (MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION)
WELLINGTON H. LEWIS, ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER (SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS)
VINCENT T. McCARTHY, GENERAL COUNSEL
BRYAN W. MERCER, ACTING COMPTROLLER
CLAYTON W. ZIEGLER, CHIEF, SUPPORT DIVISION, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

BUDGET ESTIMATES

Senator HOLLINGS. The last item we will hear this morning is the Government Printing Office.

The total of the budget estimates now before us is $136,214,000 which includes: $88,136,000 for congressional printing and binding; $36,078,000 for the salaries and expenses of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents; and $12,000,000 for additional working capital for the Government Printing Office revolving fund.

In addition, there was an estimate of $15,500,000 for a new plant in the New York Avenue industrial corridor in Northeast Washington which has been temporarily withdrawn inasmuch as the surveys and reviews have not been approved by the appropriate congressional committees.

The House is recommending full appropriation of the amounts that are now before us.

Mr. Thomas F. McCormick, the Public Printer, is here with his associates. Please introduce your associates to the subcommittee and then you may proceed as you wish with your presentation.

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES

Mr. McCORMICK. On my right is Mr. Boyle, who is the Deputy Public Printer. To his right is Mr. Lewis, Assistant Public Printer—Superintendent of Documents. On my left is Mr. DeVaughn, Assistant Public Printer—Management and Administration—and Mr. McCarthy, General Counsel. We also have with us our Acting Comptroller, Mr. Mercer, and Mr. Ziegler from the Documents operation.

I will, in the interest of saving time and focusing on the areas the committee would like, present a very brief summary of the requests of the Government Printing Office.

The funds requested total $151,714,000; $88,136,000 for congressional printing and binding, $12 million for working capital in the revolving fund, $15,500,000 for acquisition of site and general plans and designs of buildings in connection with a proposed relocation of GPO, and $36,078,000 for salaries and expenses, Superintendent of Documents.

Of the total amount of $88,136,000 for fiscal year 1975, congressional printing and binding, $66,294,000 is estimated to cover the requirements for the Congressional Record, hearings, bills, resolutions, Federal Register, and other congressional printing to be ordered in fiscal year 1975.

The $66,294,000 represents an increase of $10,152,000 over our present estimate of the comparable cost for fiscal year 1974. The increase is primarily the result of greater labor costs as well as paper costs and volume increases.

The appropriation request balance of $21,842,000 is to provide funds for prior year deficiencies for payment of obligations incurred for similar purposes for preceding fiscal years.

REVOLVING FUND INCREASE

An increase of $12 million is requested for the revolving fund to provide additional working capital for our increasing volume of business. Several factors have contributed to make this request necessary, and an explanation and justification have been provided.

[The justification follows:]

JUSTIFICATION OF FISCAL YEAR 1975 REVOLVING FUND REQUEST OF $12 MILLION

An increase of $12 million in the Government Printing Office Revolving Fund is necessary to provide additional working capital for the Revolving Fund.

Our cash position is directly affected by three operating factors—inventories of paper, work-in-process, and accounts receivable. Since the last time the Revolving Fund was increased by Congress, July 1, 1970, the cost of these factors have increased substantially. Additionally, our volume of business has increased approximately 41 percent in the same period. Wage adjustments alone in the past several years have resulted in increasing our bi-weekly payroll to approximately $4 million.

Based on the present funding of the Government Printing Office Revolving Fund ($46 million), an additional amount of $12 million would result in total funding of $58 million. In order to finance our projected $345.6 million of business in fiscal year 1975, we would have to turn over our present cash balance more than 7 times. Even with the additional $12 million, our cash turnover would be approximately six times. The quarterly Financial Report for Manufacturing Corporations (2nd Quarter, 1973) shows cash turnover of about 5 times for printing and publishing firms.

A chronological history of funding the Government Printing Office Revolving Fund follows:

Fiscal year:	
1954—Public Law 83-178	$1,000,000
1964—Public Law 88-248	10,000,000
1967—Public Law 89-545	15,000,000
1971—Public Law 91-382	20,000,000
Total working capital	46,000,000

RELOCATION OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Mr. McCormick. Last year, we presented a request for partial funds for expansion adjacent to the present Government Printing Office complex. A change in planning has been presented to the Joint Committee on Printing which proposes relocation of the Government Printing Office to a site in the New York Avenue industrial corridor in Northeast Washington.

General Services Administration is preparing a survey for a new building. The current estimate of land acquisition cost and general plans and design studies is $15,500,000 which is included in this request.

Inasmuch as the survey and reviews by appropriate committees of Congress have not been completed, we would like to present justification for these funds to this committee at a later date after approval of the appropriate committees has been received.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

It is estimated that $36,078,000 will be required for salaries and expenses of the Office of Superintendent of Documents for fiscal year 1975 as compared with $36,871,000 requested for fiscal year 1974. This is a decrease of $793,000.

The largest single decrease is in postage. Our budget planning has been based on controlled circulation for the Congressional Record. If the requirement to pay first-class postage rates is eliminated, we can save about $5,700,000.

If controlled circulation or second-class postage is not approved, we will have to request a supplemental appropriation to finance the first-class mailing of the Congressional Record.

The other major decrease is in the funds requested for mailing circulars and fliers. We have eliminated fliers and reduced the frequency of other mailings. As a result, we expect to save approximately $3,100,000.

The major offsetting increases in our request aggregate about $4 million and stem primarily from the requirement to use appropriated funds for certain costs previously financed directly from sales receipts.

We have included in our estimate $2 million for equipping a consolidated warehouse facility that will be obtained under the authority granted us by the Joint Committee on Printing.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARY ADVISORY COUNCIL

We have been working very closely with the Depository Library Advisory Council established to advise us on depository library matters. We are asking that authorization be granted to use a portion of our travel funds to cover the necessary expenses of holding at least one meeting a year with this Advisory Council.

I would like to submit, for the record, a more detailed supporting statement and justification for the various printing and binding appropriation requests for the fiscal year 1975 as well as comparable data for the Superintendent of Documents including GPO notice 105–1 regarding the reorganization of the Public Documents Department.

We would now be happy to answer any questions.

[The statement and the materials follow:]

32-477 O - 74 - 6

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER

The Annual Report of the Public Printer prepared and submitted to the 93rd Congress shows that the value of printing and binding handled during fiscal year 1973 was the greatest in the 112-year history of the Government Printing Office. Total volume processed was nearly $292 million with over $165 million or 61% procured from commercial sources.

Congressional printing and binding requirements for fiscal year 1973 paralleled the exceptionally heavy legislative workload of 1972 with Bills, Resolutions and Amendments, Committee Reports, and Miscellaneous Publications showing slight increases. All other categories either remained the same or showed slight decreases. Fiscal Year 1974, through January 31, 1974, indicates marked increases in six out of the thirteen categories of Congressional work as compared to the same period a year ago.

The installation of a new 64-page, rotary, magazine-type web letterpress in 1973 has enabled the Office to better meet the production and delivery schedules of the Congressional Record and Federal Register. This equipment is operating very well and will allow us to overhaul the three other web letterpresses which are in need of repair.

The rotary gathering machine with adhesive binder and trimmer also installed in 1973 is producing beyond expectations and has contributed immensely in processing Hearings, Reports, Committee Prints, and Miscellaneous Publications for Congress.

A major step forward during the past year in the modernization of our production methods was the design of a complete electronic text processing system. This system was designed to reduce the time and cost entailed in producing input to our two Linotron photocomposing machines. The tremendous production capabilities of these machines have never been fully exploited because of the manual rekeyboarding required to translate the original typewritten copy into the data on magnetic tape that operates the Linotrons.

To create this data, the Government Printing Office is now in the process of acquiring an optical character recognition device and associated electronic equipment. The OCR device will scan typewritten copy at the rate of 100 characters per second and translate it into data on magnetic tape. This equipment will form the nucleus of a comprehensive photocomposing operation that will use the most advanced electronic techniques to translate typewritten copy into photocomposed text on film, ready to be exposed on offset printing plates.

A related process that has been designed, and for which equipment is also being acquired, will provide the Government Printing Office with means for revising and editing text data stored on magnetic tape for publications that are reprinted periodically. This process will utilize electronic keyboards equipped with cathode-ray tubes, similar to television screens. The keyboard operator will be able to visually display on the screen each segment of text to be revised, and keyboard the necessary changes.

Last year we presented a request for site acquisition adjacent to the present Government Printing Office complex. However, in July of 1973, the National Capital Planning Commission recommended relocation of the Government Printing Office within the District of Columbia. This change in planning has been presented to the Joint Committee on Printing and proposes relocation of the Government Printing Office to a site in the New York Avenue industrial corridor in N.E. Washington. General Services Administration is preparing a survey for a new building and the site and general plans and designs of buildings costs has been estimated at $15,500,000. This amount is requested in the estimates before you. If favorable action is taken on this request, plans for the use of the $4.6 million for land acquisition adjacent to our present site would be abandoned.

To assist the Office in developing the best course of action regarding relocation or other alternatives, I have reactivated a Joint Industry-Government Advisory Board. This Board is composed of printing executives from private industry

and government agencies. They have provided significant contributions to the operation of the Government Printing Office in the past and are currently studying the proposed relocation plans submitted by the National Capital Planning Commission and a District of Columbia Advisory Commission.

The estimates for fiscal year 1975 Congressional Printing and Binding amount to $88,136,000. Of this amount $66,294,000 is estimated to cover the requirements for the Congressional Record, Hearings, Bills, Resolutions, Federal Register, and other publications. The balance of $21,842,000 is to provide funds for prior year deficiencies for payment of obligations incurred for similar purposes for preceeding fiscal years. A detailed statement encompassing these amounts will be inserted in the record at the appropriate place.

An increase of $12,000,000 is requested for the revolving fund to provide additional working capital for our increasing volume of business. Several factors have contributed to make this request necessary and an explanation will be provided in the justification to be presented.

Our budget for fiscal year 1975 includes costs of unique items such as the EEO Programs, $242,000; Plant Security, $1.9 million; and Workmen's Compensation, $575,000. Also in fiscal year 1975, the General Services Administration will begin charging for rental of space estimated at approximately $1,467,000. All of these costs are financed through our revolving fund and recovered by charges for printing and binding for customer agencies.

SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES FOR CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING, FISCAL YEAR 1975

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 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 fiscal year 1975 is $88,136,000; $66,294,000 is estimated to provide for printing and binding work for Congress for fiscal year 1975 and $14,900,000 is required to reimburse the 1974 appropriation for charges incurred for fiscal years 1971 and 1973 work which were paid out of the 1974 appropriation, as authorized by law (Public Law 93-145) 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. Also included is $6,942,000 for an anticipated fiscal year 1974 deficit.

The appropriation for fiscal year 1973 is $39,500,000 plus $7 million to cover a deficit incurred in fiscal year 1971 for a total of $46,500,000. There is still a deficit of $13 million for fiscal year 1973 which is included in the total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1975 bringing the total requirements for fiscal year 1973 to $52,500,000.

The appropriation for congressional printing and binding for fiscal year 1974 is $49,200,000 plus $14,800,000 to cover deficits incurred in fiscal years 1970 and 1972 for a total of $64 million. There is an anticipated deficit of $6,942,000 for fiscal year 1974 which is included in the total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1975 bringing the total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1974 to $56,142,000.

The following statement has been prepared showing:

1. Fiscal year 1973 expenditures billed through December 31, 1973.
2. Estimated outstanding obligations for fiscal year 1973, as of December 31, 1973.
3. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1973.
4. Revised estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1974.
5. Estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1975.
6. Estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1971.
7. Estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1973.
8. Estimated deficiency for fiscal year 1974.
9. Total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1975.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973 BILLED THROUGH DEC. 31, 1973; ESTIMATED OUTSTANDING FISCAL YEAR 1973 OBLIGATIONS AS OF DEC. 31, 1973; ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1973, 1974, AND 1975; ESTIMATED DEFICIENCIES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1971, 1973, AND 1974; TOTAL ESTIMATED REQUIREMENTS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

	Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1973				Total estimated requirements, fiscal year 1975				
	Expenditures billed through Dec. 31, 1973	Outstanding obligations as of Dec. 31, 1973	Estimated expenditures 1973	Revised estimated expenditures 1974	Estimated expenditures 1975	Estimated deficiency 1971	Estimated deficiency 1973	Estimated deficiency 1974	Total estimated requirements 1975
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1. Congressional Record	$6,685,726	$2,000,000	$8,685,726	$9,828,000	$11,120,000	$500,000	$700,000	----------	$12,320,000
2. Miscellaneous publications	5,279,421	2,178,250	7,457,671	5,950,000	6,440,000	500,000	3,360,000	$750,000	11,050,000
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding	4,008,311	109,500	4,117,811	4,286,429	4,984,000	50,000	2,655,000	1,520,000	9,209,000
3. Details to Congress	2,899,254	----------	2,893,254	3,122,496	3,672,250	----------	----------	288,925	3,961,175
4. Publications for International Exchange	267,090	42,307	309,397	350,000	408,000	50,000	----------	----------	458,000
5. Franked envelopes and document franks	638,408	350	638,758	720,000	804,500	----------	----------	----------	804,500
6. House and Senate committee and business calendars	1,393,323	----------	1,393,323	1,800,000	1,920,000	----------	----------	450,000	2,370,000
7. Bills, resolutions, and amendments	5,701,347	46,500	5,747,847	5,040,000	7,000,000	300,000	1,100,000	----------	8,400,000
8. Committee reports	1,567,127	25,700	1,592,827	1,560,000	1,680,000	----------	75,000	----------	1,755,000
9. Documents	875,498	545,400	1,420,898	1,375,000	1,525,000	----------	160,000	----------	1,685,000
10. Hearings	10,508,788	1,230,200	11,738,988	15,050,000	16,770,000	500,000	3,380,000	2,893,075	23,543,075
11. Federal Register, U.S. Government Manual, Public Papers of the Presidents, and Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents	4,335,004	160,000	4,495,004	5,060,000	7,527,950	----------	1,020,000	960,000	9,507,950
12. Code of Federal Regulations	1,619,696	382,800	2,002,496	2,000,000	2,442,000	----------	550,000	80,000	3,072,000
Total	45,778,993	6,721,007	52,500,000	56,142,000	66,294,000	1,900,000	13,000,000	6,942,000	88,136,000

Note: Columns may not add to totals because of rounding.

The requirements under each item for the fiscal year 1975 are set forth briefly in the order named. All fiscal year 1973 figures in the following items are based on work billed through December 31, 1973.

1. *Congressional Record.*—The proceedings of the Senate and House of Representatives are printed daily in the Congressional Record. Approximately 40,300 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 9,100 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 2,400 copies printed as the bound edition of the Record. About 1,500 of these 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 1973 was $6,685,726 for 38,534 pages of the daily edition and 2,299 pages of the index. The bound edition which was ordered in fiscal year 1973 and is still in production is estimated at $2 million. This will bring the total estimated requirements for this item to $8,685,726 for fiscal year 1973. The revised estimate submitted for fiscal year 1974 is $9,828,000 for approximately 42,000 pages. It is estimated there will be 40,000 pages in fiscal year 1975 and the cost will be $11,120,000.

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 fiscal year 1973 were $5,279,421 for 4,187,290 copies, making 118,145 pages and included all work billed through December 31, 1973. It has been estimated that the incompleted orders will amount to $2,178,250. This will bring the requirements for this item to $7,457,671 for fiscal year 1973. The revised amount estimated for fiscal year 1974 is $5,950,000 for approximately 119,000 pages. It is estimated that $6,440,000 will be required in fiscal year 1975 for approximately 115,000 pages.

3. *Details to Congress and 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, binding for both Houses, and details to Congress.

The expenditures through December 31, 1973, for miscellaneous printing and binding amounted to $4,008,311 for fiscal year 1973 for 85,903,314 separate units. In addition, $2,899,254 was expended for details to Congress. Incompleted orders estimated at $109,500 will increase this item to $7,017,065 for fiscal year 1973. The revised estimate for fiscal year 1974 is $3,122,496 for details to Congress and $4,286,429 for approximately 86 million separate units for a total amount of $7,408,925. The estimate for fiscal year 1975 is $8,656,250; $3,672,250 for details to Congress and $4,984,000 for 89 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, 1973 for these publications for fiscal year 1973 orders amounted to $267,090 for 1,338,565 copies. It has been estimated that $42,307 will be required for the remaining outstanding orders resulting in an estimated requirement of $309,397 for fiscal year 1973. The estimate for fiscal year 1974 was $350,000 for 1,700,000 copies. It is estimated that $408,000 will be needed for about 1,700,000 copies in fiscal year 1975.

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 fiscal year 1973 amounted to $638,408 for 85,380,220 envelopes and 4,300,400 franks. It has been estimated that $350 will be necessary for incompleted orders which will bring the requirements for this item to $638,758 for fiscal year 1973. It is estimated

that $720,000 will be required in fiscal year 1974 to print approximately 85 million envelopes and 6 million franks. It is estimated that $804,500 will be needed in fiscal year 1975 for approximately 85 million envelopes and 6,500,000 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 fiscal year 1973 were $1,393,323 for 43,313 pages. The revised estimate for the cost of these calendars in fiscal year 1974 is $1,800,000 for approximately 50,000 pages. It is estimated that $1,920,000 will be required in fiscal year 1975 for approximately 48,000 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, 1973, for bills, resolutions, and amendments in fiscal year 1973 amounted to $5,701,347 for 175,648 pages. Incompleted orders estimated at $46,500 will bring this item to $5,747,847 for fiscal year 1973. The revised estimate submitted for fiscal year 1974 is $5,040,000 for about 140,000 pages. The estimate for fiscal year 1975 is $7 million for approximately 175,000 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, 1973 for printing committee reports ordered in fiscal year 1973 were $1,567,127 for 33,400 pages. It has been estimated that incompleted orders will amount to $25,700. This will bring the requirements for this item to $1,592,827 for fiscal year 1973. It is estimated that $1,560,000 will be needed for approximately 30,000 pages in fiscal year 1974. It is estimated that $1,680,000 will be needed for about 30,000 pages in fiscal year 1975.

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, 1973 for House and Senate documents ordered in fiscal year 1973 amounted to $875,498 for 16,550 pages. It has been estimated that $545,400 will be required for the remaining outstanding orders resulting in an estimated requirement of $1,420,898 for fiscal year 1973. The revised estimate for fiscal year 1974 is $1,375,000 for about 25,000 pages. The estimate for fiscal year 1975 is $1,525,000 for about 25,000 pages.

10. *Hearings.*—This item covers all hearings before congressional committees. The expenditures for hearings in fiscal year 1973 through December 31, 1973 were $10,508,788 for 341,492 pages. Outstanding orders have been estimated at $1,230,200 resulting in a total requirement of $11,738,988 for this class of work for fiscal year 1973. The revised estimate for fiscal year 1974 is $15,050,000 for approximately 430,000 pages. The estimate for fiscal year 1975 is $16,770,000 for about 430,000 pages.

11. *Federal Register, including the U.S. Government 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 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 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 fiscal year 1973 amounted to $4,335,004 for 32,214 pages. This included $185,389 for 1,659 pages of the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents. It has been estimated that it will require $100,000 to complete one volume of the Presidential Papers (Nixon, 1972) and $60,000 to complete the U.S. Government Manual, bringing the total requirement to $4,495,004. It is estimated that $5,060,000 will be sufficient to cover the cost of approximately 30,000 pages of the Federal Register and for printing the U.S. Government Manual, the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, and the Public Papers of the Presidents of the United States in fiscal year 1974. It is estimated that $7,527,950 will be required in fiscal year 1975 for printing an estimated 40,000 pages of the Federal Register and for printing the U.S. Government 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. *Code of Federal Regulations.*—The cost of printing the Code of Federal Regulations amounted to $1,619,696 for 51,922 pages ordered in fiscal year 1973. Incompleted orders estimated at $382,800 will increase this item to $2,002,496 for fiscal year 1973. It is estimated that $2 million would be sufficient for printing 60,000 pages during fiscal year 1974. It is estimated that $2,442,000 will be required to print 66,000 pages during fiscal year 1975.

BILLINGS, ESTIMATES, AND OUTSTANDING OBLIGATIONS BY CATEGORY, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1973

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1. Congressional Record (Other than Bound Record)	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.4	5.4	6.3	7.3	6.7	7.9	.5 8.6
1. Bound Congressional Record, only	.8	1.1	.9	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.8	2.4
2. Miscellaneous publications	3.0	3.3	3.3	4.6	4.2	6.3	6.7	7.5	6.0	6.0
3. Miscellaneous printing and binding (Excluding details)	1.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.7	4.1	4.3	5.7
3. Details to Congress	.6	.7	.8	.9	1.2	1.6	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.4
4. Publications for International Exchange	.2	.3	.9	1.1	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.8
5. Franked envelopes and document franks	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.6	.7	.8
6. Committee and business calendars	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.9
7. Bills, resolutions, and amendments	1.7	2.3	1.9	2.1	3.0	4.5	4.4	5.8	5.0	7.0
8. Committee reports	.7	.7	.8	.6	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
9. Documents	.7	.8	.7	.8	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5
10. Hearings	5.0	5.4	6.0	5.4	8.4	9.0	12.8	11.7	15.0	16.8
11. Federal Register, only	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.9	4.1	4.5	6.7
11. Other Federal Register publications	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.6	.8
12. Code of Federal Regulations	.4	.6	.5	.7	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.5
Total	20.5	23.3	24.5	26.2	32.9	40.9	47.7	52.5	56.1	66.3
Original Appropriation	16.5	18.5	22.0	26.2	27.8	32.0	34.0	39.5	49.2	----
1st Supplemental Appropriation	4.0	4.8	2.5	----	4.8	7.0	13.7	----	----	----
2d Supplemental Appropriation	----	----	----	----	1.1	----	----	----	----	----
Supplemental Appropriation Request	----	----	----	----	----	1.9	----	13.0	6.9	----
Original Appropriation Request	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	66.3
Total	20.5	23.3	24.5	26.2	32.9	40.9	47.7	52.5	56.1	66.3

Congressional printing and binding billings and estimated outstanding obligations for work ordered in fiscal year as of Dec. 31, 1973

Fiscal year:	*Billings*	*Estimated obligations*	*Total amount*
1954	$9, 857, 159. 26	$7, 584. 77	$9, 864, 744. 03
1955	9, 082, 158. 22	3, 200. 00	9, 085, 358. 22
1956	10, 321, 442. 51	64, 963. 36	10, 386, 405. 87
1957	10, 076, 164. 34	23, 835. 66	10, 100, 000. 00
1958	11, 396, 586. 19	103, 413. 81	11, 500, 000. 00
1959	11, 590, 307. 57	109, 692. 43	11, 700, 000. 00
1960	13, 210, 937. 72	189, 062. 28	13, 400, 000. 00
1961	11, 691, 476. 95	8, 523. 05	11, 700, 000. 00
1962	14, 346, 243. 19	53, 756. 81	14, 400, 000. 00
1963	16, 296, 336. 46	103, 663. 54	16, 400, 000. 00
1964	17, 450, 036. 44	49, 963. 56	17, 500, 000. 00
1965	18, 833, 724. 26	266, 275. 74	19, 100, 000. 00
1966	20, 500, 823. 70	1, 176. 30	20, 502, 000. 00
1967	23, 306, 224. 00	3, 776. 00	23, 310, 000. 00
1968	23, 519, 833. 39	980, 166. 61	24, 500, 000. 00
1969	23, 972, 528. 72	2, 227, 471. 28	26, 200, 000. 00
1970	32, 789, 516. 93	110, 483. 07	32, 900, 000. 00
1971	40, 457, 889. 83	442, 110. 17	40, 900, 000. 00
1972	44, 767, 382. 00	2, 932, 618. 00	47, 700, 000. 00
1973	45, 778, 992. 59	6, 721, 007. 41	52, 500, 000. 00
1974	10, 299, 531. 00	45, 842, 469. 00	56, 142, 000. 00

With the inception of the revolving fund accounting system in fiscal year 1954, all billings and obligations for each fiscal year are based on the orders received during the respective fiscal year.

FEDERAL REGISTER

(Including Public Papers of the Presidents, U.S. Government 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; and the prices to be charged for individual copies of, and subscriptions to, the Federal Register and reprints and bound volumes of it.

Public Papers of the Presidents

Authority and Distribution.—The following sections of part 32, title 1, chapter 1, of the Code of Federal Regulations pertains 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, the Johnson papers for 1963 through 1969, and the Nixon papers for 1969 through 1971 have been completed (32 volumes in all).

U.S. Government Manual

The U.S. Government 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 during the preceding 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 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 Code of Federal Regulations.

1973 AND 1974 WALL CALENDARS ORDERED FROM GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Ordered by	Requisition No.	Requisition Date	Government Printing Office Jacket No.	Number of calendars: Large	Small	Total	Cost
Clerk's Office, House of Representatives.	1454	May 31, 1973	96-222	146,625	.....	146,625	$93,197
Secretary of the Senate	5051	Aug. 15, 1973	20-313	9,500	1,200	10,700	7,630
Total ordered by House and Senate				156,125	1,200	157,325	$100,827

Large House calendars, size 12¼ x 18, covers 2 years 1973 and 1974, are printed with numerals in two colors mounted on board, lined with blue paper, and have an illustration showing panoramic view of Capitol.

Large Senate calendars, size 9 3/16 x 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 9¼ x 10, consist of the calendar portion only, stitched to board.

STATEMENT SUPPORTING 1975 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 four functions are related to the publication activity of other agencies and to the demands of the public, Members of Congress, and depository libraries. Consequently, the Public Documents Department can exercise little control over the volume of work which it may be called upon to perform. Interest in United States Government publications continues high. In fiscal year 1973, we sold approximately 78 million publications. We project that sales will reach 78.5 million publications this year and 79 million publications in fiscal year 1975.

We have made an estimate of the funds that will be needed in fiscal year 1975 to provide the services required of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. The total appropriation requested is $36,078,000, a decrease of $901,000 from our total 1974 appropriation. I would like to be in a position to state that with the help provided by this Committee last year, the majority of the programs and projects to which we committed the GPO Components in 1974, have been successfully accomplished or are well on the way to becoming realities. Unfortunately, this is not the case.

We have been carrying out three of our major responsibilities without experiencing unusual difficulties, even though workloads have increased. Specifically, the catalogs, indexes of Government publications, and subject lists have been compiled, produced, and generally distributed in a timely fashion. The servicing of designated depository libraries continues on a daily basis. Multiple shipments of publications are mailed to the depository libraries. The mailings we are required by law to make for Members of Congress and other Government agencies of certain Government publications have been accomplished with few problems. However, we have not been able to provide the service to all purchasers of Government publications that they have every right to expect and receive. We receive from 10,000 to 40,000 letters and orders daily in our Washington, D.C. Office.

The order processing services provided by our two distribution centers in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Pueblo, Colorado, continue to satisfy customers who order publications listed in the "Selected List of United States Government Publications." The Pueblo Center distributes the Consumer Products information requirements. The distribution centers are processing most orders well within a ten-workday cycle. Our bookstores located in various cities throughout the United States are also providing service to the public.

At the present time, we are operating two shifts. The first shift is the lead shift, does most order preparation, and some order processing. The second shift is primarily concerned with processing orders. Statistics and production records compiled thus far indicate that this controlled delegation of responsibility will aid us to eliminate all backlogs and to provide for the processing, packaging, and mailing of all current orders within a 21-workday cycle. The 21-workday cycle is the suggested guideline of the Federal Trade Commission for mail-order houses. In the past year our backlog has been reduced from over 400,000 orders to about 60,000. Our orders over 30 days old have declined from 168,000 to under 500.

To achieve our goals in carrying out other programs for which we are responsible, we are requesting for personnel compensation an increase of $1,578,000. This will provide funds for transfer of 110 positions from the Revolving Fund Sales Program for personnel in Bulk Warehouse operations. It will also cover costs for the annualization of the 28 employees for bookstores to be opened in this fiscal year plus four employees for the one bookstore to be opened in fiscal year 1975, in addition to those authorized in fiscal year 1974.

Our total increases in rent amounts to $374,000 for rental of space for bookstores. In fiscal year 1975 we begin to reimburse the GSA for space furnished. Our warehouse rentals that were previously charged to the Revolving Fund Sales Program amounts to $911,000. There are decreases in postage for advertising and Congressional Record postage totaling $8,505,000. We have decreased our postage estimate for flyers and selected list mailings by $2,760,000. We have estimated our requirements for Congressional Record postage on the basis of

controlled circulation at a $5,745,000 reduction. As you remember, $8,050,000 was appropriated in fiscal year 1974 to pay for Congressional postage. This provided for mailing all copies of the "Congressional Record," "Federal Register," "Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents," "Code of Federal Regulations," "U.S. Reports Bound," all by-law mailings for Congress and all mailings made at the request of the individual Members of Congress, which have the United States Government Printing Office postage and fees paid indicia.

The bookstore program continues to provide services to citizens in metropolitan areas where they are located. By the end of the current fiscal year, we expect to have a total of 26 bookstores operating—six in the Washington, D.C. area, and 20 in various cities throughout the United States. We are requesting funds for one more store beyond those previously approved.

The depository library program has continued to grow. The Depository Library Act of 1962 made provisions for a possible total of 1,390 depository libraries. Public Law 368, Ninety-second Congress, provided for the designation of the highest appellate court in each State as a depository library. As of February 14, 1974, a total of 1,143 libraries have been designated as depositories and other designations are pending. We estimate that the number of new libraries designated will total seven prior to June 30, and we expect approximately 40 new designations during fiscal year 1975 under existing legislation. It costs approximately $3,000 annually to provide publications to each new depository. We are requesting $120,000 for this purpose, as authorized by law.

We have also included an additional $115,000 for the estimated increase in the number of copies and printing costs of publications that will be needed for established depositories in fiscal year 1975. A sum of $25,000 for postage to mail the estimated additional publications to existing libraries has also been included. In fiscal year 1973, the Public Documents Department distributed 12,490,000 publications to depository libraries, and in fiscal year 1974, we expect to distribute more than 13 million. Our projection for fiscal year 1975 is 14,000,000 publications. Legislation is now pending which, if enacted into law, would increase Congressional depository library designations from two to three. A second bill provides for the designation of accredited law school libraries as depositories. No funds have been requested contingent on the final outcome of these bills. Should they be enacted into law, a supplemental appropriation will be required during fiscal year 1975 to provide for the publications that they elect to receive. Otherwise, service would have to be deferred until fiscal year 1976.

The "Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications," which is published and distributed by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents as provided for by law, is recognized throughout the library community and by students, educators, and researchers, as a valuable library and reference tool. During this fiscal year the catalog is being expanded to better meet the needs of our customers.

The "Selected List of United States Government Publications" continues to be our primary vehicle for announcing the availability of United States Government publications to the public. It is published and distributed on a monthly basis to approximately 1.3 million addresses.

We also publish and distribute free of charge upon request, a series of lists which group together various United States Government publications under subject categories.

Nominal increases for office and mailing supplies regularly occur as a result of increased volume of business. For this purpose we are including an increase of $76,000.

The amount required included in the fiscal year 1975 request includes $2,332,000 for general overhead services in addition to other items reflected in personnel and rental costs.

We have included in our 1975 appropriation request a $300,000 reserve for contingencies. Since the reserve for contingencies was recommended by this Committee several years ago, it has been highly effective in avoiding an amended budget due to work increases and increases in production and printing costs which could not be foreseen when original estimates were prepared. This reserve cannot be used without permission of the Public Printer, nor can it be used to employ permanent personnel. In the past this reserve has been expended for depository copies or pay raise supplements as directed by Congress.

Last year, we brought to your attention the impact that postage payments and higher postage rates had on the sales and distribution programs of the Public Documents Department. The Public Printer has approved recommendations to increase the public sales prices of periodicals and subscription services. He also

issued instructions to the Government Printing Office Pricing Committee to review pricing formulas for all publications so that the selling prices of publications could be adjusted as required. It was determined that the publications now part of the inventory would be adjusted in an attempt to help reduce the losses in the sales program.

The programs outlined here today will help in materially reducing the number of complaints that are being directed to Members of Congress, Government officials, and Public Documents Department personnel. You may be assured that we will continue in our efforts to improve service and to reach our ultimate goal of making the Public Documents Department an efficient sales and distribution organization.

Salaries and expenses, Office of Superintendent of Documents

Appropriation estimate for fiscal year 1975		$36,078,000
Appropriation for fiscal year 1974	$36,471,000	
Fiscal year 1974 proposed supplemental for civilian pay increase	508,000	
		36,979,000
Decrease for fiscal year 1975		−$901,000

		Estimate 1974	Estimate 1975	Increase or decrease
11	Personnel compensation	$14,781,000	$16,359,000	$1,578,000
12	Personnel benefits	1,170,000	1,310,000	140,000
21	Travel and transportation of persons	88,000	88,000	
22	Transportation of things	80,000	134,000	54,000
23	Rent, communications, and utilities	13,265,000	6,149,000	−7,116,000
24	Printing and reproduction	4,628,000	4,563,000	−65,000
25	Other services	1,188,000	3,520,000	2,332,000
26	Supplies and materials	745,000	821,000	76,000
31	Equipment	834,000	2,834,000	2,000,000
	Contingency fund	200,000	300,000	100,000
	Total estimate	$36,979,000	$36,078,000	−$901,000

Remarks.—Estimates submitted by Superintendent of Documents are based on prior year budget statements and future needs.

11 Increases in Personnel are due to a transfer of Revolving Fund personnel (110) to Salaries and Expenses and increased pay costs in fiscal year 1975.
22 Decreases in Rent, Communications, and Utilities are due to a decrease in postage for Selected List and Flyer and Congressional Record postage from first class to controlled circulation.
25 Increase in Other Services is due to overhead applied, previously charged to the Revolving Fund, also Computer Service and Engineering charges.
31 Increase in Equipment is due to automation and mechanization needs for a new warehouse.

Breakdown of 1975 Budget increases and decreases requested

Personnel compensation:		
Annual within-grades	$136,000	
Annualization of 28 positions for seven bookstores funded in fiscal year 1974	116,000	
Transfer of 110 positions from the Revolving Fund Sales Program to Salaries and Expenses appropriation (Bulk Warehouse Personnel)	997,000	
Additional personnel for one bookstore, four employees	35,000	
Increase pay costs for fiscal year 1975	294,000	
Total, personnel compensation		$1,578,000
Personnel benefits: Increase requested for contributions for retirement, health benefits, and life insurance		140,000
Transportation of things: Increase requested for transporting of publications to Distribution Centers, bookstores, and warehouses		54,000

Breakdown of 1975 Budget increases and decreases requested—Continued

Rent, communications, and utilities:			
Rent:			
Reimbursement to General Services Administration for leasing bookstore space. (Effective July 1, 1974)		$374,000	
Rental of warehouses: Previously charged to the Revolving Fund Sales Program:			
1111 No. Capitol St	$185,000		
Farrington Ave	175,000		
Eisenhower	100,000		
Pueblo Distribution Center	24,000		
Pueblo Army Depot	20,000		
Proposed Warehouse (400,000 sq. ft. for 6 mos.)	600,000		
	1,104,000		
Less:			
1111 No. Capitol St. (6 months)	−92,000		
Eisenhower (12 months)	−100,000	912,000	
Total increase for rent		1,286,000	
Communication:			
Postage for increased depository library publications due to 40 new libraries	28,000		
Postage for increased distribution to existing libraries	25,000		
Increase in administrative postage	47,000		
Decrease in Selected List and Flyer postage	−2,760,000		
Reduction of Congressional Record postage from 1st Class to Controlled Circulation	−5,745,000		
Installation and Service of telephones for 1 bookstore	1,000		
Total decrease for Communication		−8,404,000	
Utilities: Increase in costs for heat, light, and power		2,000	
Total rent, communications, and utilities			−$7,116,000
Printing and reproduction:			
Increase costs for printing depository copies of GPO material for presently established libraries		115,000	
Additional amount required for printing depository copies of GPO material for estimated 40 new libraries		120,000	
Discontinuance of the printing of flyers		−300,000	
Total, printing and reproduction			−65,000
Other services:			
Contract for transportation of publications to and from local warehouses. (Previously charged to the Revolving fund)		70,000	
Additional amount required for services of administrative support (personnel, medical, accounting, and building maintenance). Previously charged to the Revolving fund		2,262,000	
Total, other services			2,332,000

Breakdown of 1975 Budget increases and decreases requested—Continued

Supplies and Materials: Additional amount needed to cover increased costs of office and mailing supplies	$76,000
Equipment: Increase for a proposed warehouse and equipment (nonrecurring)	2,000,000
Contingency fund: Additional amount required due to past workload experiences	100,000
Total 1975 Budget decrease	−901,000

INCREASES AND DECREASES REQUESTED DISTRIBUTED TO PROGRAMS

Decrease requested for sales, agency, and congressional distribution, cataloging, and indexing programs

Salaries:		
Annual within-grades	$136,000	
Annualization of 28 positions	116,000	
Increase pay costs for fiscal year 1975	294,000	
Transfer of 110 positions from the Revolving Fund	997,000	
Total increase for salaries	1,543,000	
Personnel benefits: Retirement, health, and life insurance	136,850	
Transportation of things	54,000	
Rentals	1,286,000	
Postage:		
Increase in administrative	47,000	
Decrease in Selected List and Flyer	−2,760,000	
Reduction of Congressional Postage	−5,745,000	
Utilities	2,000	
Printing and reproduction: Discontinuance of the printing of flyers	−300,000	
Other services	2,332,000	
Office and mailing supplies	74,000	
Equipment	2,000,000	
Contingency fund	100,000	
Total decrease for sales, agency and congressional distribution, cataloging, and indexing programs		−$1,230,150

Increases requested for the depository library program

For established libraries:		
Postage, GPO, and non-GPO printed material	$25,000	
Printing depository copies for GPO printed material	115,000	
Total for established libraries	140,000	
For additional libraries (40):		
Postage, GPO, and non-GPO printed material	28,000	
Printing depository copies for GPO printed material	120,000	
Total for additional libraries	148,000	
Total increase for depository library program		$288,000

Increases needed to initiate new activities within the authorized programs of the Superintendent of Documents

Opening one additional bookstore:		
Personnel compensation (4 employees)	$35,000	
Benefits: Retirement, health and life insurance	3,150	
Telephone and teletype	1,000	
Supplies and materials	2,000	
Total for opening one bookstore		$41,150
Grand total for all programs		−901,000

32-477 O - 74 - 7

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Object:		1974 estimate	1975 estimate	Increase or decrease
11	Personnel compensation Salaries of full-time, temporary, and part-time employees of the Superintendent of Documents.	$14,781,000	$16,359,000	$1,578,000
12	Personnel benefits For required contributions to retirement fund, life insurance, and employees health benefits.	1,170,000	1,310,000	140,000
21	Travel and transportation of persons 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.	88,000	88,000	----------
22	Transportation of things 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.	80,000	134,000	54,000
23	Rents, communications, and utilities Postage required for necessary official correspondence and mailing of publications to depository libraries; also rentals of equipment and costs of heat, light, and power.	13,265,000	6,149,000	−7,116,000
24	Printing and reproduction 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.	4,628,000	4,563,000	−65,000
25	Other services 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.	1,188,000	3,520,000	2,332,000
26	Supplies and materials 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.	745,000	821,000	76,000
31	Equipment Mailing, addressing, inserting, and sealing machines, power lift trucks, typewriters, stencil cutters, tying machines, tape, label dispensers for Central Office, bookstores, and area distribution centers and proposed warehouse and equipment.	834,000	2,834,000	2,000,000
	Contingency fund 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.	200,000	300,000	100,000

SUMMARY OF WORKLOAD

[In thousands]

	1966 actual	1967 actual	1968 actual	1969 actual	1970 actual	1971 actual	1972 actual	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Number of sales orders	3,994	3,915	4,101	4,449	4,688	4,352	4,749	4,845	4,900	5,000
Letters of inquiry	1,596	1,428	1,732	2,425	2,254	2,316	2,682	2,787	2,900	3,000
Amount of sales	$14,859	$16,267	$16,954	$19,988	$21,341	$22,076	$22,908	$23,136	$28,500	$38,000
Number of publications sold	66,703	72,439	69,436	71,455	74,967	78,000	78,000	78,000	78,500	79,000
Publications distributed for other Government agencies	90,133	81,092	80,882	96,361	84,399	94,501	95,046	64,040	65,000	66,500
Number of publications distributed to depository libraries	7,867	11,476	9,879	10,820	10,489	12,663	11,842	12,490	13,500	14,000
Number of publications cataloged and indexed	62	60	53	48	48	51	47	45	47	49

APPROPRIATIONS AND EARNINGS

[In thousands of dollars]

	1966 actual	1967 actual	1968 actual	1969 actual	1970 actual	1971 actual	1972 actual	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Appropriations	5,829	6,425	7,469	8,178	10,045	12,236	14,830	29,762	36,979	36,078
Earnings (miscellaneous receipts to Treasury)	7,642	7,079	6,628	10,629	9,098	9,798	8,240	4,953	1,025	13,317

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
Washington, D.C. 20401

Government Printing Office Notice 105-1

Subject: Organization and Functions of the Office of the Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents)

Enclosures: (1) Organization Chart.
(2) Schedule of actions to implement reorganization.

1. Purpose. To announce the reorganization and realignment of the Public Documents Department to coincide with program responsibilities outlined in Title 44, U.S. Code.

2. Background. The Public Documents Department has been organized under the five following Divisions: Planning, Inventory Management, Documents Distribution, Field Operations and Support. The elevation of the Superintendent of Documents to the level of Assistant Public Printer, and the need to improve services to the Congress and the public, dictate the reorganization of the present structure into a more responsive organizational element, with management emphasis on the total sales program and the depository and statutory distribution programs. Accordingly, the reorganization of the Office of the Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents), as outlined in enclosure (1), is effective immediately. Phased implementation to provide for an orderly transition is outlined in enclosure (2).

The new organization employs the use of three major services to be supported by the standard organizational elements of divisions, branches, sections, and units. In addition to providing improved service and isolation of all sales revenue and costs in a single service, the new organization will provide a greatly improved career ladder for promotion opportunities. Creation of new services, divisions, and branches will permit delegation of responsibility to the lowest possible level and will divide the organization into more manageable organizational elements.

3. Action. Actions and responsibilities required to implement the reorganization are outlined as follows:

a. Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents)

1. Responsible for overall implementation, including writing of new position descriptions, organization charts, and functional statements; insure that deadline dates are met.

2. Initiate weekly "Reorganization Newsletter" informing Document's employees of progress of reorganization.

b. Director of Personnel

1. Assign sufficient manpower in areas of classification and employment to insure complete implementation in accordance with schedule promulgated in enclosure (2).

2. Revise GPO Instruction 105.1, Subject: Organization and Functions of the Government Printing Office not later than July 1, 1974, to reflect reorganization of the Office of the Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents).

c. Director of General Services

1. Review reorganization as it relates to space requirements and/or office rearrangements and provide space plans to accomodate the new organization.

d. Acting Comptroller

1. Provide cost code structure to coincide with realignment of functions and creation of new cost centers as soon as possible so that new cost codes may be included on SF-50's.

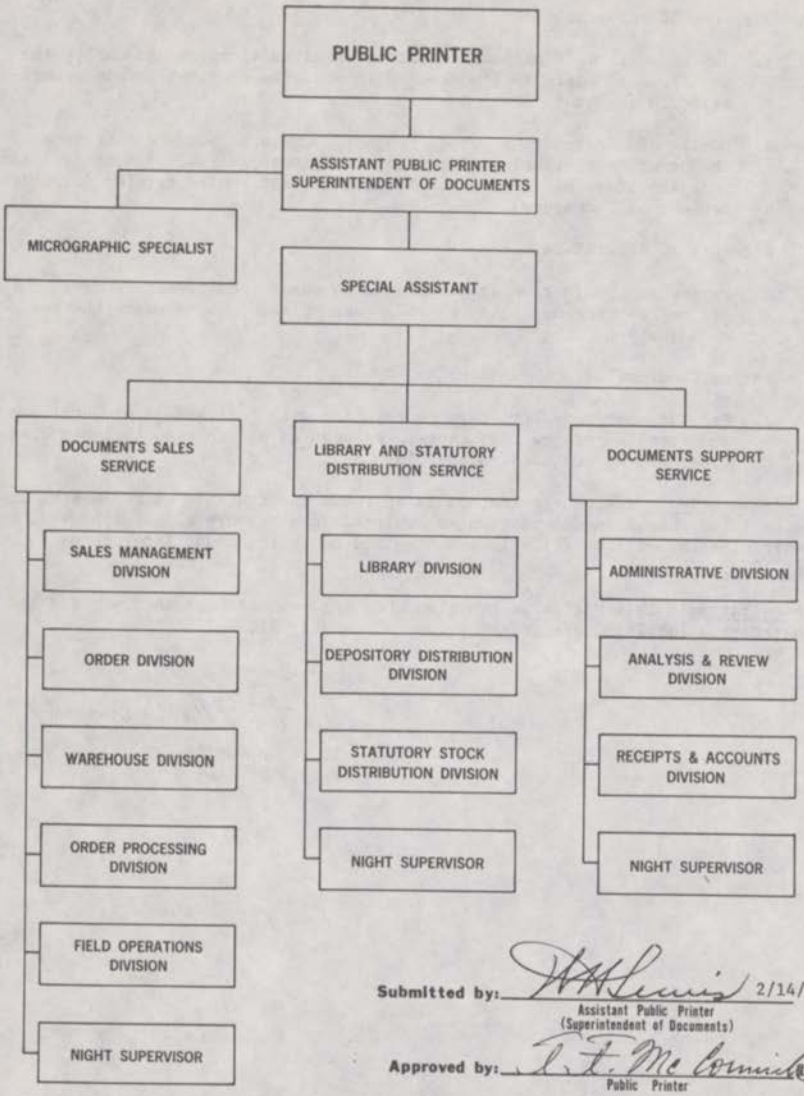
4. Implementation. The reorganization is approved in principle as delineated in enclosure (1). Phased implementation as outlined in enclosure (2) is approved. The reorganization will be fully implemented and operational not later than July 1, 1974.

5. Cancellation. This Notice is canceled when its contents are incorporated in GPO Instruction 105.1 or, for record purposes, on July 31, 1974.

T. F. McCormick

T. F. McCORMICK
Public Printer

Attachments



Submitted by: W. H. Lewis 2/14/74
Assistant Public Printer
(Superintendent of Documents)

Approved by: A. F. McCormick 2/14/74
Public Printer

ACTION	Write Position Description	Classification	Position Announced (Washington Area)	Obtain Supervisory Evaluations & Schedule Panel Meetings	SELECTION
Fill positions of three Service Heads	2/11/74	2/12/74 - 2/15/74	2/25/74 - 3/8/74	3/11/74 - 3/29/74	4/1/74
Fill positions of 11 Division Directors	2/12/74 - 2/15/74	2/19/74 - 2/22/74	3/4/74 - 3/15/74	3/18/74 - 4/5/74	4/8/74 - 4/9/74
Fill positions of 29 Branch Heads	2/18/74 - 3/1/74	3/4/74 - 3/22/74	4/8/74 - 4/19/74	4/22/74 - 5/17/74	5/20/74 - 5/24/74
Fill positions of Section Heads where warranted by increased responsibilities	3/4/74 - 3/22/74	3/25/74 - 4/12/74	4/22/74 - 5/3/74	5/6/74 - 5/31/74	6/3/74 - 6/7/74

EMPLOYEES ON ROLL

Fiscal year:	As of [1]—	Number
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
1972	Dec. 31, 1971	8,259
1973	Dec. 31, 1972	8,527
1974	Dec. 31, 1973	8,237

[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	92,617
1959	99,293
1960	100,162
1961	99,340
1962	109,112
1963 [1]	230,261
1964	228,819
1965	245,732
1966	272,044
1967	303,108
1968	335,793
1969	364,222
1970	365,840
1971	390,065
1972	458,491
1973	436,140
1974 (6 months)	233,942

[1] Beginning with fiscal year 1963, totals include individual orders on open requisitions.

VALUE OF COMMERCIAL PRINTING

	Value of commercial printing	Value of paper furnished contractors	Total
Fiscal year:			
1954	$18,143,383	$2,541,696	$20,685,079
1955	21,147,523	2,481,072	23,628,595
1956	23,160,773	3,467,137	26,627,910
1957	24,314,072	4,859,553	29,173,625
1958	28,484,792	3,744,305	32,229,097
1959	28,588,242	3,879,593	32,467,835
1960	31,062,889	4,546,789	35,609,678
1961	31,580,445	4,473,401	36,053,846
1962	43,376,398	5,793,104	49,169,502
1963	47,533,962	5,835,773	53,369,735
1964	50,493,980	3,861,028	54,355,008
1965	51,129,601	3,277,965	54,407,566
1966	74,885,832	4,307,185	79,193,017
1967	92,945,592	4,464,340	97,409,932
1968	93,994,354	3,405,255	97,399,609
1969	99,877,843	3,121,656	102,999,499
1970	122,508,631	3,145,500	125,654,131
1971	105,455,938	2,892,399	108,348,337
1972	139,757,283	2,159,310	141,916,593
1973	164,503,965	1,216,526	165,720,491
1974 (5 months)	81,251,340	418,186	81,669,526

Total income, including all fieldwork

Fiscal year:	*Amount*	Fiscal year:	*Amount*
1954	$74,482,987	1965	137,473,221
1955	78,493,956	1966	175,878,649
1956	86,852,359	1967	199,975,834
1957	88,745,435	1968	194,813,867
1958	89,684,998	1969	203,651,604
1959	93,047,066	1970	235,641,139
1960	99,547,840	1971	224,203,855
1961	97,749,609	1972	261,643,347
1962	121,316,943	1973	291,693,627
1963	129,650,829	1974 (6 months) [1]	168,126,569
1964	136,058,238		

[1] Estimated.

Profits and losses from printing and binding operations, Government Printing Office revolving fund, fiscal year 1954 through Dec. 31, of fiscal year 1974.

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	2,215,293
1972	139,438
1973	6,519,211
1974 (6 months)	3,071,102

REVENUE, EXPENSE, AND RETAINED EARNINGS, PRINTING AND BINDING OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Revenue: Printing and binding operations	291,441	317,200	339,000
Other income:			
Baling and salvaging	207	192	192
Other	9	8	8
Total other income	216	200	200
Total revenue	291,657	317,400	339,200
Less: Cost of sales publications purchased for resale	−10,710	−12,307	−13,538
Total adjusted revenue	280,947	305,093	325,662
Expense:			
Personnel compensation	93,193	103,806	111,147
Personnel benefits	7,977	9,132	9,480
Travel and transportation of persons	80	122	95
Transportation of things	3,112	3,488	3,400
Rent, communications, and utilities	2,156	1,375	2,945
Printing and reproduction	151,769	172,000	172,000
Other services	484	530	1,500
Supplies and materials	24,906	25,397	37,033
Insurance claims and indemnities	6	----	----
Depreciation	1,497	1,550	1,600
Total expenses	285,174	317,400	339,200
Less: Cost of sales publications purchased for resale	−10,710	−12,307	−13,538
Total adjusted expense	274,464	305,093	325,662
Net operating income	6,483	----	----
Nonoperating income and retained earnings:			
Acquisition value of equipment sold	334	----	----
Less accumulated depreciation	326	----	----
Book value of equipment sold	8	----	----
Proceeds from sale of equipment	44	----	----
Nonoperating income	36	----	----
Net income for year	6,519	----	----
Analysis of retained earnings:			
Retained earnings, start of year	30,662	37,182	37,182
Retained earnings, end of year	37,182	37,182	37,182

REVENUE, EXPENSE, AND RETAINED EARNINGS, SALES OF PUBLICATIONS OPERATIONS

[In thousands of dollars]

	1973 actual	1974 estimate	1975 estimate
Revenue: Sales	23,136	28,500	38,000
Other income:			
Gratuitous revenues (Sale of other Government publications by sales agents of Superintendent of Documents)	164	100	100
Deposit accounts inactive for 10 years and unidentified remittances	65	70	75
Unredeemed public document coupons	316	200	200
Salaries and expenses supplemental appropriation [1]	6,214		
Total other income	6,759	370	375
Total revenue	29,895	28,870	38,375
Expense:			
Sales publications purchased for resale	8,634	10,256	11,282
Postage for sales copies mailed [2]	9,600	10,560	11,520
Unsalable publications expense	2,077	2,051	2,256
Administrative expense	4,631	4,978	
Total expense	24,942	27,845	25,058
Net operating income [3]	4,953	1,025	13,317
Analysis of retained earnings:			
Retained earnings, start of year	6,148	4,953	2,978
Payments of earnings	−6,148	−3,000	−10,000
Retained earnings, end of year	4,953	2,978	6,295
Expenditures from Salaries and expenses appropriation required to operate the sales program:			
Personnel compensation	8,949	13,007	14,396
Personnel benefits	636	1,029	1,153
Travel and transportation of persons	26	80	79
Transportation of things: Delivery service	133	81	134
Rent, communications, and utilities:			
Rentals and utilities [4]	89	225	1,399
Administrative postage	137	171	214
Selected list and flyer postage	3,289	3,934	1,174
Congressional postage [5]		1,560	813
Sales of publications postage [6]	6,214		
Printing and reproduction: Price lists and circulars	670	1,083	887
Other services [7]	1,250	1,082	3,203
Supplies and materials	366	373	411
Equipment [8]	148	758	2,578
Total expenditures	21,907	23,383	26,441
Net earnings	(16,954)	(22,358)	(13,124)

[1] Represents F.Y. 1973 supplemental appropriation for postage, sales of publications, and is totaled as revenue.
[2] Actual amount paid to the U.S. Postal Service for F.Y. 1973.
[3] This amount is transferred to the U.S. Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.
[4] Increase in rentals, F.Y. 1975, due primarily to GSA charges for leasing bookstore space and rentals previously charged to the revolving fund.
[5] Reduction of congressional postage cost from 1st class to controlled circulation in F.Y. 1975.
[6] Amount of F.Y. 1973 supplemental appropriation for postage applicable to the sales program.
[7] Increase over F.Y. 1974 due to additional costs to cover services for personnel, medical, and administrative support previously charged to the revolving fund.
[8] Increase due to equipment for a proposed warehouse in F.Y. 1975.

REVENUE AND EXPENSE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	1973 actual	1974 est.	1975 est.
Printing and binding:			
Revenue	291,657	317,400	339,200
Expense	−285,174	−317,400	−339,200
Net operating income, printing and binding	6,483		
Sales of publications:			
Revenue	29,895	28,870	38,375
Expense	−24,942	−27,845	−25,058
Net operating income, sales of publications	4,953	1,025	13,317
Nonoperating income or loss (−):			
Proceeds from sale of equipment	44		
Net book value of assets sold	−8		
Net nonoperating income from sale of equipment	36		
Net income for the year	11,472	1,025	13,317

WORK LOAD FLUCTUATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. Nearly 25 percent of your budget request is to cover deficiencies for the years 1971, 1973, and 1974.

The justification indicates there could be no effective means to determine in advance the volume of congressional printing. Is that really correct?

Haven't you over the years developed a record and analytical capability to come a lot closer in your estimates?

Mr. MCCORMICK. We have to go on a historical basis concerning the amount of material Congress is going to introduce. But we are always at the mercy of the committee chairmen and others who are authorized to order printing.

For example there was no way to anticipate the volume of printing required for the Watergate hearings. This is the type of thing that is involved.

Another example is the Federal Register, one of our largest publications, for which we cannot predict the number of pages to be printed on any given day. The page count has ranged from 40 to 524 over the past year.

CONTROL OF PRINTING COSTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Did you have a discussion with the Joint Committee on Printing to control any printing costs?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, we regularly discuss ways to cut down on the amount of printing, particularly what can be inserted in the Congressional Record.

Senator HOLLINGS. What would happen, sir, if the Committee decided to appropriate for only half of the deficiency? You would just come back up for a supplemental?

Mr. MCCORMICK. I am afraid we would have to.

CHARGES FOR FEDERAL REGISTER

Senator HOLLINGS. On lines 11 and 12, page 10 of the justification, you charge the Congress, for the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations—they are prepared by the Archives; where are the printing costs?

Mr. MCCORMICK. It is in the Congressional printing and binding budget.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Mr. DeVaughn, could you answer that?

Mr. DEVAUGHN. Yes. Years ago the Congress paid for almost all of the Government's printing. Over the years, Congress has specified the various agencies should pay for their own printing and have appropriated money to them for that purpose. You may notice some seemingly strange language in our own appropriation which states that various agencies should pay for their own printing and have money appropriated to them for that purpose. You may notice some through intent or neglect, I cannot answer that, the Federal Register moneys have continued to be appropriated to us each year.

We would have no objection if you wanted to delete it from our appropriation and appropriate it to the GSA. The cost to the Government would be identical.

Senator HOLLINGS. We could practice what the GSA says is good business. They are charging me rent, I am going to charge them for printing and get my money back.

EXECUTIVE AGENCIES PRINTING PLANTS

I believe that there are 340 printing plants operating now by approximately 40 different Federal agencies. Under the law, all printing, binding and blankbook work for Congress, the executive branch, the Judiciary, other than the Supreme Court of the United States, and every executive department and independent office and establishment of the Government shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except that work which the Joint Committee on Printing considers necessary to be done elsewhere. What types of printing and binding do these 340 printing plants perform?

Mr. MCCORMICK. To start with, the larger ones are generally associated with security operations, for example, the National Security Agency, CIA, and FBI, all of which have plants of their own because of the nature of the work they are required to produce.

The Defense Mapping Agency has a number of plants because of the specialized nature of that printing.

The remainder of them are primarily in the Defense Department. They are gradually shrinking in size and in number. Am I correct in number? I know they are shrinking in size.

Mr. BOYLE. They are decreasing in size.

Mr. MCCORMICK. The staff of the Joint Committee augmented by members of my own staff periodically conduct reviews of the various printing plants to determine that the work they produce must be done in-house rather than be procured commercially. This is the primary control.

COORDINATION OF NEW PRINTING

Senator HOLLINGS. Is there any attempt other than that to coordinate some of this new printing and bring it under this new construction you are talking about? What is the plan to try to economize.

Mr. BOYLE. All of the agency plants must be rechartered by the Joint Committee on Printing by July of 1975, I believe.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do they pay the same salaries at each one of these plants?

Mr. MCCORMICK. They generally pay the prevailing wage rate of the area.

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the value of the printing and binding accomplished? Is there any estimate of that that you have?

Mr. MCCORMICK. I personally don't have any, but there are annual reports that are prepared and submitted to the staff of the Joint Committee on Printing for each one of these plants which would include the value of the printing.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about overnight contracts and so forth? You have studied that carefully to make certain it wouldn't be more economical to put it out commercially.

Mr. MCCORMICK. My personal feeling is that there is very little that cannot be procured commercially. The Federal printing program actually got in full operation in 1972, although it started in the late 1960's. Until now the shrinkage in the size of the various department plants has been the result of attrition.

I think we have reached the point where we are going to have to make some consolidations and this, I assume, will be part of the re-chartering process.

ISSUANCE OF WAIVERS

Senator HOLLINGS. Can you tell us something about the issuance of waivers for printing and binding? What jurisdiction does GSA have in the printing and binding area?

Mr. MCCORMICK. I don't know whether you are focusing in on printed forms for computer usage or not, but generally, any governmental agency must come to us for their printing. We can grant waivers under the authority of the Joint Committee on Printing. Waivers are granted primarily on the basis of a unique situation. They are limited and I can't think of an example.

Mr. DEVAUGHN. It would be in connection with a grant or a contract given to a college and there is a printing plant right on or close to the campus. If the college is somewhat isolated, they could get the printing done much faster with a waiver to use the closest printing plant.

Senator HOLLINGS. Previously you supplied your statement with a table showing per-page cost of congressional publications, do you have that table?

Mr. MCCORMICK. We have that data and we will provide it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Please do.

[The information follows:]

ESTIMATED COST PER UNIT OF PRINTING AND BINDING CHARGEABLE TO THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING APPROPRIATION

	Unit	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
01. Congressional Record program	Daily page	$110.10	$119.29	$112.67	$148.37	$145.66	$173.76	$176.85	$225.00	$234.00	$278.00
01. Bound Record	Bound Record page	25.66	27.88	27.45	32.06	33.66	39.08	35.00	49.00	53.87	60.27
01. Daily	Daily page	81.10	83.53	85.51	96.63	106.11	124.03	135.29	161.17	178.68	199.16
01. Index	Index page	80.14	82.85	85.69	95.84	107.55	129.92	141.18	171.87	188.94	211.40
02. Miscellaneous publications	Page	31.55	26.78	32.46	32.92	37.40	48.98	45.44	45.44	50.00	56.00
03. Miscellaneous printing and binding (excluding details).	1,000 items	20.81	26.86	26.14	30.36	26.00	40.90	39.21	45.44	50.00	56.00
04. International Exchange	Copy	.143	.152	.156	.165	.181	.188	.219	.19	.21	.24
05. Franked envelopes	1,000 each	3.89	4.16	4.31	4.83	5.05	5.55	5.88	7.06	7.80	8.70
05. Document franks	do	4.97	5.34	5.40	5.28	6.43	6.51	7.50	8.06	9.00	10.00
06. Calendars	Page	12.71	14.99	13.90	17.53	17.03	22.47	23.73	32.11	36.00	40.00
07. Bills, resolutions, and amendments	do	13.17	12.89	15.05	15.18	21.25	26.12	31.88	32.37	36.00	40.00
08. Reports	do	24.25	24.98	31.61	30.33	41.11	43.15	47.69	45.59	52.00	56.00
09. Documents	do	25.99	30.37	24.63	28.69	47.83	40.26	47.96	49.52	55.00	61.00
10. Hearings	do	21.48	21.29	20.80	22.29	22.90	24.80	28.53	34.13	35.00	39.00
11. Federal Register	1,000 page copies	4.09	4.15	4.19	4.40	4.89	5.08	4.15	3.97	4.37	4.90
11. U.S. Government Manual	Page	30.08	39.93	39.44	45.17	50.23	50.95	64.17	70.00	71.00	87.00
11. Public Papers	do	30.33	29.01	36.83	37.95	53.91	54.41	63.66	71.00	74.00	87.00
11. Weekly Compilation	do	57.97	57.25	58.18	63.57	68.45	79.38	90.91	111.75	119.72	137.00
12. Code of Federal Regulations	do	9.96	11.13	10.20	12.79	18.28	21.40	24.69	29.44	33.00	37.00

UNIT COSTS OF CONGRESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. Is there anything you wish to add in addition to your statement as to printing and binding?

Mr. MCCORMICK. There is one point on the subject of cost per unit. We have traditionally shown the cost of the Congressional Record on a basis which is to serve primarily as a deterrent to putting too much extraneous matter into the Record.

For 1973, the table shows a cost of $225 per page.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that how much it costs for a page?

Mr. MCCORMICK. That is what I would like to explain. That amount is the total cost of the entire Congressional Record program. It includes the cost of producing over 50,000 copies of the daily Record, the cost of the indexes and the cost of the bound volumes of the Congressional Record divided by the number of daily pages in that particular year. The result is a figure that to a printer would somewhat shock a printer unless he knew its makeup.

The purpose, is to provide a reasonable estimate of total costs when a page of material is introduced in the Record.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is $225?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, the total cost would be $225.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you audit U.S. Senators to see who is using more pages and who is using less?

Mr. MCCORMICK. No, sir, we don't.

Senator HOLLINGS. I don't advise you to do it but I would like to see it myself.

Mr. MCCORMICK. The $225 is what I would call a type page cost. Taking a look at the daily Record, the cost comes to something less than 4 mills per printed page. That is all I have.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

We will take the Superintendent of Documents at 2 o'clock, in S–128, because someone else has this room at 2 o'clock.

[Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., a recess was taken until 2 p.m. the same day.]

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:10 O'CLOCK, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1974)

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF THOMAS F. McCORMICK, PUBLIC PRINTER—Resumed

SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS APPROPRIATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Folks, we will turn attention now to the Superintendent of Documents.

I notice that you didn't have much to say in the opening statement about the operations of this office.

Was it because there isn't much you can say about it? Is that it?

Mr. MCCORMICK. May I answer that, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

Mr. MCCORMICK. I have been in this job 13 months. When I was confirmed by the Senate Rules Committee, I was told to do something about the Documents operation.

As far as I am concerned, we are far from where we should be, but I think we made some significant improvements in the past year. I would like to cite just a couple of examples in terms of overall statistics.

For example, our unopened mail, orders and inquiries at the beginning of 1973 were about 72,000 pieces. At the end of March of this year, it was down to 38,000 and I understand it is down close to 10,000 right now. Is that correct, Mr. Lewis?

Mr. LEWIS. Yes.

BACK ORDERS

Mr. MCCORMICK. Our back orders were in excess of 400,000 at the beginning of 1973. At the end of March 1974, they were down to 77,000. When you consider we average about 12,000 to 15,000 orders a day, we only have a couple of days backlog.

When I say backlog of regular orders, I am talking about orders for which we have materials in stock. We have another category of orders for publication which are out of print.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are only two or three days behind on your orders?

Mr. MCCORMICK. On the average, yes. That is an average. That means that there is a mix of orders included. Some will be over a 21 workday cycle. In the regular order backlog category aggregating 77,000 at the end of March, there were only 336 orders over 21 days. There is another category, as I stated previously, where the publication is out of print or has not yet been initially printed for which we have received orders and their age can range up to months, depending on how fast we can get an OK to print from the originating agency.

32-477 O - 74 - 8

COMPLAINT OF CONSTITUENT

Senator HOLLINGS. What I am getting to, and maybe Mr. Lewis can answer it better, and this is not a unique case and I have got some others we can put into the record, but I saw a constituent a month ago.

He was chief counsel for South Carolina Public Service Authority, Sandy Cooper. I have known him for, say, 25 or 30 years; an outstanding fellow.

He wanted a Congressional Directory; that blue book. He started out the year before last. He is the type fellow who always wants some Government document. He is interested; he keeps up a library.

He says somehow you changed the system, whereas when you wrote Agriculture, they know their documents and therefore you could correspond with somebody in Agriculture and he could tell you whether the documents were out of print and know exactly what was being requested and he could respond.

That system has now been changed where they are all coordinated through GPO and no one knows about any document. If he writes, a reply has your name printed on it. He sends his check and he gets a communication that his check is missing.

Another thing comes back stating it will be forwarded when we get one. He calls and he cannot get the same person. Finally, in November some guy said he would take his check.

By that time it was out of print. They told him to wait until 1974 and he could get a new one. He mentioned the Department of Agriculture and other departments of Government.

There is no touch, no connection between the constituent, the citizen in America anymore and his governmental documents, because you can write and ask for one and get one of those form things.

You might just as well throw it away. They don't know what you are talking about. They don't know the different publications. They cannot keep up with it. There is no continuity.

It does not come back with the name of the person in your office, who has the request. It is a number and just your printed name, or Mr. Lewis' name. He doesn't know who to write back to. He doesn't know who to explain it to.

What is your comment about that?

Mr. MCCORMICK. That is a specific item that I am not immediately aware of.

SAMPLE FORM LETTER

Senator HOLLINGS. I will read this into the record.

"Thank you for your inquiry.

"Your patience would be appreciated as we attempt to cope with an extraordinary number of orders. Shortly your subscription and/or order will be processed.

"I think you will be pleased to know that we are installing a modern computer-based system which we expect will measurably improve our ability to respond to your need for Government publications."

It is signed Superintendent of Documents. That is what he gets back. Three times he got one of these back. He told me about it. There is nobody to write to; nobody to ask. You are just completely lost unless you ask a Congressman or Senator.

I know in several which have got through to me, we have got pretty good service. I wonder about ordinary citizens up in the boondocks. Is this system going to work?

Mr. McCormick. Our thrust is to get the system to the point where they don't have to go to their Congressman or Senator to get service. We are trying to accomplish that. Do we use that form letter now, Mr. Lewis?

Mr. Lewis. It was used up until July of last year. It hasn't been used since then.

Mr. McCormick. I personally don't like form letters. They are impersonal. We intend to fully mechanize the system. There have been a number of cases where we found where an individual has had to spend an inordinate amount of time and effort for over a year to get a publication.

We are trying to correct that situation. One of our primary thrusts in the documents area is the training of the people that are involved in processing the orders. We put on a number of new people back in 1972 and they were not adequately trained to do their jobs.

We are training the employees so they will fully understand their job assignments. At the same time, we want to take advantage of the automated techniques that will enable us to process orders efficiently and effectively.

AGRICULTURE DOCUMENTS

Senator Cotton. Could I ask a question?

Senator Hollings. Yes.

Senator Cotton. Maybe the chairman knows and you don't. To whom did Mr. "John Q. Citizen" used to write for an Agriculture document? To the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. McCormick. Generally, no. Documents available through our sales program, are to be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents.

Senator Cotton. These are the ones that are charged for?

FREE GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

Mr. McCormick. Yes; there are some other Government publications that are distributed free. These are generally held for distribution by us upon orders of the agencies responsible.

Senator Hollings. The Agriculture Department would send down however many you want. I am talking about those who just want to buy the documents. You have coordinated it all through the Superintendent of Documents, so if I want an Interior Bulletin on Fish and Wildlife instead of writing Agriculture and querying, I write the Superintendent of Documents?

MECHANIZATION OF INQUIRY SECTION

Mr. McCormick. Yes, although I understand that is the system that should have been in place all the time. We have set up a mechanized inquiry system.

We have all our reference material on microfiche. If you call and ask about a pamphlet, we could quickly access all the publications we

have on a particular subject, we could narrow it down. We have tried to be more responsive in this area.

Senator HOLLINGS. With regard to the persons working in that section of the Superintendent of Documents Office, could it be that perhaps they don't have any experience, that once they get trained they get over in the printing section and they get paid more?

You are not keeping them there, isn't that the case?

Mr. MCCORMICK. That really is not true now. It had been the case.

Senator HOLLINGS. That was a great show—your shaking your head no, and Mr. Boyle is nodding yes.

Mr. MCCORMICK. I will go back perhaps to the period prior to January or March of 1973. Generally, the trend was for people to aspire to jobs in the printing operations.

RESTRUCTURING OF JOBS

We have tried to restructure the document's jobs. We have classified all of them in the area so we can build career paths and insure that our people are working toward advancement right within the distribution operation.

Senator HOLLINGS. Maybe we need to elevate the persons within that section and not just the Superintendent of Documents to the Assistant Public Printer.

This is what we found when we got into the FAA, police, for example, and this discombobulation we had at the National Airport. We found out if you were drunk, or a hippie and a ne'er do well at the end of the bottom of the ladder, that is where you apply because you start at exactly $4,000 less than anybody else.

You could be a policeman at the zoo or a policeman at the Madison Memorial Library. You can be a policeman on the Hill or anywhere else in Washington D.C., and you start out at $9,000 or $10,000. Out there the FAA start you out at $5,600.

They had 100-some-odd positions vacant. I am wondering if this is the case in the Superintendent of Documents Office. It isn't working. We keep getting complaints about it.

NUMBER OF COMPLAINTS

Mr. MCCORMICK. On the subject of complaints, Mr. Chairman, I am not satisfied with where we are, but I feel we have made significant strides in terms of improvement. In the period from March to July of 1973, we were averaging 2,000 publication service complaint letters a day. We are down now to where we are averaging between 200 and 500 a day; isn't that correct?

Senator HOLLINGS. You had 230 unfilled positions at the end of last year. How about this year?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Do you know how many unfilled positions we have? Maybe Mr. Lewis, you know?

Mr. LEWIS. I would venture to say it is approximately the same.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Again, I personally don't think the answer is more people. I think it is a better system and better facilities. We can pour in hundreds of people and we are not going to do the job any

better. I think it is our job, one, to train the people that we have well; two, to get a system that will work.

We have been operating for the past 50 or 60 years with basically a manual system where the volume has increased by 100 percent and the system just sinks under the weight of the volume. It was designed to be operated within the confines of one complex, whereas we are operating from our central office complex and four warehouses right now.

I don't believe that additional people are the answer. I think systems and training and a consolidated facility are the real answer to the problem.

Senator HOLLINGS. I won't take anymore of the time of the committee, but I will give you these typical cases that I just pulled from the file. I don't have Mr. Simpson's case report here, but three or four others that you can look at and see exactly what we are getting at.

Do I get a number when I write to you for a Congressional Directory? I would rather have the Congressional Directory. That is what I sent for.

How do I identify where my request is or check if it gets lost? When they open my letter, what happens to it?

PROCESSING REQUESTS

Mr. MCCORMICK. Your letter is opened. The system is manual. We have 80,000 orders at the present time. We cannot manually keep track of each of them. We get 15,000 or 16,000 orders on the average every day.

Senator HOLLINGS. That was 15,000 to 16,000 per day?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. The letter comes in, and what happened?

Mr. MCCORMICK. The first step is that the letter is opened and the cash and the price are verified, in other words to see that the amount of money that is in the letter corresponds with what is indicated for the price of the item, and the cash, of course, has to go through a depositing process.

Then the order itself goes through a sorting routine where they classify it as to type of order. If it is a popular publication, it goes one route. If it is an order that we really can't immediately identify, it would go to the inquiry section where we would have to go to do some research on it. They take different paths. The popular publication goes directly to the retail unit after sorting and can be filled immediately. These are handed out to order fillers in batches of 50. We do control the batches that people are processing, their employee numbers are stamped on the 50 order batches. They go to the bins, pick the publications, return to the supervisor, display their 50 orders, and the supervisor reviews them on a test check basis and they are mailed.

There is no specific number assigned to a particular order when it enters the system. It is assumed that each will be processed. That is the case with our manual system.

We are developing a computerized system where, as soon as an order enters the cycle, it will be identified and we can track it at any time in the system.

Senator HOLLINGS. When will that be completed?

Mr. MCCORMICK. We are working on the first module which is to control the bulk publications inventory. That module will be ready for test on July 1, 1974.

Then we will be moving to the order-processing module which we haven't really fully milestoned, but I would estimate it would be 6 months after the first module is operational before the second is in place.

CONGRESSIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

Senator COTTON. We used to have all kinds of requests back in the old days, when the pressure wasn't so great. When I was first in the Senate, I would get a letter from the constituent wanting a document which really cost money—$10, $15, or even $20. But before we wrote him, and said cough up a buck, I had up in the attic of the Senate Office Building all the publications that had accumulated from my predecessors way back in the 1900's. My secretary—I had a girl who was very clever—would call up somebody and tell them about, for instance, the yearbooks we had which were out of print, the 1904–08 yearbook. They couldn't sell them. They said that is out of print, but we will swap you what you want for two of those yearbooks. We were doing that all the time.

I wondered how they could handle it. Now has that stuff all gone by the board?

Mr. LEWIS. No, sir; we still have the congressional exchange program and it is still operating.

Senator COTTON. I should think that would be an awful messy thing to have.

Mr. LEWIS. Yes, sir; it definitely is. I am not sure it is worth the effort.

AUTOMATED PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. You are requesting an increase of $2 million for new equipment due to automation and mechanization needed for the new warehouse. What type of equipment is required?

Mr. LEWIS. Conveyor belts, conveyor systems, from shelves where people ride up and down the elevators or forklifts that pick stock from the shelf and people ride to pick it up. It is equipment we do not have.

Senator HOLLINGS. Can you use that same equipment if you move?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, at the new location.

PERSONNEL COMPENSATION

Senator HOLLINGS. You are requesting an increase of $1.6 million for personnel compensation. What is a revolving fund sales program?

Mr. MCCORMICK. The sales program is one under which we make Government documents available to the public and sell them through our Central Office mail order distribution or through the 24 bookstores which we have established throughout the country.

Senator HOLLINGS. Before I get to those bookstores, is not part of the requested increase in personnel compensation for transfer of 110 positions from the revolving fund?

Mr. McCormick. Right.

Senator Hollings. What positions are attributable to the revolving fund and which to the Superintendent of Documents?

Mr. McCormick. They are all attributable to the Superintendent of Documents as they are all a part of his operation. These were costs of our distribution centers and warehouses that were previously financed through the revolving fund and not as a part of the Superintendent of Documents appropriation. They had previously been charged directly against sales receipts, and since we appropriate most or all of the document administrative costs, we felt it was appropriate to include those costs in our appropriations.

BOOKSTORE AUTHORITY

Senator Hollings. What about authority as to bookstores? You have requested authority to open seven. How many have opened?

Mr. McCormick. We have 24 in operation. We requested seven last year and so far, of that number, only one has been opened.

Senator Hollings. Where would those seven be located?

Mr. McCormick. Selections have not been made.

Senator Hollings. Any in New Hampshire or South Carolina? No answer.

Mr. McCormick. I am looking at the list of the cities that are being considered. I don't see any on the list.

Senator Hollings. What about commercial bookstores? Do you sell any Government publications in commercial bookstores and, if not, why not?

Mr. McCormick. We do sell some.

Senator Hollings. Some? What does that mean to me?

Mr. McCormick. It means an insignificant amount.

Senator Hollings. There is no real program to distribute these. Let us say I run the Jones Book Store in Charleston, S.C., can I order 50 copies?

PRICING OF DOCUMENTS

Mr. McCormick. You can and you will get a discount of 25 percent which is what we are authorized to give. Unfortunately, most bookstores don't feel that is an adequate margin for them to invest big money in Government publications.

Senator Hollings. Did you explore the possibility of maybe raising that discount and still saving the Government money by getting better distributions?

Mr. McCormick. I think you are right. That is a thrust we ought to take in the future. Unfortunately, title 44 says—the selling price of Government documents to the public will be at cost as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent. The 50 percent was determined as a factor to allow this type of distribution, not only through bookstores, but other distributors.

In the past several years we have fallen behind in our pricing. You probably have heard some complaints about the recent price increase. We have not generally raised our prices since 1968, and when you couple that with the fact that we have had significant labor cost and paper cost increases as well as what the Postal Service charges have gone to, we have had to raise our prices significantly. Even now we

are shooting to break even in 1976, not plus 50 percent. We feel that we have yet to get on a par with our costs.

At that time we would be in a better position to explore the alternative methods of distribution.

Senator HOLLINGS. How is it that you shoot just for a breakeven and not what the law requires, namely a 50-percent margin?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Judgment really is what it boils down to. The increases we implemented in January of 1974 averaged about 40 percent, and ranged from slight decreases to increases of close to almost 1,000 percent. We have taken a lot of criticism for that particularly from the library community. We just felt that that level was about as much as we could really implement without raising a hue and cry.

Senator COTTON. That was all the traffic could bear?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, sir; and it was our judgment as to what it would be. We are not in full compliance with the law.

Senator HOLLINGS. Does the law say to use your judgment or to charge 50 percent over cost?

Mr. MCCORMICK. It says cost as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent. The agency has historically held, and I agree that cost would be the incremental costs of producing the publication within the Government Printing Office, plus the appropriated sales program costs in Mr. Lewis' operation, plus the postage cost. Those are the elements of cost we are trying to recover and have historically said should be recovered. We have run deficits in the sales program as indicated on page 47 of the blue book. 1973 showed a $16,954,000 deficit.

The previous years were in that same range.

DELAY IN RAISING PRICES

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the reason for the delay? When your costs go up, it automatically goes up. When that price goes up and the postage goes up, the law says 50 percent, so you can get a bigger price.

Mr. MCCORMICK. The prices had not been raised generally across the board since 1968. We did implement a significant price increase in 1974. We made a judgment that was about the maximum that we could attain at that time. We are hopeful we can get some relief from the Postal Service charges which might bring us closer in line.

Senator HOLLINGS. If the price does go up on a publication as a result of these increased costs, do the old copies sell at the new increased price?

Mr. LEWIS. We are in the process of repricing much of the material we have in inventory. We have repriced approximately 6,000 items to this time.

UNFILLABLE ORDERS

Senator HOLLINGS. You have told us what happens when an order is received and you fill it. What happens to an order that you receive that you cannot fill? What do you do?

Mr. LEWIS. We notify the customer in most cases that the order is not fillable, plus returning his order to him.

Senator HOLLINGS. How promptly is that done?

Mr. LEWIS. Within the time frame of a couple of weeks from the time it comes in.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let us take one of those examples that Mr. McCormick pointed out. I opened it, I pulled the check and it is the right amount and I cash it, but I sent the order to the inquiry section and 3 days later the inquiry section says no, we can't fill it because it is either improperly described or we don't have it.

Mr. LEWIS. It goes to the refund section where a refund is issued either in cash or coupons.

Senator HOLLINGS. I see. You get coupons for some additional documents?

Mr. LEWIS. For regular customers.

Senator HOLLINGS. I see.

FREE DISTRIBUTION

Senator COTTON. Some of these departments advertise. They have appropriations I suppose to use for that purpose. Every little while when I am watching television, and even during the commercials, something comes on that says this is a public service of the station. Write to such and such agency in Washington, sometimes it is HEW, or Agriculture or somewhere else, and we will send you a pamphlet on how to protect your child from this particular disease. I see quite a number of those.

Some of these agencies are running advertising and sending out their own pamphlets, right?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, sir; they are. Those are free distributions. Our effort is directed at the sales program.

Senator COTTON. You print them?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes.

Senator COTTON. Or they print them out of their appropriations?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, that is correct.

INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL FUND

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. McCormick, you are requesting additional capital of $12 million. The budget indicates you plan to transfer $13,317,000 to the Treasury. How is that?

Mr. MCCORMICK. The $12 million is for our printing revolving fund and the transfer to the Treasury, I believe you are referring to, is the surplus of receipts from the documents operation.

Senator HOLLINGS. Under the law that must be transferred?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, sir.

DEPARTMENTAL BILLINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. On departmental billing, the job is sent to the Government Printing Office, an estimate of cost is made and this estimate when accepted becomes the billing when the job is completed. Billings are not presented to the department when the job is uncompleted. How many billings are unpaid for more than 1 year I would say?

Mr. MCCORMICK. I would say that we don't have any outstanding receivables over 1 year old. We had quite a push on trying to get our receivables more current.

Senator HOLLINGS. How current are they then?

Mr. MCCORMICK. They are averaging 30 days. We have some that are outstanding over 90, but a relatively small amount.

Senator HOLLINGS. Can you furnish the committee a list by department of all that are delinquent over a 90-day period?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, we can do that.

[The information follows:]

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE—GOVERNMENT (PB) AS OF MAR. 27, 1974

	Age, 0 to 30 days	Age, 31 to 60 days	Age, 61 and over	Total amount
Library of Congress	80,506	8,438	96	89,040
Library Branch	982	146		1,128
General Accounting Office	32,373	70,428	37,600	140,401
Supreme Court of the United States	73,455			73,455
Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts	999	9,990	1,683	21,672
Federal Judical Center	227			227
Court of Customs and Patent Appeals	124	361		485
Court of Claims	13,408			13,408
Council of Economic Advisers	917			917
Council of Environmental Quality	912		602	1,514
Council on International Economic Policy	36			36
Joint Publications Research Service	5,717			5,717
National Security Council	1,355			1,355
Office of Emergency Preparedness	1,406	72	7,368	8,846
Office of Science and Technology	4,485	8,026	2	12,513
Special Representative for Trade Negotiations			2	2
Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention	15,926	2	15,249	31,177
White House		2		2
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	2	6		8
Office of Economic Opportunity	40,960	9,584	894	51,438
National Commission on Water Quality			29,386	29,386
Agriculture	847,839	933,693	735,493	2,517,025
Commerce	843,027	361,931	484,838	1,689,796
Patent Office	1,044,626			1,044,626
Defense Supply Agency	255,752	82,163	21,381	359,296
National Security Agency	1,566	283	8,157	10,006
Panama Canal Company	393	984		1,377
Army	3,352,121	2,364,043	1,140,988	6,857,152
Navy	2,870,344	4,351,106	4,779,849	12,001,299
Air Force	1,443,153	32,758	91,140	1,567,051
Air Force Systems Command	315,625	1,033	20,534	337,192
Defense Mapping Agency	67,862	61,091	18,212	147,165
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	2,031,879	1,514,645	735,936	4,282,460
Department of Housing and Urban Development	137,403	98,297	24,624	260,324
Department of the Interior	483,702	501,825	1,156,178	2,141,705
Justice	527,753	342,762	86,870	957,385
Labor	192,106	109,661	102,705	404,472
State Department	255,274	78,846	82,383	416,503
Treasury Department	360,381	258,504	286,443	905,328
Internal Revenue Service	1,958,134	71,019	126,610	2,155,763
Department of Transportation	818,454	395,785	170,017	1,384,256
Action	31,281	1,342	3,098	35,721
Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations			495	495
American Battle Monuments Commission	2			2
Appalachian Regional	1,793	27		1,820
Atomic Energy Commission	162,180	135,297	63,998	361,475
Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System	101	19	28	148
Central Intelligence Agency	29,596	8,390	146	38,132
Civil Aeronautics Board	13,612	940	2,235	16,787
Civil Service Commission	251,932	431,954	216,031	899,917
Commission of Fine Arts		182	8,459	8,641
Commission of Civil Rights	18,931	160	7,131	26,222
Commission on Population Growth and the American Future	823	2,593	16,262	19,678
Commission American Shipbuilding		35,323	19,803	55,126
Consumer Production Safety Commission	77,782	8,856		86,638
District of Columbia	33,726	21,771	196,441	251,938
Environmental Protection Agency	394,796	145,085	497,079	1,036,960
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	13,591	6,890	780	21,261
Export-Import Bank	6,422	5,560		11,982
Farm Credit Administration	469	11		480
Federal Communications Commission	96,138		48	96,186
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	414	4		418
Federal Home Loan Bank Board	42,940	7,935	22,768	73,643
Federal Maritime Commission	494		3,976	4,470
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	2,318			2,318
Federal Power Commission	20,697	9,394	12,392	42,483

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE—GOVERNMENT (PB) AS OF MAR. 27, 1974—Continue d

	Age, 0 to 30 days	Age, 31 to 60 days	Age, 61 and over	Total amount
Federal Trade Commission	60,255	62,108	15,822	138,185
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission		4	3	7
General Services Administration	944,862	159,991	53,048	1,157,901
Indian Claims Commission	13			13
Interstate Commerce Commission	22,595	1,194		23,789
Susquehanna River Basin Commission	7			7
National Advisory Council on Education—Professions Development		9,916		9,916
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	336,855	226,934	83,082	646,871
National Capital Housing Authority	254	1,984	276	2,514
National Capital Planning Commission		156		156
National Commission for the Finance of Postsecondary Education	2,362			2,362
National Commission on State Workmen's Compensation Law		8,435	38,187	46,622
National Center for Information on Carriers in Education			28,620	28,620
National Credit Union Administration	3,927	4,221		8,148
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	2,897	22,943		25,840
National Gallery of Art	19,868	1,144	596	21,608
National Labor Relations Board	39,196	118,291	3,452	160,939
National Mediation Board	7			7
National Science Foundation	32,438	8,227	6,205	46,870
Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission		186		186
Pan American Union			410	410
U.S. Postal Service	1,726,060	262,367	465,358	2,453,785
Railroad Retirement Board	5,106		2	5,108
Renegotiation Board	335			335
Securities and Exchange Commission	47,014	28,295	430	75,739
Selective Service System	31,216			31,216
Small Business Administration	42,878	39	695	43,612
Smithsonian Institution	66,308	33,360	48,096	147,764
Tariff Commission		7,800	595	8,395
Tax Court of the United States	8,508			8,508
Tennessee Valley Authority	331		1,059	1,390
U.S. Information Agency	35,904	21,141	12,570	69,615
Veterans' Administration	343,193	19,527	26,632	389,352
Water Resources Council	7	3,056		3,063
Suspense Accounts to hold over payments			6,183	6,183
Grand total	23,101,960	13,502,662	12,003,074	48,607,69

ADVANCE BILLINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. As the work on jobs progresses, is it possible for GPO to request payment for work accomplished, that is an advanced bill? In other words, try to avoid a requirement for a $12 million request from a revolving fund?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes. With respect to the $12 million request, we looked at our own requirements, and felt we would have to finance some of our needs out of our own receivable and inventory balances. If we did nothing on our own, our request would be in the neighborhood of $22 million. We are planning to finance $10 million on our own and we are asking for $12 million. We think we can improve our situation by $10 million. We need an additional $12 million. Mr. DeVaughn would like to add to that.

Mr. DEVAUGHN. In title 44 it says the Public Printer has the authority to advance bill and, second, in a specific provision it says, that agencies must pay their printing bill before audit. When they get the bill, they are supposed to pay it first and audit it later. Then we will make the adjustments as needed at a later date. The agencies do not follow these procedures. You ask for an advance billing and they say their procedures provide that they must have a receiving ticket before paying a bill.

We say pay before audit. They say, no, our procedures call for auditing and putting a certifying officer's stamp on it before the disbursing officer will write a check.

We have all the statutory authority we need, but we need a push from somebody with a big club to make the agencies comply with what the law says.

Senator HOLLINGS. We can help you a little on that.

Senator Cotton, do you have anything else?

Senator COTTON. You have people in your organization who are experts on Government documents?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, sir.

Senator Cotton. Off the record.

[Brief recess.]

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you wish to add anything?

SUBSTANTIAL PRICE INCREASES

Mr. MCCORMICK. May I say something on pricing? The amount of our price increase, the fact that it was a judgmental decision on how much of an increase we could attain, causes me concern. The library community is particularly affected because publications that they buy have gone up substantially in price and they apparently are not getting under revenue sharing the Government funds that they received in the past.

We and the staff of the Joint Committee on Printing looked at this. We do have, at the request of Chairman Hays and with the concurrence of myself and staff, the GAO looking at our pricing, whether our system is appropriate, whether we have gone far enough.

Senator HOLLINGS. Where do you find that elasticity, that flexibility of judgmental authority?

Mr. MCCORMICK. I don't really, Senator. I must admit that with a strict interpretation of the law, the price increases implemented in January of this year would have averaged 80 percent. We would have some price increases that would have gone up to 2,000 percent. We felt we couldn't stand the public reaction to an increase twice that which we implemented.

Senator HOLLINGS. The delay is waiting for the inflation to get over. The Government has been doing that. There has been no real 2,000 percent annual increase. It has occurred over a period of years.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. So, you get into the place that all of us get into, you think you can get by this year and it will taper off next year, and it doesn't happen and then you get into the impossible situation you are describing and you violate the law with no authority whatsoever.

Mr. MCCORMICK. I expect we will be implementing increases on January 1st of next year, but the full effect of these increases will not be realized until later. For example, subscriptions take at least a year to have a full effect on income. I hope that we are going to get some relief on our Postal Service charges because I think it is inappropriate for us to have to pass these costs immediately onto the public when the commercial publisher has a 5-year phase-in.

POSTAL RATE INCREASES

Senator COTTON. What do you mean by a 5-year phase-in?

Mr. McCormick. In 1968 or 1969 our total postage bill was $3 to $3.5 million. It is now running $15 to $18 million. That is the effect of the increase. A private publisher has had the opportunity to phase these increases in over 5 years, and I understand there is legislation pending to give them a 10-year phase-in.

Mr. DeVaughn. There are already two provisions. One for 5 years and one for 10 years.

Mr. McCormick. We had to take the full increase immediately because we are a Government agency, and we have to pass it on to our customers.

Senator Cotton. By "phase-in," you mean he is allowed to move up gradually?

Senator Hollings. That was the provision in the law for profit and nonprofit, whereby the nonprofit had a 10-year period and profit had 5 years. Time Magazine and Newsweek had 5 years. The Senate increased that 5 to 7, and the 10 to 16 nonprofits. But the governmental agencies, and we had the Library of Congress, couldn't. We could do it for Playboy, but you couldn't do it for the Constitution of the United States or the Library of Congress.

Senator Cotton. Well, that is typical.

Mr. McCormick. So much of this deficit we are running is attributable to postage cost. For example, the Congressional Record costs us approximately $265 annually for postage and our present subscription price is $45 annually.

NO LEEWAY PRICING

Senator Hollings. Don't you ever come before this committee with a 50-percent leeway under the law and using that expression you hope to get it to a break-even point. You get way above it. Before coming up for the supplemental saying that you are broke because you didn't charge enough. You will be in trouble. The law doesn't allow it.

If there is any discretion, put it back on the Congress. That is the way you will change it because you are not allowed to change the law.

Mr. McCormick. No, sir; I know that.

Senator Hollings. That is good enough.

Senator Cotton. No questions.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator Hollings. Thank you very much, gentlemen. We will recess until Thursday at 10 a.m.

[Whereupon, at 2:50 p.m., Tuesday, April 9, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Thursday, April 11.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1974

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room S–128, the Capitol, Hon. Ernest F. Hollings (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Hollings, Cotton, Schweiker, and Young.

JOINT ITEMS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN O. PASTORE, U.S. SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. The subcommittee will please come to order.

We are pleased to have as our leadoff witness this morning the distinguished Vice Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Senator John O. Pastore, who is also an outstanding member of our own Appropriations Committee. In fact, both Senator Cotton and I serve with Senator Pastore on the Committee on Commerce, so Senator, you are really among friends here.

The request of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is for $609,855 or $83,795 more than the amount available for this year. The House of Representatives approved the full amount.

LETTER FROM HON. MELVIN PRICE

I will place in the record at this point a letter dated March 6, 1974, from the Honorable Melvin Price, chairman of the committee, to my counterpart in the other body that outlines the budget estimate.

[The letter follows:]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY,
Washington, D.C., March 6, 1974.

Hon. BOB CASEY,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, Branch Appropriations, House Commitee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you requested in your letter of February 1, 1974, I am forwarding the Joint Committee's budget estimate for fiscal year 1975.

The Joint Committee serves both Houses and, unlike many other committees of the Congress, does not maintain separate and additional staffs for its subcommittees. The committee does not receive separate appropriations for investigative purposes.

A budget increase for fiscal year 1975 for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of $80,000 to $609,855 is requested. A detailed breakdown of this new budget proposal is attached.

The principal reasons for the need for this addition is the increasing workload concerning development of new energy sources and expedited applications of developed energy sources. Examples of some of the specific areas involved are:

Legislative and oversight review of the priority liquid metal breeder program which is entering a critical period.

Reactor powerplant siting legislation.

Reactor indemnity legislation.

Legislation to establish a Government corporation or some other plan to assure adequate production of enriched uranium.

Increased legislative and oversight responsibility for the broadened energy research and development program which now includes non-nuclear energy sources.

Each of the above matters, with expedited attention, has the potential of accelerating the availability of added energy sources completely independent of foreign contributions.

In addition, there are a number of energy-related matters which are greatly increasing the committee's staff workload. Examples are continuing increases in correspondence from the public asking for information, the need for analysis of a large number of documents on energy-related matters, many of which contain misinformation, and the need for the preparation of narrative and graphic material in lay terms to help promote public understanding and obtain support of the actions which must be taken. Because of present inadequate staffing, these areas are not being adequately covered at present.

It should also be noted that in addition to the above-enumerated areas requiring major, priority, increases in efforts, the magnitude of committee work in other areas, such as general authorization legislation, basic research in physical and biological sciences, and the nuclear weapons development and other military programs, is continuing at its present level.

For the past several years the joint committee has been operating with a staff somewhat below its allowed numerical level. One of the reasons this has been possible is because of the extensive lentgh of the staff's workweek. The committee is now attempting to decrease this workweek which will require increased staffing. This factor, coupled with the increasing workload described above, forms the basic justification for the proposed increase. It will be noted in the enclosed budget estimate that, in addition to staffing up to the numerical levels outlined in the fiscal 1974 budget, the addition of one secretary and one professional staff member is proposed for fiscal year 1975.

We will be pleased to explain our needs in any greater detail you or your staff require.

Sincerely yours,

MELVIN PRICE, *Chairman.*

Enclosure: JCAE fiscal year 1975 budget estimate.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY—JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATE, FISCAL YEAR 1975—$609,885

	Actual 1973		Estimate 1974		Estimate 1975	
Appropriation or estimate		$498,750		[1] $526,060		$529,855
Additional appropriation						80,000
Total						[2] 609,855
	Number (as of June 30, 1973)	Amount	Number (as of June 30, 1974)	Amount	Number	Amount
Executive director	1	$35,823.00	1	$35,908.50	1	$35,910
Deputy director	1	35,823.00	1	35,908.50	1	35,910
Assistant director	1	34,495.44	1	34,713.48	1	34,770
Staff counsel	0	0	1	14,250.00	1	34,770
Assistant staff counsel	1	4,985.75	1	11,115.00	1	22,230
Special counsel	0	0	1	8,156.63	0	
Professional staff member	0	0	2	28,074.87	2	55,005
Secretaries	6	55,358.74	6	63,356.99	7	79,800
Secretary reporter	1	5,870.64	0	0	0	
Printing editor	1	18,850.44	1	20,004.24	1	20,235
Document librarian	1	18,584.94	1	7,980.00	1	16,245
Assistant document librarian	2	28,408.44	2	30,147.24	1	15,105
Financial secretary	1	15,930.00	1	17,571.18	1	17,955
Documents specialist	1	15,930.00	1	17,571.18	1	17,955
Receptionist	1	6,619.52	1	8,167.50	1	8,550
Clerical assistant	1	12,478.44	1	13,908.42	1	14,250
Research analyst	1	12,744.00	1	13,524.00	1	13,680
Technical energy director	1	29,680.16	1	21,899.99	1	34,200
Total salaries	21	331,582.51	24	382,257.72	23	456,570
Agency contributions		26,846.89		38,897.01		43,065
Salary increases						5,000
Total		358,429.40		421,154.73		504,635
Energy study		0		26,000.00		8,000
Per diem		1,464.80		1,500.00		3,000
Committee travel		8,149.86		8,500.00		10,000
Record of proceedings		9,588.40		10,000.00		12,000
Office supplies		2,073.85		2,100.00		2,200
Telephone and telegraph		2,249.03		2,300.00		2,500
Postage		66.55		100.00		120
Books, magazines, etc		2,708.52		3,000.00		3,200
Witnesses:						
Fees		43.75		500.00		1,000
Travel		57.89		1,000.00		1,500
Security		1,422.00		1,680.00		1,680
Detailed personnel		44,073.06		45,210.00		50,000
Consultant fees		2,393.59		3,000.00		10,000
Miscellaneous		12.50		15.27		20
Total		432,733.20		526,060.00		[2] 609,855

[1] Includes increased pay costs fiscal year 1974—budget estimate submitted for $26,650.
[2] Includes request for additional appropriation of $80,000—letter of justification attached.

1974 APPROPRIATION AND 1975 BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Pastore, you may proceed.

Senator PASTORE. As the distinguished chairman has already stated, we are asking for an increment of $80,000 over last year. Last year we were granted $526,060 as against the $609,855 this year.

The reason for this increment is very easy to explain. I must say to this committee that in the past we have been handing back money. In 1969 it was almost $100,000; in 1970 it was $66,705; in 1971 it was $87,000 plus; in 1972 it was $38,000 plus; in 1973 it was $66,000 plus; and in 1974 it is estimated to be $90,000, plus.

JUSTIFICATION FOR REQUEST

The question might arise why do you need more money now? No. 1, we have a tremendous responsibility on the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. We are watchdog of the expenditure of over $4 billion that has to do with weaponry and also with civilian use of atomic energy.

We are dealing with survival. We need the proper help. We have to expand our personnel for the simple reason that in the past we have been working on a 6-day week and because of this our personnel have been leaving us like the biblical exodus because any place they go they can get a 5-day week, like every other Senator's office, in the main, and like every other committee.

For that reason we need more personnel to carry on these responsibilities. Added to that is the fact that we have new assignments now. There is this difficult problem of the development of nuclear reactors as against the regulation and licensing of these reactors. That is going to take time.

We have been without an adequate number of attorneys for a long, long time. We have been trying to get more, but apparently the salaries in the Joint Committee are not as adequate as they are or as much as they are in other committees. But we are not going to change that. We will just have to look harder.

I am not asking for any changes in the pay scales. I merely think that we need more people to do the job that we have the responsibility to do.

You might say to me "Well, how do you aline this with all the others?" Let me give a fair example of what we have.

Here we have in the Judiciary Committee—and the Senator is familiar with what happens on our own Commerce Committee—and they have subcommittees. I don't know how many subcommittees they have.

Here is a subcommittee on administrative procedures. It is in the Judiciary Committee. They get $377,800, more than half of the amount alloted for our responsibility to run a 16-member committee, with the responsibility of spending over $4 billion.

LEGISTATIVE AUTHORITY OF COMMITTEE

We are the only Joint Committee of the Congress that has legislative authority. Any legislation that has to do with atomic energy is referred to our committee and we have to refer it back like any standing committee. We are the only Joint Committee under the law that has that authority.

On the Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, they get $767,000. I don't know what they do with it. That is more money than we have to run a whole committee. This is just a subcommittee—just a subcom-

mittee. This is almost equivalent to what we get on our whole Commerce Committee.

All I am saying here is that we have a tremendous responsibility and I am sick and tired of the fact that we have to borrow people from the Atomic Energy Commission, from the Commission, to do the job on an oversight committee that is overseeing the very institution that has to loan us help. That has to come to an end.

COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITY

The Senator brought out the fact that I am the vice chairman. Well, starting next January I am going to be the chairman and a lot of changes are going to be made. I think we have a responsibility. We now have the question of solar energy; we have geothermal; we have shale development.

All of these come within the responsibility of our committee. The Senator will recall that some time ago he visited our office where Mr. Bridges showed him our energy analysis and displays.

This came out of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. We have a good staff, a dedicated staff. I am the one who said you cannot keep these people here for 6 days a week because we are going to lose them. That was one reason why we are losing them. If we are going to go on a 5-day week we need a few more people.

Senator HOLLINGS. The record should show you lost Mr. Bridges.

Senator PASTORE. Yes, we lost Mr. Bridges, too.

The House has already passed the amount that we are asking for.

Senator HOLLINGS. I am sure this committee will be very sympathetic. You won't have any trouble.

NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS

I have one question by way of accelerating the construction of nuclear plants. When we try to package these problems on energy, we find really, for example, that in oil it wasn't an environmental question; it was a question of the President overruling his own task force study headed by Secretary Shultz not to lift the oil quota so the oil could be brought in. This was in the first year of his administration in 1969. As a result, not a single refinery has been built in this country in 4½ years.

When we got over to nuclear and we are looking at a need for a new nuclear powerplant to be coming on board every 2 weeks in the 1980's. To gear up to that, and to accelerate and facilitate, they tell us that the nuclear powerplants are literally delayed on an average between 26 and 28 months on what they say is governmental redtape.

Can the Joint Committee cut that in half?

Senator PASTORE. It isn't governmental redtape as much as it is the authority of people to challenge procedures in the courts. That is where the delay comes.

You see, there is some redtape and we have been working to accelerate things, but you have to work within the purview of the Admin-

istrative Procedures Act. You have to have public hearings. These take time.

Then, of course, you have appeals taken to the courts. Then they can go to the court of appeals and they can even go to the Supreme Court. You know how things drag out in the courts. Although a plant could be put on the line and in operation in 5 years, sometimes it takes 7, 8, 9, 10 years.

OIL QUOTAS

Talking about fuel quotas, no one knows more about the quota system than the Senator from Rhode Island. You see, this quota on oil was instituted by Presidential directive in 1956, under Eisenhower. The reason why it was done was to protect the domestic producer. It was being justified on the grounds that this was necessary for national security.

So we tried very hard to have the exemption made insofar as residual oil is concerned. Residual oil was never intended to be within the purview of the quota. Our domestic crude oil is being manufactured into No. 2 heating oil and in a large measure for the high octanes in gasoline, and that is where the money is. The money is not in residual oil.

So insofar as residual oil is concerned we have to import it from Venezuela and we have to import it from the Middle East. Our contention was that because it was so cheap we shouldn't have a quota; we should import all of the residual oil that we could.

OIL PRICES

When we could import it and buy it there was a quota. Today when you want to buy it the Arabs and the Venezuelans are saying "If you want it now, brother, you are going to pay this price."

This thing has trebled in price, and quadrupled in price. Now in Rhode Island you get your electric bill and there is a fuel cost adjustment which in some instances either one-half of the bill, itself, or sometimes even equal to it.

You bring this up to Sawhill and he says "The only trouble is up in New England you use a lot of residual oil."

Now we are getting it in the opposite direction. They slapped us on one cheek when they refused to lift the quota, and now they are hitting on the other side because they say "You are dependent upon imported oil."

Let me tell you something, it is all botched up. Do you know who is getting it on this side? The consumer of America.

That is a speech I had that I hadn't made.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you very much. We appreciate your appearance in coming before the committee.

U.S. SENATE

Office of the Legislative Counsel

STATEMENT OF HARRY B. LITTELL, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Hollings. The next item is a request of the Legislative Counsel for an additional appropriation of $10,000. I believe this is the first increase in many years in the appropriation of the Legislative Counsel outside of mandatory increments for increased pay costs.

Mr. Harry B. Littell of the firm of Littell, LeRoux, Hester, Evans, Louthian, Crownover, Monaco, Ator, Burk, Murray, Ticer, Cassidy & Glennon is here to present the request. I will insert in the record at this point the letter of April 8, 1974, and a memorandum which the committee received from the Legislative Counsel pertaining to this request.

[The letter and memorandum follow:]

UNITED STATES SENATE
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 8, 1974

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am submitting a request for an increase of approximately $10,000 in the appropriation for this office for the fiscal year 1975.

The reason for this request, which is more fully explained in the accompanying memorandum, is to provide sufficient funds to meet unanticipated expenses.

After allowance is made for anticipated increases in expenditures during fiscal year 1975 over the present rate, I estimate that we would have a balance for fiscal year 1975 of $1,370, which is approximately 0.3 percent of our proposed appropriation. An increase of $10,000 in our proposed appropriation would provide a contingency reserve of approximately 2.3 percent. I believe a sum of approximately this amount is desirable from the standpoint of sound office management.

Please be assured that these additional funds would be spent only if necessary. For a number of years this office has turned back unexpended funds at the close of each year, in some cases in a fairly large amount in relation to the amount appropriated. Conversely, this is the first time in many years that this office has requested an increase in its proposed appropriation.

Since the President pro tempore of the Senate, Senator Eastland, has statutory authority to approve expenditures by this office, I am sending a copy of this letter and the enclosed memorandum to him.

Thanking you for your consideration, I am

Respectfully,

Harry B. Littell

Harry B. Littell
Legislative Counsel

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, UNITED STATES SENATE

This memorandum is submitted to support the request for an increase of approxmiately $10,000 in the appropriation for the Office of the Legislative Counsel for fiscal year 1975.

This request is made in order that there will be a sufficient amount of funds to meet unanticipated expenses after provision has been made for salary increases and anticipated increases in the cost of office supplies.

The Office of the Legislative Counsel is somewhat unique among Senate offices. It is a nonpolitical, nonpartisan career professional office. The present staff consists of 13 attorneys (including myself), a Chief Clerk, and 5 secretaries.

It is the practice of the office to select new attorneys--when vacancies occur--from recent law school graduates. A training period of several years is required for a new attorney to become a skilled legislative draftsman. Consequently, it has been our practice to provide a beginning salary for new attorneys high enough to attract individuals who have superior law school records, but less than most committees pay new lawyers on their professional staffs. The present beginning salary for an attorney is $16,815.

To emphasize the career aspect of the office--and to retain lawyers after they have attained drafting skills and expertise in the fields of Federal law in which they have been working--it has been the policy of the office to provide

annual salary increases, which are in the nature of promotions or merit increases. The present policy, as approved by the President pro tempore, Senator Eastland, is to give an annual increase in an amount which will move a new attorney to the maximum salary generally permitted for Senate employees in approximately 12 years.

There is a similar policy for the clerical staff. Our normal practice is to hire new secretaries at salaries in the lower range of committee staff clerical salaries and to provide a small annual increase as an incentive to remain on our staff.

To effectuate the present policy on promotional salary increases, the payroll, including agency contributions, would be increased by approximately $20,930 on July 1, 1974.

I anticipate that the cost of office and library supplies will increase during fiscal year 1975 by approximately $2,000. This is attributable in part to anticipated price increases and in part to an increased volume of supplies.

The Budget request for this office for fiscal year 1975 is $498,870. Mr. Ridgely has informed me that he will request that this amount be increased to $500,200 to cover the increased agency contribution for health insurance. At present I estimate our expenditures for fiscal year 1975 as follows:

Payroll, including agency contributions (based on March 1974 payroll)		$470,900
Office and library supplies (based on rate of fiscal 1974 expenditures)		5,000
		$475,900
Salary increases, including agency contributions		$ 20,930
Increase in cost of office and library supplies		2,000
		$ 22,930
	Total	$498,830
	Balance	$ 1,370

Based on this estimate, there would be a balance of only $1,370 (assuming an appropriation of $500,200) as a reserve to meet unanticipated expenses, which is approximately 0.3 percent of the proposed appropriation. I believe a larger amount should be provided for this purpose and therefore request an increase of approximately $10,000 in our appropriation.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry B. Littell
Legislative Counsel

CONTINGENCY RESERVE

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Littell, we are delighted to have you here and we would be glad to hear from you at this time.

Mr. LITTELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As you indicated, I have already submitted a letter and memorandum explaining our request, so I think I can be very brief.

First, I would like to make one comment: We do, in actuality, operate the Office of Legislative Counsel very much like a law firm, particularly in regard to the attorney-client relationship. We view the Senators and committees of the Senate as our clients. We maintain the same confidential attorney-client relationship that you would find in a private law firm. Of course, we are not really a law firm, but an office to serve the Senate.

The basis of our request for an increase of approximately $10,000 in our proposed appropriation, is to provide what I would call a contingency reserve for something unexpected that might come up.

According to my projection, we would have a balance of approximately $1,400 for fiscal 1975, which I believe is a pretty thin operating margin. An increase of approximately $10,000—I don't believe it has to be that precise figure—would give us a little breathing room, so that we wouldn't be fearful that we would run up against a situation where some expenditure was really required but there would be no funds to meet it.

As you said, Mr. Chairman, this is the first time the Legislative Counsel's office has requested an increase in many years. We have always had sufficient funds to maintain our normal operations without requesting any increase.

CAREER OFFICE

I would like to explain just one further thing: The Legislative Counsel's office is a career, nonpolitical office. We try to emphasize the career aspect by a policy and system of salary increases which we regard as promotions, and which are fully explained in the memorandum.

The requested increase in our appropriation would enable us to pursue and carry out this policy to the full extent that it has been approved by the President pro tempore.

Otherwise, while we could implement to some extent the promotion policy, which is important to the career aspect, we would probably have to cut back some. That could raise a problem of retaining the personnel that we have, by putting them in a position where they might think the opportunity for advancement is no longer there and then decide it would be better to leave us.

TURNOVER OF PERSONNEL

Senator HOLLINGS. What is your turnover rate?

Mr. LITTELL. Our turnover rate is not great because we have been able to maintain a career aspect.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you getting good, young new ones? It is very competitive now. We want to be certain we keep up the high quality of that staff you have.

Mr. LITTELL. We try to select new attorneys from the very top echelon of the graduating law students. We have been very successful in that, and I think we have also been successful in retaining them.

In the past 25 years there have been only six attorneys who have resigned from the office, other than for purposes of retirement. Two of those left us to go to the staffs of Senate committees, and one left to join a Senator's staff. So our greatest loss has been right here in the Senate.

The career aspect of the office can be shown by pointing out that there are five attorneys, including myself, who have served from 22 to 27 years. We do have, largely because of retirements in the past 4 or 5 years, six attorneys who have been with us less than 5 years, although three of those are in the 3- and 4-year category.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW ATTORNEYS

It takes 4 or 5 years working in the office before an attorney is developed to the stage where we would say he is a skilled legislative draftsman. It is at that point that he really begins to be productive and that his departure would hurt us.

If a new attorney leaves in the first 2 or 3 years of service, the loss is not too great. But after that it really hurts when an attorney leaves, particularly one who has been in the office for 5 years or more. It leaves a big gap in our staff.

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Young, have you any questions?

Senator YOUNG. I have no questions, except to favorably comment on the work your office has been doing over the years. We have always had excellent service.

I can understand why losing an attorney with 5 years' experience would be difficult. It is at that point where they can be most helpful in understanding and drafting the most important legislation.

Mr. LITTELL. Yes, sir. I appreciate your remark. You are quite right that the most productive years begin after an attorney has been there about 5 years. If one leaves us at that time, obviously it takes another 5 years to train a new attorney to take his place.

Of course, an attorney's productivity increases, and he becomes more skilled, the longer he remains on the staff. I think an attorney gets better every year he stays with us.

LEGISLATION ON AGRICULTURE

Senator YOUNG. Is agricultural legislation among the most difficult to draft? It is the most difficult to understand.

Mr. LITTELL. Yes, it is difficult, although I have never worked in that field except on the Sugar Act, which is a very complicated piece of legislation.

One of our attorneys, Hugh Evans, has worked in the agricultural field for many years. It is a specialty. You have to know the field to be able to do the job.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you.

Senator HOLLINGS. They try to maintain it as such. I really believe that is intentionally one of the most complicated fields, so that you don't understand it and I don't understand it.

The only people who do understand it is, generally speaking, some of the large recipients. If you go ask them you can tell immediately whether it is good or bad, but that doesn't give you a full explanation.

Life has been too short to get into it thoroughly, but some day we will. Some day we will see if we can ferret out those programs.

Mr. Littell, you have been doing an outstanding job. We appreciate your appearance here this morning.

Mr. LITTELL. I certainly appreciate the opportunity to be here, Mr. Chairman, and I thank you very much.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF DR. L. QUINCY MUMFORD, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JOHN G. LORENZ, DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
ELIZABETH HAMER KEGAN, ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
WILLIAM J. WELSH, DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
PAUL L. BERRY, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
CARLETON W. KENYON, LAW LIBRARIAN
F. E. CROXTON, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT
BARBARA RINGER, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
LESTER S. JAYSON, DIRECTOR, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
FRAZER G. POOLE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PRESERVATION, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT
L. CLARK HAMILTON, ASSISTANT REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
NORMAN BECKMAN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
FRANK KURT CYLKE, CHIEF, DIVISION FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
EDMOND L. APPLEBAUM, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, ACQUISITIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
DONALD C. CURRAN, CHIEF, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE
JOHN O. HEMPERLEY, BUDGET OFFICER

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. The next item is the Library of Congress.

I will note for the record that the 1975 request totals $99,391,100 for the 11 appropriations that support the work of the Library. The House allowed $96,478,800, a reduction of $2,912,300. The distinguished Librarian of Congress, Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, is here this morning along with his associates.

I believe I am correct in stating that the Library is appealing $1,158,717 of the $2,912,300 the House deleted from your estimate. Is that correct?

Mr. MUMFORD. That is correct, yes, Mr. Chairman.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. I appreciate your slimming down your detailed statement. Without objection, it will be placed in full into the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

First, we would like to speak to the appropriation Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress. This is the appropriation which provides for the basic operation of the Library of Congress. These basic operations include acquisition and processing of materials for the Library's collections, custody and general servicing of the collections, and the general administration of the Library. These functions are carried out by the Processing Department, the Reference Department, the Law Library, the Administrative Department, and the Office of the Librarian.

The amount requested totals $49,778,000 and represents a net increase of $7,660,000 over the 1974 adjusted amount of $42,118,000. The net increase of $7,660,000 reflects over-all increased requirements of $8,085,000 partially offset by decreases of $425,000. These increases will be addressed in terms of (1) those required to maintain current level of staff and service, (2) increases to meet increased workload and to improve and strengthen service, and (3) increases required to meet the needs of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. Table III, found on page 3 in our Justification Book, displays this array of increases and decreases in a summarized fashion and this presentation will generally follow that format.

I. Maintain Present Level of Service ..... + $5,258,644

Approximately two-thirds, or $5,258,644, of the total increase of $8,085,000 is required to maintain the present level of service.

A. Mandatory salary and other employee costs amount to $1,647,844 or 31 percent of this total and is comprised of a number of items. $615,770 is for within grade salary increases and reallocations, $144,687 for one day extra salary costs as fiscal 1975 will have 261 days or one more day than does fiscal 1974, and $784,000 for the annualization of pay raises for employees which were made in 1973 and 1974. An increase of $5,387 is required to reimburse the Bureau of Employees' Compensation as benefits and other payments for fiscal 1973 were more than the amount budgeted for those purposes, and an increase of $98,000 is requested to provide for weekend overtime for those employees required to work a six-day week in order for the Library to keep the reading rooms open on Saturday and on Sunday afternoons.

B. An increase of $184,800 is requested to annualize in fiscal 1975 additional postage costs resulting from a decision of the Postal Service denying the Library of Congress the use of a special rate, the "Library Rate," which we used in the past. According to the Postal Service, Federal agencies are no longer entitled to any postal subsidies. Fiscal year 1974 costs of this postage increase have been sought in a 1974 supplemental appropriation request.

C. Another major segment of our requirements to maintain the Library's present level of service is for rental of space and automatic data processing equipment. We are requesting $2,959,000 to reimburse the General Services Administration for the rental of space in buildings that are located away from Capitol Hill. This request reflects charges to be made in fiscal year 1975 by GSA under Public Law 92-313, which requires charging back space rental and related costs to the using agencies. In previous years, these costs, except for the initial year, were included in the GSA budget. $334,000 of an over-all increase of $800,000 is requested for the rental of automatic data processing equipment. It is required to annualize the rental of equipment obtained in fiscal year 1974 to support the Copyright Cataloging System, the Process Information File, and to support the expansion of other data processing services.

D. The remaining increases to maintain present levels of service total $133,000 and consist of a number of items and services, many of which are increasing in cost due to general price increases. This category includes an increase of $2,000 for local travel due to price increases and more travel, an increase of $8,000 for cleaning and laundering service, $5,000 for lease of a scientific data base, $1,000 for payment to GSA for extra costs of guards, and an increase of $15,000 for office supplies due to more staff and increased costs. There is also an increase of $102,000 for printing, reproduction, and photoduplication, a considerable portion

of which is due to an 8.9 percent price increase announced by the Government Printing Office. The increase of $102,000, therefore, consists of these price increase adjustments plus additional printing volumen which amount to $62,000. The remaining $40,000 of the increase is for publication of the first volumes of Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789, the Library's major publishing effort for the Bicentennial of the American Revolution.

II. Increases Due to Increased Workload and Improvement of Service ..... + $2,348,536

The second major category of increased requirements is associated with meeting increased workload, with improving service, and with reducing arrearages. The total increase in this category for fiscal year 1975 is $2,348,536.

A. Approximately 55 percent or $1,278,036 of this increase is for 106 new positions. Thirty of these positions (estimated cost of $336,775) are associated with Processing Department requirements: twenty-three (23) are needed to expand the scope of machine-readable cataloging (MARC) to include Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Romanian, and German materials. Seven (7) are associated with cataloging Chinese materials, cataloging associated with microfilming cards for brittle books, and with development of law classifications for civil and foreign law systems. The Reference Department is requesting 25 positions (estimated cost of $301,535)

to improve reference services of the Library, to achieve currency in the processing of maps and newspapers on microfilm, to improve delivery service lections. The Law Library has a requirement for 6 positions (estimated cost of $99,753) to provide foreign law and foreign language competence to support Congressional requirements. Forty positions (estimated at $483,746) are needed by the Administrative Department to provide for a variety of requirements in support of a number of Library-wide activities: 8 positions are needed to staff additional data processing activities; 3 positions are required to plan and coordinate occupancy of the James Madison Memorial Library Building; 15 positions are needed to provide increased administrative support in the areas of management services, financial management, procurement and supply management, and personnel management; and 14 positions are required to provide additional staff in the area of materials restoration and preservation. In the Office of the Librarian, 5 positions (estimated cost of $56,237) are requested to handle increased workload in the Information Office and in the Publications Office.

B. An increase of $477,500 is requested for preservation of library materials which is an area of increasing concern due to the advancing age of our collections. This increased effort is associated with binding and

rebinding effort, and preservation of general and special collections by microfilming.

C. An increase of $548,000 is requested to support requirements in the area of rents and communications, primarily for additional data processing storage capability and data communications to meet the increasing needs of automation applications.

D. A need exists for contractual assistance in development of the Library's Equal Opportunity Program. An increase of $45,000 is requested for this purpose.

III. National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC) + $477,820

The Library of Congress, through the NPAC program, acquires current books of research value, catalogs them, and disseminates the bibliographic data widely to American Libraries. An increase of $477,820 in fiscal year 1975 is requested to: (1) maintain the present program and meet generally increased costs for books, for printing and distribution of catalog cards, for bibliographic data, and for other non-personal services ($228,812), and (2) provide 18 positions to expand shared cataloging coverage of European countries and to process research library reports for U. S. and Far Eastern titles and to provide non-personal services related to the foregoing ($249,008).

IV. Summary

To summarize, the total gross increase in fiscal year 1975 amounts to $8,085,000. Decreases of $425,000 consisting of temporary staff assist-

ance for support of Senate requirements (-$52,000), rental of space (-$293,000), and a comparative transfer to the Books for the General Collections appropriation (-$80,000) therefore result in a net increase of $7,660,000.

Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office

The Copyright Office is supported by the appropriation Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office and is responsible for administering the copyright law, examining and registering claims to copyright, and furnishing copyright data and general information to the public.

The amount requested in fiscal year 1975 is $5,962,000, an increase of $454,000 or approximately 8 percent over the adjusted fiscal year 1974 amount of $5,508,000. These increases can be classified into those to maintain present service and those related to increased workload.

I. Maintain Present Level of Service ..... + $261,598

A. Mandatory salary and other personnel costs total $219,898 and represent 84 percent of this increase. It is a result of $95,951 for within grade salary raises, $20,947 for one additional day of salary costs in fiscal year 1975, and $103,000 for the annualization costs of two pay raises.

B. An increase of $24,700 is requested to fund postage increases resulting from the denial by the Postal Service of the use of the "Library Rate."

C. The remaining increases in this category total $17,000 and are due to increased quantities and costs of paper and other supplies ($5,000) and to fund increased cost of paper and labor to print the Catalog of Copyright Entries and the Bulletin of Copyright Decisions No. 39 ($12,000).

II. Increases Due to Increased Workload ..... + $192,402

A. $163,402 to fund a requested increase of 18 positions and to meet an expected 4 percent increase in registrations and also for increased correspondence and telephone inquiries.

B. The balance of the increase in this category totals $29,000 and is due to rental of data processing machines ($24,000) to automate accounting and material control functions and for rental of a public address paging system ($5,000) to be installed on three floors of the Copyright Office.

III. Summary

No offsetting decreases are projected for this appropriation thus leaving a total increase of $454,000 for fiscal year 1975. It is worth noting that Copyright operations result in fee income which is deposited into the "General Receipts" account of the Treasury Department. In fiscal year 1973 these copyright fees amounted to approximately 47 percent of the obligations reflected in the Copyright appropriation.

Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service

The Congressional Research Service is charged with providing the Congress with comprehensive research and analytical services both to Mem-

bers and to Committees. In so doing, it has become a major information and research arm of the Congress. The Congressional Research Service is requesting a total of $13,871,000 to fund its operations in fiscal year 1975. This represents a net increase of $2,209,000 or approximately 18.9 percent over the adjusted fiscal year 1974 amount of $11,662,000. This increase is categorized as follows:

I. Maintain Present Level of Service ..... + $498,914

A. Of the $498,914 required to maintain our present level of service, $451,414 or 90 percent is required for mandatory salary increases ($185,446), one day extra salary cost ($48,968), and annualization of two pay raises ($217,000) which occurred in 1973.

B. The remaining increase of $47,500 in this category is a result of higher rates for local travel ($500), and increased costs of government printing ($47,000).

II. Increases Due to Increased Workload and Improvement of Service ..... + $1,748,086

A. Ninety-six new positions are requested in fiscal year 1975 to implement the fourth year phase of the five-year growth plan required by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Compensation and benefits associated with these positions total $1,523,586 and represent 87 percent of the total increase for this category.

B. Other increases total $224,500 and are due to increased travel requirements ($9,500), telecommunications costs ($20,000), utilization of automated data bases ($75,000), tuition and training for staff members ($20,000), and greater use of outside consultants and experts to supplement the CRS staff ($100,000).

III. Summary ..... - $38,000

A decrease of $38,000 is a result of a non-recurring item added by the Senate to the fiscal year 1974 budget request for temporary staff support. This decrease therefore results in a net increase for the Congressional Research Service appropriation in fiscal year 1975 of $2,209,000.

Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards

The next appropriation to be presented for your consideration is Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards. This appropriation provides for our major income producing function: the sale and distribution of catalog cards, book catalogs, and machine readable magnetic tapes. The fiscal year 1975 request for this activity totals $11,215,000, which represents a net increase of $389,000 or 3.6 percent from the fiscal year 1974 adjusted amount of $10,826,000. A recent development which is not shown in the Justification of Estimates for fiscal year 1975 will result in an actual reduction of $634,000 in the estimates before you. This is a result of a reduction of 60 positions in our Card Division due to declining sales.

Further elaboration on the reason for this reduction appears later in this justification. First we would like to discuss increased requirements in this appropriation.

I. Maintain Present Level of Service ..... + $536,000

A. Mandatory salary increases ($114,192), one day extra salary costs ($26,908), and annualization of pay raises ($135,000) total $276,100 or 51 percent of this category of increase.

B. The balance of the increase in this area totals $259,900 and is for higher postage costs caused by a Postal Service decision disallowing use of subsidized rates.

II. Increases Due to Improvement of Service ..... + $ 25,000

$25,000 is requested for a plate processor to provide an urgently needed back-up processor for the one in use in our Card Division.

III. Planned Decrease ..... - $172,000

Decreases in this appropriation total $172,000 and are due to two non-recurring fiscal year 1974 requests to provide for (1) publication of the 8th edition of the Library of Congress Subject Headings (-$157,000) and (2) to purchase an offset press for the Card Division's output packaging system (-$15,000). These decreases partially offset the increase of $561,000 and resulted in a net increase of $389,000 as reflected in the Justification of Estimates.

IV. Card Division Reduction ..... - $634,000

A further reduction of $634,000 is now planned for the Card Division and is due to abolishment of 60 established positions. This reduction results from a continuing decline in the workload of the Card Division and has become possible because of changing patterns through which the bibliographic data generated at the Library of Congress is distributed. Whereas individual orders for printed catalog cards represented a major source from which libraries procured LC bibliographic data up through the year 1968, since that date there has been increasing reliance on the book catalogs, proofsheets, and MARC (MAchine Readable Cataloging) computer tapes for this same LC cataloging data. From these sources, libraries in increasing numbers are using their own equipment to prepare multiple copies of cards for their own catalogs, or they are using the services of cooperative or commercial processing centers to reproduce multiple copies of cards for their catalogs. As a consequence, the workload represented by the processing of individual card orders has declined.

Books for the General Collections, Library of Congress and
Books for the Law Library, Library of Congress

The appropriations, Books for the General Collections and Books for the Law Library, provide for the purchase of materials for the Library's general and law collections. The appropriations augment the Library's acquisitions by other means such as Copyright deposits, gift and exchange, and by provisions of State and Federal law.

Books for the General Collections ..... + $263,350

A total of $1,458,000 is requested in fiscal year 1975 for Books for the General Collections, an increase of $263,350 or 22 percent. This increase is due to (1) $118,350 for price increases of materials, (2) a comparative transfer of $80,000 from Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress, so that acquisition of materials in microform may be included under the same appropriation as that used for the acquisition of regular book materials, (3) $15,000 to increase the Special Reserve Fund for purchase of unique items, and (4) $50,000 to provide for an increased number of regular and subscription orders generated by the Congressional Research Service.

Books for the Law Library ..... + $20,500

The fiscal year 1975 request is $229,000, an increase of $20,500 or approximately 9.8 percent over the fiscal year 1974 appropriation of $208,500. All of the increase is to cover increased book and serial prices.

Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped

Next, we would like to speak to the appropriation Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, which enables the Library to carry out the provisions of 2 U.S.C. 135a whereby braille books and other material are made available to the blind and physically handicapped.

The total amount requested ($11,490,000) represents an increase of $1,596,000 over the 1974 adjusted appropriation of $9,894,000.

Developments occurring since submission of the Justification of Estimates permit the reduction of the above request by $50,000. We are withdrawing the request for two additional multi-state distribution centers in order to have more time to evaluate the operational performance characteristics of the first two centers.

I. Maintain Present Level of Service ..... + $1,283,021

A. Increases in mandatory salary and other employee costs amount to $82,921, or 6 percent of the $1,283,021 and consist of $51,505 for within grade salary increases and reallocations, $5,416 for the one day extra salary cost, and $26,000 for annualization of pay increases.

B. $40,600 is requested to fund increased postage costs levied by the Postal Service.

C. An additional $5,000 is requested for office supplies to meet rising costs and to support a growing program.

D. The costs of paper and production of braille editions of 300 new books and 17 general and popular magazines have increased over the last two years requiring $154,500.

E. $1,000,000 is requested for the replacement of machines, spare parts, and earphones ($562,000), for higher costs of sound reproductions ($403,000), and for the purchase of a larger quantity of replacement phonograph needles ($35,000).

II. Increase due to Increase of Workload and Improvement of Service ..... + $262,979

A. Six new positions are requested ($92,479) and are needed for program evaluation and development, for the acquisitions program, and for additional capability to perform reader services.

B. An additional $97,500 is needed to further develop plans for a national bibliographic service for blind and physically handicapped readers.

C. $48,000 is requested to provide thirteen professional and informational magazines (already produced in braille) in sufficient quantities to meet the demands of blind readers.

D. $25,000 is requested to develop means of reaching more blind and physically handicapped individuals who are unaware of the Library's reading program.

III. Summary ..... - $50,000

Withdrawal of the $50,000 for two additional multi-state distribution centers results in a total increase of $1,546,000 rather than $1,596,000 as shown in our Justification book.

Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program), Library of Congress

The appropriation, Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program), Library of Congress provides for the acquisition and distribution to U. S. research libraries of foreign publications through the use of surplus foreign currencies pursuant to

Section 104(b)(5) of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

The Library is requesting a language change which would permit the use of foreign currencies which have accrued to the U. S. Government by means other than the sale of surplus agricultural commodities. This request is at the suggestion of the State Department which is negotiating to transfer to the Government of India all P. L. 480 rupees accrued by the U. S. Government.

The amount requested for 1975 totals $2,014,100 and represents a net decrease of $252,900 from the 1974 amount of $2,267,000.

I. Increases ..... + $54,300

A. Foreign Currency (U. S. Dollar Equivalent).. + $44,900

Increases in Poland of ($49,800) for rising costs of publications, increases in publication, and a less favorable rate of exchange are partially offset by a decrease ($4,900) in travel.

B. U. S. Dollar Support ..... + $9,400

Increases in U. S. dollar support are requested to cover the mandatory items of within grade increases and reallocations ($1,597), one day extra salary costs ($762), and annualization of pay raises ($4,144), and certain personnel benefits ($2,897).

II. Decreases ..... - $307,200

A. Foreign Currency (U.S. Dollar Equivalent) - $297,800

The reduced needs for foreign currencies are (1) Egypt - a reduction of $69,000 due to reduced publishing ($59,000), and related decreases in shipping costs ($5,000), and in equipment costs ($5,000); (2) India - a decrease of $112,500 resulting from administrative changes permitting a reduction in shipping costs ($20,000) and in shared administrative support (SAS) ($92,500) which are now being charged to each individual project; and (3) Pakistan - a decrease of $116,300 resulting from canceling the planned expansion of the program to cover Iranian publications ($60,000) and the devaluation of the rupee ($56,300).

B. U. S. Dollar Support ..... - $9,400

Decreased need for U. S. dollar support in the amount of $9,400 is caused by termination of the Yugoslavian program permitting a reduction in shipping and storage charges ($7,900) and in travel ($1,500).

Furniture and Furnishings, Library of Congress

Under the appropriation Furniture and Furnishings, Library of Congress, we are requesting the amount of $3,340,000 which is a net increase of $472,000 over the appropriation of $2,868,000 for fiscal year 1974. This increase is addressed in terms of (1) the regular furniture and furnishings for the Library ($56,000) and (2) the requirements for the James Madison Memorial Library Building ($416,000).

I. Regular Furniture and Furnishings ..... + $ 56,000

A. Maintain Present Level of Service .... + $ 21,000

An increase of $21,000 is requested to provide for price and related increases for repairs to office equipment and for new and replacement typewriters and other items.

B. Increases Due to Increased Workload and Improvement of Service..... + $317,000.

1. A non-recurring amount of $51,000 is requested to furnish the Congressional Research Service with typewriters and furniture to properly equip additional staff in fiscal year 1975.

2. The need for non-recurring items of furniture and equipment for the Library has prompted a non-recurring request in the amount of $266,000. The specific items needed are shown in the Budget Justification Book.

C. Decrease ..... - $ 282,000

The above increases are partially offset by decreases of $30,000 representing the non-recurring appropriation for typewriters, furniture and furnishings to support the fiscal year 1974 expansion of the Congressional Research Service and of $252,000 requested for the acquisition of non-recurring items of furniture and equipment for other elements of the Library.

II. James Madison Memorial Library Building ..... + $416,000

A. Furnishings for the James Madison Memorial Library Building ..... + $2,546,000

Due to the requirements for lead time in acquisitions and the need to coordinate installation of equipment with other phases of the building's construction, funds are requested for card catalogs ($2,000,000), carpeting, and area rugs ($386,000), and interior partitions ($160,000).

B. Other Program Requirements ..... + $ 50,000

An increase of $50,000 is requested to provide the annualization of pay raises for additional temporary staff ($35,000), and for additional consultant services ($15,000).

C. Decreases ..... - $2,180,000

The increases of $2,596,000 are partially offset by a decrease of $2,180,000 which was appropriated in fiscal 1974 for the non-recurring acquisition of standard shelving units for the James Madison Memorial Library Building.

Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Annotated Constitution

At this time, we would like to speak to the appropriation Salaries and Expenses, Revision of the Annotated Constitution, which provides for the revised edition of the Constitution of the United States -- Analysis and Interpretation, decennial revised editions and

biennial cumulative pocket-part supplements under the provisions of Public Law 91-589, dated December 24, 1970.

The requested amount of $34,000 includes an increase of $2,100 over the 1974 adjusted amount of $31,900. This increase is made up of mandatory increases for ingrades and reallocations ($1,542), one day extra salary cost ($158), and annualization of pay increases ($400).

Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents

The Library is not requesting any funds under the appropriation Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents because the Parliamentarian of the House of Representatives requested that the functions being performed by the Library be transferred to his control. This action resulted in a decrease of $143,400. Funds are being requested in the Budget Estimates for the House of Representatives.

Administrative Provisions

Under Administrative Provisions, we are requesting that the current limitation of $50,000 for attendance at meetings be increased to $65,000. The Library's programs cover a wide range of responsibilities, all of which require some outside participation by specialists on the staff. The current limitation of $50,000 is increasingly restricting Library staff specialists in participating in important gatherings and consequently hampering the acquiring of information and knowledge required to meet the

32-477 O - 74 - 11

needs of the Congress and the public. This request is for authority only and requires no additional funds.

The Library is seeking authority under its Administrative Provisions to make expenditures to provide additional parking facilities for Library of Congress employees outside of the Library Capitol Hill grounds, and to provide for transportation of such employees to and from Capitol Hill. This is an identical request to one the Library made as an amendment to the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for 1974 when we appeared before you on March 25.

This concludes the presentation of the fiscal year 1975 budget request for the Library of Congress.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Senator HOLLINGS. I would appreciate your introducing your associates for the record and proceeding as you wish.

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Lorenz, the Deputy Librarian of Congress; Mrs. Kegan, the Assistant Librarian of Congress; Mr. Curran, the Chief of the Financial Management Office; Mr. Welsh, the Director of the Processing Department; Mr. Berry, Director of the Reference Department; Mr. Jayson, Director of the Congressional Research Service; and Mr. Croxton, Director of the Administrative Department.

We have other staff here we can introduce later, if necessary.

Mr. Chairman, I have a fairly brief statement of what the whole request for the next fiscal year is, and would like to submit a more detailed statement on each of the 11 appropriations. I can run through this or address myself entirely to the action of the House and the additional items that were disallowed that we are asking you to consider. We hope very much you will concur with the action the House has taken in allowing certain requests.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why don't you present your statement and if we have any questions as you go along, we will ask them.

Mr. MUMFORD. Very well, sir.

BUDGET REQUEST

The request before you is for $99,391,100, in 11 separate appropriations. For the present fiscal year the Library anticipates its total requirements at $86,721,450. Therefore, the net increase requested for 1975 is $12,669,650.

Nearly two-thirds of the net increase is needed to maintain the present level of staff and services. The bulk of this increase, to maintain the current level of service, is in four areas: mandatory salary increases for in-grades and reallocations; annualization of pay raises granted in 1973 and 1974; space rentals that were previously paid for by the General Services Administration; and price increases for talking books, books in braille, and equipment for the blind and physically handicapped.

The remaining one-third of the net increase is needed to meet increased workload and to improve and strengthen services and support activities.

The request is for 237 additional positions, on an authorized base of 4,155 positions, at a cost of $3,225,511. 124 of these positions are needed in the Library of Congress program under the general funds appropriation to meet the expanding workload of the Library departments which provide reference and technical processing services and general administrative services.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Ninety-six positions are requested for the Congressional Research Service to provide staff to respond to expanded in-depth research assignments growing out of closer work with committees and increased reference in automated briefing service for Members and committees, as well as improvement of the traditional research and informational functions of the service.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The request for 18 new positions for the Copyright Office was based upon the continuing increases in registrations and greater increases in other workload factors, such as correspondence and telephone inquiries.

For nonpersonnel services, an increase of nearly $1 million is needed for the preservation of Library materials and the upgrading of computer equipment.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING

Funds for furnishing the James Madison Memorial Library have been provided in previous years for compact and conventional book stacks. In this budget there is a request for approximately $2,600,000 for card catalogs, partitions, and other furnishings. This represents a $416,000 increase above last year's funding level for the initial furnishing of the Madison Building.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

I am requesting three language changes. Under the special foreign currency program, at the suggestion of the Department of State, I am requesting an appropriation of foreign currencies which have accrued to the U.S. Government by means other than the sale of surplus agricultural commodities.

This language change is required by the transfer to the Government of India of Public Law 480 currencies (rupees) accrued by the U.S. Government.

The authority sought would not affect the geographical coverage of the Library's program. It would still be limited to excess currency countries.

Under administrative provisions, I am requesting that the current limitation of $50,000 for attendance at meetings be increased to $65,000. The Library's programs cover a wide range of responsibilities, all of which require some outside participation by specialists on the staff.

The $50,000 ceiling severely limits participation by Library specialists in meetings of professional, educational, and business organizations and is insufficient to achieve an adequate exchange of information with colleagues and keep abreast of the latest developments in their fields of specialization.

PARKING FOR LIBRARY EMPLOYEES

With the approval of the House of Representatives Select Committee on Parking and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the Library of Congress employees were permitted to participate in the trial of off-street parking at the Robert F. Kennedy Stadium with free shuttle service to Capitol Hill.

This program was terminated at the end of March. The Library is seeking additional authority under its administrative provisions to continue this service for Library of Congress employees.

This is an identical request to the one the Library made as an amendment to the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1974 when we appeared before you March 25 on the supplemental request.

RETURNS TO THE TREASURY

I should like to point out that the fees for copyright registrations, sale of catalog cards, and technical publications through the card division, represent a fairly sizable return to the Treasury. In 1974 the Library will collect and deposit in the U.S. Treasury approximately $9,543,000 in these categories.

REDUCTION IN REQUESTS

We were able to offer two reductions to the House committee totaling $684,000.

The first reduction is $634,000 representing 60 established positions in the appropriation "distribution of catalog cards." This reduction results from a continuing decline in the workload of the card division. Therefore, the requested increase in new positions of 237 would actually be reduced to a net increase of 177 positions by this action.

Declining card sales are the result of three factors: Libraries are buying fewer books because of higher book prices; second, many libraries now use their own equipment to reproduce from a single Library of Congress catalog card the multiple copies of cards rather than buying all copies from the Library of Congress; third, there is a continued growth of cooperative and commercial processing centers, using Library of Congress cataloging data to reproduce and sell sets of catalog cards and to provide book catalogs of a client library's collections.

The second reduction is for $50,000 in the appropriation books for the blind and physically handicapped. We are withdrawing the request for two additional multi-State distribution centers in order to have more time to evaluate the operation and performance characteristics of the first two centers for which funds were granted in fiscal year 1974.

ACTION ON REQUESTS BY THE HOUSE

In light of the action taken by the House committee and subsequently by the House, I would like to address myself to that action briefly.

The House was most sympathetic to the needs of the Library and I would hope very much the Senate would concur with the action which was taken.

I would, however, like to ask for this committee's consideration of certain items not allowed. As I have said before, the Library of Congress has been extremely prudent in making our original request. If it meets with your approval, Mr. Chairman, I will go through the appeals very briefly by appropriation.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Mr. MUMFORD. First is salaries and expenses, Library of Congress, $776,961. Of the 71 positions that were not allowed by the House under the appropriation salaries and expenses, Library of Congress, I am not appealing 18 for the National Program for Acquisitions and

Cataloging, nor the nonpersonnel service increases for that program, which, together, total $249,008.

The Library accepts the reduction of funding for all new positions from 12 months to 9 months. However, I am requesting that all of the following items reduced by the House be restored by the Senate: 53 positions, $478,961; weekend overtime, $98,000; computer equipment rentals, $200,000.

These positions are needed to support the Library's basic services in its processing, reference, and administrative departments, the law library, and the Office of the Librarian. In these departments we must be adequately staffed to support the other services of the Library, including the Congressional Research Service, and to meet the increasing demands for our services to the American library community and the scholarly public.

OVERTIME PAY

The additional funding for overtime, $98,000, is needed to pay for weekend services using overtime rather than to require employees to work a 6-day, 40-hour week.

RENTAL OF EQUIPMENT

The increase of $800,000 in our budget request for rental of additional computer terminals is made up of two parts: First, $334,000 is necessary to annualize the equipment obtained at various times during 1974; second, $466,000 is needed for the rental of additional equipment to be used for new applications which have been under development for some time.

The House reduction of $200,000 in the request has the effect of reducing our planned expansion of the system by 43 percent. This reduction would be a serious setback to our planned implementation of automated services throughout the Library.

It will delay installation of a much needed in-process control system for book cataloging. It will delay installation of an automated registration control system for copyright registrations.

When fully installed, the systems will speed service to registrants and more closely control important material which exists uniquely in the Copyright Office.

We are also planning to apply automated techniques to our book lending activity and to the book paging system. The Library is reaching the point where significant benefits are being realized in its automation program. This request for automated equipment is very critical to achieve our objectives.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Under the next appropriation, salaries and expenses of the Copyright Office, the House disallowed the request for 18 positions. I am asking this committee to approve funding for 11 of these positions.

The Copyright Office did not receive any additional positions last year. However, during this period, registrations have increased 8 percent. If we are to remain current in our registration work while at the same time proceeding on our program to automate the catalog operations of copyright, these 11 positions are a bare minimum.

The use of the technicians will release higher grade examiners for the analysis of more complex problems and it will provide greater job mobility for lower level employees.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Under the appropriation salaries and expenses, "Congressional Research Service," $287,671. As this committee is well aware, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 gave increased responsibilities to the Congressional Research Service.

Consequently, we embarked on a 5-year plan to enlarge the service to meet these new responsibilities and to provide better research and information service to the Congress.

This is the fourth year of this program. A request for 96 positions was made and the House allowed 72 of these positions. I am requesting this committee to restore the additional 24.

The Congressional Research Service has made great strides in carrying out the mandate set by the 1970 act, but these additional personnel are necessary in order to respond to the increasing research demands of Members and committees of Congress.

Furniture and furnishings, $12,700. The Library accepts the reduction of $15,000 made by the House for consultants for the James Madison Memorial Library building. I request the restoration of the $12,700 for furniture and typewriters for additional staff in the Congressional Research Service, if the Senate concurs in my request for the restoration of 24 positions.

Under administrative provisions, the House increased the attendance at meetings limitation from $50,000 to $57,500. As I have already said, participation by staff at these meetings is most important to the Library's mission, and we are now faced with increased travel costs recently announced. I would hope that this committee would approve my original request for $65,000 for this purpose.

I am, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, in effect, requesting that the Senate restore a total of $1,158,717 over the $96,478,800 that was allowed by the House. The total revised request for the Library of Congress for fiscal year 1975 is $97,637,517. My colleagues and I will be glad to try to answer any questions you may have.

MACHINE-READABLE CATALOGING

Senator HOLLINGS. On the matter of the machine readable catalog, I notice that the workload decreased from about 105,000 records to approximately 97,000 records in 1973, yet the employees have increased from 31 in 1972 to 36 in 1973. How do you explain it and where are we headed for 1974 and 1975?

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Welsh is director of the department in which that activity is carried on. I will ask him to speak to that.

Mr. WELSH. The higher figure was the result of employment of staff made possible by a grant from the Council on Library Resources when we were conducting an experiment to see whether we could do some older titles in this form.

We now input at the rate of 100,000 titles, and we propose in this request to add 23 positions which will enable us to add approximately

41,000 more titles annually, in German, Spanish, Portugese, Italian, and Romanian.

We now cover about 6,750 French titles, 71,250 English, 8,800 films and 13,200 others. The explanation is that we received other moneys to achieve the higher figure.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING

Dr. Mumford, on the Madison Building, when will it be completed and how long do you anticipate the move to take?

Mr. MUMFORD. We are guided, of course, by the target date that is set by the Architect of the Capitol. The present target date is late 1976. As for the time that it will require to move, Mr. Croxton can speak generally to that. It is an enormous undertaking, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CROXTON. During the period from beneficial occupancy which is now scheduled for the fall of 1976, until approximately mid-1977, the punch list on the building will be conducted and the installation of fixed equipment will be carried on.

From the period about halfway through that, which will be early 1977, probably through the entire year of 1977, the Library will be in the process of moving into the building. Probably at first moving in only a small group of people. It will be a very long term undertaking. If the current schedule of the Architect holds we will be entirely in the building late in 1977 or early in 1978. We will have to start our move and related activities late in 1976.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you agree with the moving schedule of the Architect?

Mr. CROXTON. The schedule for moving is ours, not the Architect's. The schedule for completion of the building is the Architect's.

Senator HOLLINGS. These two GS–12 facility specialists in planning for the occupancy, are those temporary or permanent positions?

Mr. CROXTON. They are, if you will, temporary of very long duration. During the period before we can begin to move in, we must have their assistance in planning the schedule of arrival of equipment, organizing the loading dock, deciding what things will be done by contract and what will be done in-house, and arranging that type of preplanning.

During the move they will be very busy people. Following the move, the Main Building and the annex buildings of the Library will have to be completely reorganized. So these facilities individuals will be busy for perhaps another 2 years or more after we have moved into the Madison Building, taking care of the relocations in the present buildings, bringing in people from the other buildings and so on.

Since they are anticipated for perhaps 5 years, they look like permanent people that we would reassign in other work by the time we get through moving.

MODEL FURNITURE, MADISON BUILDING

Senator HOLLINGS. In the House hearing for 1975, under the heading "Object Classification of Equipment," there is an item entitled "Model Furniture, Madison Building" with an estimate of $45,000.

This item is not evident in the justification of estimates submitted here. Can you explain that?

Mr. CROXTON. Yes, sir. The reason that it is not included is that it is not an increase. We have been procuring experimental furniture for 2 years now. This is experimental in the sense that it is not already in use in the Library. To prepare the specifications for the equipment we will use, we get individual items which may be off-the-shelf, and put them to use in the Library. For items that are not off-the-shelf, for example, exhibit cases, we have bought specially designed items from manufacturers in order to see which ones appear best for the building. This comes under experimental furniture.

Experimental offices have been furnished in various specific ways to see which would be the most efficient for use in the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Library Building.

RENTAL OF SPACE

Senator HOLLINGS. With respect to space rental, the GSA charges range from a low of $2.20 per square foot to a high of $9.80. Your request is for $2,959,000 for the rental of space from GSA. Can you explain that large variation there in the rates and the need for the additional 84,000 square feet of space that you list? Has the location been decided?

Mr. CROXTON. The additional space which we have listed there, the 84,000, is space we anticipate being able to obtain in Government-owned buildings at the navy yard. This would be space which is contiguous with that which we now occupy. It is an estimate of what we think we can get GSA to make available to us primarily for the storage of equipment and collections, mostly collections, which must be moved out of the Library between now and the time that we are able to occupy the Madison Building.

The high variation in cost per square foot in the facilities we occupy results from variations between facilities. The lowest cost facility should be the Duke Street warehouse in Alexandria. That is a building of very low quality and it is suitable solely for storage. It is in a rather undesirable area for commercial rental.

Some of the other space is excellent office space and, of course, rents for a considerably higher figure.

FURNITURE AND EQUIPMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. On the $3,340,000 furniture; after deducting the Madison Building, the personnel costs, repair of office machines, and the large item of furnishings in the Madison Building, the remainder of the request amounts to $108,000 for "annual furniture and equipment," and $445,000 which you itemize in a long list.

After looking over that list, I must ask you what is left to purchase from $108,000.

Mr. CROXTON. The $108,000 is going into what we have called for many years general annual equipment cost, and relates to the equipment needed by new employees in all accounts other than the Congressional Research Service, because their needs have been quite large and therefore separately presented, and for the replacement of worn out

equipment; primarily these are desks, typewriters, calculating machines, additional shelving units where they are in office areas, office bookcases and related standard equipment.

EXHIBIT CASES

Senator HOLLINGS. What are the unique features of the exhibit case for the Gutenberg Bible and giant Bible that make it so costly?

Mr. CROXTON. The unique features of the new cases that we propose to have designed, built and installed, are improvements to control the environmental conditions within the case to improve the preservation of those totally irreplaceable volumes. Over the 20 years since the cases in which they are now housed have been in use, there have been many advances in self-contained equipment which can be used to control the humidity and temperature conditions.

If you would like more details on that, Mr. Poole, who is in charge of preservation, can give them to you.

Senator HOLLINGS. Will it really cost $20,000?

Mr. CROXTON. That is our estimate. We have not yet had a design made so we don't have a bid on it, but that is our estimate. We think it will be pretty close to that.

OVERTIME PAY

Senator HOLLINGS. On the matter of Library employees, Dr. Mumford, you say some are required to work a 6-day week, 4 full days and 2 half days. Does this employment require overtime pay?

Mr. MUMFORD. If we have the money they should be paid overtime.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the fact? Are they paid overtime?

Mr. MUMFORD. No, not generally. If we have any money from savings in some periods of time, they may be paid overtime. It generally does mean working on 6 days (4 full days, 2 half days), a 40-hour week. It is not equitable when most staff members work a 5-day week; they don't like to do it.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many employees work on any one weekend, approximately?

Mr. CURRAN. I would say 50 to 100 people, depending on the day. A Saturday would have a larger workforce than a Sunday when we are only open 4 hours.

Senator HOLLINGS. But the $98,000 would take care of the overtime for these some 50 employees each weekend?

Mr. CURRAN. Yes.

ADP AND PERSONNEL SAVINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. On the automatic data processing equipment, would your personnel be reduced once your computer developments and applications reach production stage?

Mr. MUMFORD. As we have indicated before, the computer enables us to do things we would not be able to do manually more efficiently and more rapidly. It does not necessarily reduce personnel. Sometimes it increases personnel.

But it is a tremendous aid in bibliographic control and in getting information to the people who want it, including Members of the Congress and other libraries through the distribution of our magnetic tapes containing bibliographic data, and to the general public who use the Library.

Senator COTTON. Did you state that computerization increases the personnel? The arithmetic that we can't seem to reconcile is when we want to go to computerization we are told of tremendous savings in employees and man-hours. Once we get it, the testimony is how it increases the need for personnel.

Mr. MUMFORD. As I indicated in my preliminary statement, we are reaching the stage where more cost benefits will accrue in the use of the computer.

Mr. CROXTON. I would like to comment on that. In many applications of automation, the advantages occur not in reduction of current personnel but in the ability to perform additional tasks which were not possible or not practical in manual form. They also occur when we avoid additional expenditures; that is, the same number of people can handle a larger volume of work. This is, of course, a cost benefit.

This is perhaps most easily understood in the area of an automated payroll. One can write a few dozen checks by hand in a day, but the same number of clerks can, by using the automated system, handle hundreds of checks each in a day. One has to have a payroll clerk regardless of automation, but one can do more work. This isn't always the case, of course, but often that is the way it goes.

In the bibliographic areas, many, many times automation has been the only route to doing things which were not otherwise possible or to doing them much faster.

In the Congressional Research Service, there are some tasks which are now done which were not done prior to automated support and which might or might not have been practical to do manually.

REVISION OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Senator HOLLINGS. You stated in the justification that it is impossible with existing staff to undertake the revision of a number of valuable bibliographies. What do you consider to be an adequate staff? In other words, how many do you have now? Are you going to request more or just leave the bibliographies alone? That is in the justification of one GS–11 bibliographer in the correspondence section.

Mr. BERRY. These are standard bibliographies. We have five or six people in this section at the present time.

Senator HOLLINGS. What do you consider an adequate staff?

Mr. BERRY. We could add many new positions, but are asking for only one. We would like to be able to do more bibliographies than we are now able to do with the staff that we have. The amount of work that can be done in the preparation of bibliographies is, in one sense, almost limitless. There are all kinds of subjects and topics that can be handled.

We feel that to maintain even a minimum level we should have at least one or two more people. That is why we are asking for the one position this year for this purpose.

SHIP PASSENGER LISTS

Senator HOLLINGS. I notice the collection of materials containing ship passenger lists. Can you explain the value of that for me?

Mr. BERRY. These are used by genealogists, sir. We have a great number of people who use the Library's collections for genealogical research. There are also people working in the field of local history and general history who find this type of compilation extremely valuable.

MOTOR VEHICLE UNIT

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. Mumford, we want to get a little bit better picture of who uses your motor vehicles and how many cars are furnished, let's say, to supervisors? I know Senator Proxmire would like to know if you have chauffeured vehicles? If you do, who rates those? Can you give us a list of the supervisors and let me have a rundown on that?

Mr. CROXTON. There are 19 vehicles in the Library's motor pool. Of these, one vehicle is owned by the Library. This is a medium sedan which is nominally assigned to the Librarian. He has first call for various reasons, I am sure you understand.

However, it is used by others, including myself. I don't think even it should be considered to be solely assigned to him. All other 18 are leased vehicles assigned for specific tasks or issued on a day-to-day basis.

Most of them run shuttle services between our annexes or they are trucks which are used to transport materials and collections. I have a list of the specific vehicles which I will provide for the record.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir.

[The information follows:]

VEHICLES IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS MOTOR POOL

The Library of Congress motor pool consists of the following vehicles: Two sedans, seven station wagons, five combination passenger and material vans, four trucks, one 30-passenger bus.

TRAVEL FUNDS

Senator HOLLINGS. On your appeal for additional travel funds, I am going to insert into the record pages A–11 through A–18 of the justification listing the expenses of attendance at meetings planned for 1974.

[The information follows:]

EXPENSES OF ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS, FISCAL YEAR 1974

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Library of Congress staff	Cost
July 1 to 5, 1973	American Association of Law Libraries	Seattle, Wash	3	$1,072.52
July 2 to 6, 1973	National Federation for the Blind	New York, N.Y	1	145.20
July 6, 1973	Federally Employed Women, Inc	Washington, D.C	1	15.00
July 15 to 23, 1973	International Congress of Orientalists	Paris, France	1	504.00
July 16 to 18, 1973	National Tax Association—Tax Institute of America.	Washington, D.C	4	50.00
July 18 to 25, 1973	American Council of the Blind	Knoxville, Tenn	1	250.30
July 20 to Aug. 2, 1973	Guidance for Users of Integrated Data Processing Equipment (GUIDE).	Milwaukee, Wis	1	269.01
July 22 to 25, 1973	American Association of Workers for the Blind.	Cleveland, Ohio	3	394.43
July 28 to Aug. 1, 1973	University Council on Water Resources	Lubbock, Tex	1	316.46
Aug. 1 to 12, 1973	American-Canadian Agricultural Economics Meeting.	Edmonton, Canada	1	555.02
Aug. 5 to 8, 1973	Society for Nutrition Education	Atlanta, Ga	1	216.90
Do	National Association for State Information Systems Annual Meeting.	Chicago, Ill	1	205.20
Aug. 6 to 8, 1973	American Bar Association	Washington, D.C	3	150.00
Aug. 14 to 18, 1973	SHARE, Inc	Miami, Fla	1	302.22
Aug. 25 to 29, 1973	National Association of Health, Welfare, and Pension Plans.	San Francisco, Calif	1	566.04
Aug. 25 to Sept. 2, 1973	International Federation of Library Associations.	Grenoble, France	1	348.14
Sept. 4 to 9, 1973	American Political Science Association	New Orleans, La	2	554.94
Sept. 6, 1973	Eco-Technic Recycling Conference	Washington, D.C	2	70.00
Sept. 6 to 9, 1973	American Academy of Arts & Sciences	Alta, Utah	1	387.82
Sept. 9 to 13, 1973	National Tax Association	Toronto, Canada	2	578.14
Sept. 10 to 12, 1973	Marine Technology Society	Washington, D.C	3	60.00
Sept. 12 to 16, 1973	The Manuscript Society	Minneapolis, Minn	1	306.72
Sept. 12 to 14, 1973	Federal Bar Association	Chicago, Ill	1	192.31
Sept. 15 to 19, 1973	National Council on the Aging	do	1	247.72
Sept. 18 to 23, 1973	National Conference on the Administration of Research.	Montreal, Canada	1	272.46
Sept. 19 to 20, 1973	World Federation of Engineering Organizations.	New York, N.Y	1	66.13
Sept. 25 to 26, 1973	Society of American Archivists	St. Louis, Mo	2	374.09
Oct. 3 to 4, 1973	American Society for Public Administration.	Washington, D.C	2	90.00
Do	U.S. Section of the International Solar Energy Society.	Cleveland, Ohio	1	168.42
Oct. 7 to 10, 1973	American Forestry Association	Lake Placid, N.Y	1	329.81
Oct. 9 to 11, 1973	Interuniversity Communications, Inc	Newark, N.J	1	159.63
Oct. 8 to 11, 1973	Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions	Washington, D.C	1	45.00
Oct. 11 to 12, 1973	Middle Atlantic Regional Archives Conference.	Philadelphia, Pa	1	67.50
Oct. 17 to 21, 1973	Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History.	New York, N.Y	2	238.15
Oct. 17 to 19, 1973	All Japan Library Annual Meeting	Kochi City, Japan	1	188.00
Oct. 17 to 20, 1973	Second National Conference on Automated Law Research.	Monterey, Calif	1	449.49
Oct. 21 to 25, 1973	American Society for Information Science	Los Angeles, Calif	2	998.31
Oct. 22 to 24, 1973	Alkaline Pulping Conference	Atlanta, Ga	1	279.27
Oct. 22 to 23, 1973	American Institute of Planners	do	2	479.35
Oct. 24 to 27, 1973	Middle Atlantic Regional Library Federation Conference.	Atlantic City, N.J	1	134.15
Oct. 28 to Nov. 2, 1973	GUIDE 37 Conference	Boston, Mass	2	508.54
Oct. 30 to Nov. 3, 1973	African Studies Association	Syracuse, N.Y	1	175.77
Oct. 24 to 25, 1973	National Braille Association	New York, N.Y	1	118.32
Oct. 31 to Nov. 4, 1973	American Folklore Society	Nashville, Tenn	1	242.13
Nov. 1 to 3, 1973	Southern Political Science Association	Atlanta, Ga	1	178.42
Nov. 1 to 4, 1973	Society for Ethnomusicology	Champaign, Ill	1	236.49
Nov. 7 to 9, 1973	Society for the History of Discoveries	Washington, D.C	1	5.00
Nov. 8 to 9, 1973	National Academy of Public Administration.	do	1	25.00
Nov. 8 to 10, 1973	Middle East Studies Association	Milwaukee, Wis	2	287.42
Nov. 11 to 14, 1973	Geological Society of America	Dallas, Tex	1	311.55
Nov. 11 to 13, 1973	American Institute of Chemical Engineers	Philadelphia, Pa	1	98.15
Nov. 11 to 14, 1973	International Foreign Trade Convention	New York, N.Y	2	361.52
Nov. 12 to 14, 1973	Federal Statistics Users' Conference	Washington, D.C	1	80.00
Nov. 15 to 16, 1973	South Atlantic Modern Language Association.	Atlanta, Ga	1	148.91
Nov. 16 to 17, 1973	International Studies Association	Washington, D.C	3	6.00
Nov. 24 to 30, 1973	International Personnel Management Conference.	Miami, Fla	1	431.27
Nov. 28 to 29, 1973	National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults.	Washington, D.C	1	10.00
Dec. 7 to 8, 1973	MARC Serials Institute	Boston, Mass	1	134.02
Dec. 10, 1973	Association of Jewish Libraries	New York, N.Y	1	61.00

EXPENSES OF ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS, FISCAL YEAR 1974—Continued

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Library of Congress staff	Cost
Dec. 27 to 30, 1973	American Historical Association	San Francisco, Calif	1	400.00
Dec. 28 to 29, 1973	Industrial Relations Research Association.	New York, N.Y	2	308.22
Jan. 10, 1974	The Federal Bar Association	Washington, D.C	1	7.50
Jan. 14 to 16, 1974	1974 Winter Simulation Conference	do	1	70.00
Jan. 17 to 20, 1974	Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Material.	Chicago, Ill	1	180.00
Jan. 23 to 26, 1974	Annual Meeting of the College Art Association.	Detroit, Mich	1	100.00
Total actual				16,583.08
Jan. 20 to 26, 1974	ALA Midwinter Meeting	Chicago, Ill	34	8,551.52
Jan. 21 to 24, 1974	American Society of Chemical Engineers	Los Angeles, Calif	1	475.00
Jan. 31 to Feb. 2, 1974	Music Library Association	Urbana, Ill	3	803.37
Feb. 7 to 8, 1974	Society of Federal Labor Relations Professionals.	Washington, D.C	1	100.00
Feb. 10 to 13, 1974	GUIDE 37.5	Phoenix, Ariz	1	312.00
Feb. 15 to 16, 1974	Copyright Luncheon Circle	New York, N.Y	1	114.00
Feb. 24 to 28, 1974	American Association for Advancement of Science.	San Francisco, Calif	2	1,000.00
Feb. 28 to Mar. 1, 1974	Information Science and Automation Division Institute.	New Orleans, La	2	575.00
Mar. 3 to 5, 1974	Mississippi Valley Trade Convention	do	1	280.00
Mar. 9 to 10, 1974	American Society for International Law	Charlottesville, Va	1	140.00
Mar. 12 to 13, 1974	National Federation for Abstracting and Indexing Services.	Chicago, Ill	1	280.00
Mar. 13 to 16, 1974	International Studies Association	St. Louis, Mo	2	468.00
Mar. 17 to 21, 1974	Association for Educational Communications and Technology.	Atlantic City, N.J	1	140.00
Mar. 18 to 22, 1974	Society for Photographic Education	Rochester, N.Y	1	175.00
Spring, 1974	Antiquarian Book Fair	Philadelphia, Pa	1	100.00
Do	Mid-West Regional Library Association	Milwaukee, Wis	1	225.00
Apr. 1 to 3, 1974	Association for Asian Studies	Boston, Mass	5	487.00
Apr. 3 to 5, 1974	South Asia Conference	do	1	120.00
Apr. 13 to 14, 1974	American Society of Political Sciences	Philadelphia, Pa	3	240.00
Apr. 15 to 18, 1974	National American Society of Personnel Administration.	Syracuse, N.Y	6	1,290.00
Apr. 17 to 20, 1974	International Communications Association.	New Orleans, La	1	255.00
Do	Organization of American Historians	Denver, Colo	1	307.00
Apr. 23 to 24, 1974	Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials.	Austin, Tex	1	321.00
Apr. 27, 1974	National Conference on Managing the Environment.	Washington, D.C	4	80.00
Apr. 28 to May 2, 1974	American Industrial Health Conference	Miami, Fla	1	333.00
Apr. 28 to May 1, 1974	Association of American Geographers	Seattle, Wash	1	350.00
Apr. 29 to May 2, 1974	Association for Educational Communications and Technology.	Atlantic City, N.J	1	167.22
May 1974	Association for Record Executives and Administrators.	Washington, D.C	1	200.00
Do	International Personnel Management Association.	Washington, D.C	1	150.00
May 3 to 15, 1974	Latin American Studies Association	Madison Wis	1	226.00
May 3 to 6, 1974	Liebling III, Journalism Conference	Atlanta, Ga	1	232.00
May 5 to 8, 1974	National Association of Purchasing Management.	Miami Fla	1	440.00
Do	National Braille Association	El Paso, Tex	2	560.00
May 6 to 10, 1974	National Computer Conference	Boston, Mass	1	249.00
Do	National Microfilm Meeting	do	3	548.00
Do	Spring Joint Computer Conference	Chicago, Ill	3	864.00
May 7, to 10, 1974	Association of Research Libraries	Toronto, Canada	2	540.00
May 12, to 17, 1974	GUIDE 38	Dallas, Tex	1	391.00
May 15 to 18, 1974	World Trade Conference	Miami, Fla	2	600.00
May 16 to 19, 1974	National Microfilm Association	Boston, Mass	1	200.00
May 20 to 24, 1974	National Fire Protection Association	Miami, Fla	1	250.00
May 23 to 24, 1974	Library Automation, Research, and Consulting Association.	Ottawa, Canada	1	166.00
May 30 to June 1, 1974	American Institute of Conservation	Cooperstown, NY	1	250.00
June 1974	Federal Government Accounts Association.	Dallas, Texas	1	247.27
Do	Jewish Library Association	Chicago, Ill	1	250.27
June 1 to 4, 1974	North American Conference of Labor Statistics.	Boston, Mass	1	107.00
June 9 to 13, 1974	Special Libraries Association	Toronto, Canada	7	1,770.52
June 16 to 22, 1974	American Association of Law Libraries Institute.	Minneapolis, Minn	1	200.00

EXPENSES OF ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS, FISCAL YEAR 1974

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Library of Congress staff	Cost
June 17 to 19, 1974	American Theological Association	Chicago, Ill	1	214.00
June 20, 1974	Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology.	Gaithersburg, Md	1	35.00
June 21, 1974	Association of Computing Machinery	Washington, D.C	1	12.00
June 23 to 27, 1974	American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting.	St. Paul, Minn	3	900.00
June 30 to July 2, 1974	Association of College and Research Libraries.	Charlottesville, Va	1	125.00
Not specified	Unknown (for meetings not yet identified or approved).			5,973.75
Total estimated				33,416.92
Grand total				50,000.00

TRAVEL

Senator HOLLINGS. I note that $16,583.08, of the $50,000 ceiling on travel was committed on January 26, 1974. More than twice that amount remained to be expended over the last 5 months. Even with the listing of almost four pages of planned trips, it still required an item of $5,973.75 for meetings not yet identified or approved to get up to the full amount of $50,000.

In view of this, I am wondering how the House allowed a $7,500 increase in that ceiling.

Mr. CURRAN. Let me try to answer that in two ways. First of all, $16,000 was spent for trips undertaken during the first 7 months of the fiscal year for attendance at meetings.

The Library staff members travel when meetings occur. They do not control the meeting times. We have observed that most professional organizations schedule their annual meetings in the last half of a fiscal year. They will be occurring in March, April, May, June.

This is when the large majority of professional meetings occur, and explains why only $16,000 was spent for trips in the first 7 months of the year.

On the second point concerning the $6,000 which was not yet identified, I think the best way I can try to answer that is to say that we observe a $50,000 limitation. To insure that we don't exceed the $50,000 limitation in the Financial Management Office we break the money down. We assign a certain amount of money to the Processing Department, to the Reference Department, to the Congressional Research Service, et cetera, and then we hold back a certain reserve to be used in the second half of the year for unspecified trips. That accounts for a portion of that money.

The other portion is accounted for by the departments who control their share of the $50,000. They will hold back certain reserves—for example, a new staff member might join the staff in the last half of the year, or there may be a transfer from another department to take care of contingency needs as they develop and still live within the $50,000.

AMENDED LIST

I may add I can amend that list and show that at this stage—that list was originally prepared in January—now that we are in the middle of April, we have an amended list which does account for the entire $50,000.

Senator HOLLINGS. We would appreciate it.

[The information follows:]

32-477 O - 74 - 12

EXPENSES OF ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

Fiscal Year 1974

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
7/1 to 7/5/73	American Association of Law Libraries	Seattle, Washington	3	$ 1,072.52
7/2 to 7/6/73	National Federation for the Blind	New York, New York	1	145.20
7/6/73	Federally Employed Women, Inc.	Washington, D. C.	1	15.00
7/15 to 7/23/73	International Congress of Orientalists	Paris, France	1	504.00
7/16 to 7/18/73	National Tax Association - Tax Institute of America	Washington, D. C.	4	50.00
7/18 to 7/25/73	American Council of the Blind	Knoxville, Tennessee	1	250.30
7/20 to 8/2/73	Guidance for Users of Integrated Data Processing Equipment (GUIDE)	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1	269.01
7/22 to 7/25/73	American Association of Workers for the Blind	Cleveland, Ohio	3	394.43
7/28 to 8/1/73	University Council on Water Resources	Lubbock, Texas	1	316.46
8/1 to 8/12/73	American-Canadian Agricultural Economics Meeting	Edmonton, Canada	1	555.02
8/5 to 8/8/73	Society for Nutrition Education	Atlanta, Georgia	1	216.90
8/5 to 8/8/73	National Association for State Information Systems Annual Meeting	Chicago, Illinois	1	205.20
8/6 to 8/8/73	American Bar Association	Washington, D. C.	3	150.00
8/14 to 8/18/73	SHARE, Inc.	Miami, Florida	1	302.22

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
8/25 to 8/29/73	National Association of Health, Welfare, and Pension Plans	San Francisco, California	1	$ 566.04
8/25 to 9/2/73	International Federation of Library Associations	Grenoble, France	1	348.14
9/4 to 9/9/73	American Political Science Association	New Orleans, Louisiana	2	554.94
9/6/73	Eco-Technic Recycling Conference	Washington, D. C.	2	70.00
9/6 to 9/9/73	American Academy of Arts & Sciences	Alta, Utah	1	387.82
9/9 to 9/13/73	National Tax Association	Toronto, Canada	2	578.14
9/10 to 9/12/73	Marine Technology Society	Washington, D. C.	3	60.00
9/12 to 9/16/73	The Manuscript Society	Minneapolis, Minnesota	1	306.72
9/12 to 9/14/73	Federal Bar Association	Chicago, Illinois	1	192.31
9/15 to 9/19/73	National Council on the Aging	Chicago, Illinois	1	247.72
9/18 to 9/23/73	National Conference on the Administration of Research	Montreal, Canada	1	272.46
9/19 to 9/20/73	World Federation of Engineering Organizations	New York, New York	1	66.13
9/25 to 9/26/73	Society of American Archivists	St. Louis, Missouri	2	374.09
10/3 to 10/4/73	American Society for Public Administration	Washington, D. C.	2	90.00
10/3 to 10/4/73	U. S. Section of the International Solar Energy Society	Cleveland, Ohio	1	168.42

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
10/7/ to 10/10/73	American Forestry Association	Lake Placid, New York	1	$ 329.81
10/9 to 10/11/73	Interuniversity Communications, Inc.	Newark, New Jersey	1	159.63
10/8 to 10/11/73	Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions	Washington, D. C.	1	45.00
10/11 to 10/12/73	Middle Atlantic Regional Archives Conference	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	67.50
10/17 to 10/21/73	Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History	New York, New York	2	238.15
10/17 to 10/19/73	All Japan Library Annual Meeting	Kochi City, Japan	1	188.00
10/17 to 10/20/73	Second National Conference on Automated Law Research	Monterey, California	1	449.49
10/21 to 10/25/73	American Society for Information Science	Los Angeles, California	2	998.31
10/22 to 10/24/73	Alkaline Pulping Conference	Atlanta, Georgia	1	279.27
10/22 to 10/23/73	American Institute of Planners	Atlanta, Georgia	2	479.35
10/24 to 10/27/73	Middle Atlantic Regional Library Federation Conference	Atlantic City, New Jersey	1	134.15
10/28 to 11/2/73	GUIDE 37 Conference	Boston, Massachusetts	2	508.54
10/30 to 11/3/73	African Studies Association	Syracuse, New York	1	175.77
10/24 to 10/25/73	National Braille Association	New York, New York	1	118.32
10/31 to 11/4/73	American Folklore Society	Nashville, Tennessee	1	242.13
11/1 to 11/3/73	Southern Political Science Association	Atlanta, Georgia	1	178.42

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
11/1 to 11/4/73	Society for Ethnomusicology	Champaign, Illinois	1	$ 236.49
11/7 to 11/9/73	Society for the History of Discoveries	Washington, D. C.	1	5.00
11/8 to 11/9/73	National Academy of Public Administration	Washington, D. C.	1	25.00
11/8 to 11/10/73	Middle East Studies Association	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	2	287.42
11/11 to 11/14/73	Geological Society of America	Dallas, Texas	1	311.55
11/11 to 11/13/73	American Institute of Chemical Engineers	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	98.15
11/11 to 11/14/73	International Foreign Trade Convention	New York, New York	2	361.52
11/12 to 11/14/73	Federal Statistics Users' Conference	Washington, D. C.	1	80.00
11/15 to 11/16/73	South Atlantic Modern Language Association	Atlanta, Georgia	1	148.91
11/16 to 11/17/73	International Studies Association	Washington, D. C.	3	6.00
11/24 to 11/30/73	International Personnel Management Conference	Miami, Florida	1	431.27
11/28 to 11/29/73	National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults	Washington, D. C.	1	10.00
12/7 to 12/8/73	MARC Serials Institute	Boston, Massachusetts	1	134.02
12/10/73	Association of Jewish Libraries	New York, New York	1	61.00
12/27 to 12/30/73	American Historical Association	San Francisco, California	1	400.00
12/28 to 12/29/73	Industrial Relations Research Association	New York, New York	2	308.22
1/10/74	The Federal Bar Association	Washington, D. C.	1	7.50
1/14 to 1/16/74	1974 Winter Simulation Conference	Washington, D. C.	1	70.00

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
11/1 to 11/4/73	Society for Ethnomusicology	Champaign, Illinois	1	$ 236.49
11/7 to 11/9/73	Society for the History of Discoveries	Washington, D. C.	1	5.00
11/8 to 11/9/73	National Academy of Public Administration	Washington, D. C.	1	25.00
11/8 to 11/10/73	Middle East Studies Association	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	2	287.42
11/11 to 11/14/73	Geological Society of America	Dallas, Texas	1	311.55
11/11 to 11/13/73	American Institute of Chemical Engineers	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	98.15
11/11 to 11/14/73	International Foreign Trade Convention	New York, New York	2	361.52
11/12 to 11/14/73	Federal Statistics Users' Conference	Washington, D. C.	1	80.00
11/15 to 11/16/73	South Atlantic Modern Language Association	Atlanta, Georgia	1	148.91
11/16 to 11/17/73	International Studies Association	Washington, D. C.	3	6.00
11/24 to 11/30/73	International Personnel Management Conference	Miami, Florida	1	431.27
11/28 to 11/29/73	National Easter Seal Society for Crippled Children and Adults	Washington, D. C.	1	10.00
12/7 to 12/8/73	MARC Serials Institute	Boston, Massachusetts	1	134.02
12/10/73	Association of Jewish Libraries	New York, New York	1	61.00
12/27 to 12/30/73	American Historical Association	San Francisco, California	1	400.00
12/28 to 12/29/73	Industrial Relations Research Association	New York, New York	2	308.22
1/10/74	The Federal Bar Association	Washington, D. C.	1	7.50
1/14 to 1/16/74	1974 Winter Simulation Conference	Washington, D. C.	1	70.00

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
1/17 to 1/20/74	Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Material	Chicago, Illinois	1	180.00
1/23 to 1/26/74	Annual Meeting of the College Art Association	Detroit, Michigan	1	100.00
		Total Actual.....		$16,583.08
1/20/to 1/26/74	AIA Midwinter Meeting	Chicago, Illinois	34	$ 8,551.52
1/21 to 1/24/74	American Society of Chemical Engineers	Los Angeles, California	1	475.00
1/31 to 2/2/74	Music Library Association	Urbana, Illinois	3	803.37
2/7 to 2/8/74	Society of Federal Labor Relations Professionals	Washington, D. C.	1	100.00
2/10 to 2/13/74	GUIDE 37.5	Phoenix, Arizona	1	312.00
2/24 to 2/28/74	American Association for Advancement of Science	San Francisco, California	2	1,000.00
2/28 to 3/1/74	Information Science and Automation Division Institute	New Orleans, Louisiana	2	575.00
3/3 to 3/5/74	Mississippi Valley Trade Convention	New Orleans, Louisiana	1	280.00
3/3 to 3/9/74	SHARE XLII	Houston, Texas	1	462.27
3/9 to 3/10/74	American Society for International Law	Charlottesville, Virginia	1	140.00
3/12/to 3/13/74	National Federation for Abstracting and Indexing Services	Chicago, Illinois	1	280.00
3/13 to 3/16/74	International Studies Association	St. Louis, Missouri	2	468.00
3/17 to 3/21/74	Association for Educational Communications and Technology	Atlantic City, N. J.	2	307.22

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
3/18 to 3/22/74	Society for Photographic Education	Rochester, New York	1	$ 175.00
Spring, 1974	Antiquarian Book Fair	Philadelphia, Pa.	1	100.00
Spring, 1974	Mid-West Regional Library Association	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1	225.00
4/1 to 4/3/74	Association for Asian Studies	Boston, Massachusetts.	6	724.00
4/3 to 4/5	National Association of Printers and Lithographers	Baltimore, Maryland	1	100.00
4/3 to 4/5/74	South Asia Conference	Boston, Massachusetts	1	120.00
4/13 to 4/14/74	American Society of Political Science	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	3	240.00
4/15 to 4/18/74	National American Society of Personnel Administration	Syracuse, New York	6	1,290.00
4/17 to 4/20/74	International Communications Assn.	New Orleans, Louisiana	3	879.00
4/17 to 4/20/74	Organization of American Historians	Denver, Colorado	1	307.00
4/23 to 4/24/74	Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials	Austin, Texas	3	963.00
4/27/74	National Conference on Managing the Environment	Washington, D. C.	4	80.00
4/28 to 5/2/74	American Industrial Health Conference	Miami, Florida	1	333.00
4/28 to 5/1/74	Association of American Geographers	Seattle, Washington	1	350.00
May, 1974	Association of Record Executives and Administrators	Washington, D. C.	1	200.00

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost
May, 1974	International Personnel Management Association	Washington, D. C.	1	$ 150.00
5/3 to 5/15/74	Latin American Studies Association	Madison, Wisconsin	2	452.00
5/3 to 5/6/74	Liebling III, Journalism Conference	Atlanta, Georgia	1	232.00
5/5 to 5/8/74	National Association of Purchasing Management	Miami, Florida	1	440.00
5/5 to 5/8/74	National Braille Association	El Paso, Texas	2	560.00
5/6 to 5/10/74	National Microfilm Meeting	Boston, Massachusetts	3	548.00
5/6 to 5/10/74	Spring Joint Computer Conference	Chicago, Illinois	5	1,400.00
5/7 to 5/10/74	Association of Research Libraries	Toronto, Canada	2	540.00
5/12 to 5/17/74	GUIDE 38	Dallas, Texas	2	741.05
5/13 to 5/17/74	Graphic Communications Computer Conference	Chicago, Illinois	1	377.27
5/15 to 5/18/74	World Trade Conference	Miami, Florida	2	600.00
5/16 to 5/19/74	National Microfilm Association	Boston, Massachusetts	2	400.00
5/20 to 5/24/74	National Fire Protection Association	Miami, Florida	1	250.00
5/23 to 5/24/74	Library Automation, Research, and Consulting Association	Ottawa, Canada	1	166.00
5/29 to 6/1/74	Florida Bar Association	Miami, Florida	1	300.00

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L. C. Staff	Cost
5/30 to 6/1/74	American Institute of Conservation	Cooperstown, New York	1	$ 250.00
June, 1974	Federal Government Accountants Assn.	Dallas, Texas	2	548.54
June, 1974	Jewish Library Association	Chicago, Illinois	1	275.27
6/1 to 6/4/74	North American Conference of Labor Statistics	Boston, Massachusetts	1	107.00
6/1 to 6/4/74	Virginia Bar Association	Charlottesville, Va.	1	120.00
6/9 to 6/13/74	Special Libraries Association	Toronto, Canada	10	3,138.46
6/16/to 6/22/74	American Association of Law Libraries Institute	Minneapolis, Minnesota	2	400.00
6/17 to 6/19/74	American Theological Association	Chicago, Illinois	1	214.00
6/20/74	Institute for Computer Sciences and Technology	Gaithersburg, Maryland	3	105.00
6/21/74	Association of Computing Machinery	Washington, D. C.	1	12.00
6/23 to 6/27/74	American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting	St. Paul, Minnesota	3	900.00
6/30 to 7/2/74	Association of College and Research Libraries	Charlottesville, Virginia	2	250.00
		Total estimated		$33,416.92
		GRAND TOTAL		$50,000.00

FIRE PROTECTION

Senator HOLLINGS. What special value is it to the Library of Congress to attend the National Fire Protection Association meeting in May?

Mr. CURRAN. A member of the staff who is the Library Safety Officer attends.

Mr. CROXTON. That is correct. Perhaps the most feared condition in the Library of Congress is fire. I don't know that I can justify it by going any further than that single remark. The most feared condition in the Library of Congress is a fire.

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS BY CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Mr. JAYSON. Could I add a word, Senator, on the CRS and its need to attend meetings?

Senator HOLLINGS. Very well.

Mr. JAYSON. I try to explain this in terms of not only professional morale, trying to do the best we can to recruit and retain top professionals, but more important to the Congress, itself. Congress is dealing with very difficult problems and we are trying to bring to the members and the committees the latest thinking about those problems.

A typical example is the crisis in the energy situation. Our people just can't stay at their desks and read books because books don't tell them what the latest developments are in the energy crisis, the gasoline shortage, things of this kind. The place where they can find the latest events and thinking is generally at the professional meetings. At these professional meetings the people in key positions are talking. At these professional meetings papers are given long before offered for publication. When committees meet and members need information in order to make legislative decisions they need this information.

It is an enormous obstacle to the CRS staff to say, "No, you can't go to that meeting taking place in Chicago. You can't bring back to a committee or a member the meat of the information passed out at that meeting."

It effects the Congress, itself. This $50,000 limitation on the Library that we are asking to be increased to $65,000 is distributed among the departments as a ceiling. We have $12,000 of that ceiling.

In the last 4 or 5 years our professional staff has gone up 65 percent. The ceiling has gone up 20 percent. I think it is in the interest of Congress, itself, that the relaxation being requested here take place.

I think that the Library's officials are responsible people and would use it very discreetly. It would be an enormous obstacle to us in serving the Congress if we don't have some relaxation in that area.

BUDGET OUTLAYS

Senator HOLLINGS. Let me ask about your outlays, Dr. Mumford, and then we can go on with the Congressional Research Service. Have there been any changes in your outlay estimates for both fiscal years 1974 and 1975 since you developed the figures that were printed in the President's budget?

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Curran may have those figures, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CURRAN. We have looked at our outlays in view of the amendments to the 1974 estimates and, of course, the adjustments in 1975 resulting from action of the House, which we are appealing to this committee today. As far as the 1974 budget estimates are concerned, our revised estimates are somewhat greater, approximately $340,000 greater, than our originally submitted estimates.

The reason for that is because we have some postage supplemental items pending in the amount of $810,000 which were not incorporated in the 1974 original estimates because they had not yet been transmitted to the Congress.

Therefore, they were not incorporated in the original budget submissions. The $810,000 is reduced to nearly $340,000, because we have absorbed a portion of the pay raise.

In 1975 our budget outlays were originally estimated to be something in excess of $92,600,000, and the budget that we are presenting today estimates outlays at something in excess of $91 million. The reduction is $1,552,000 and represents outlays of the items that we are not appealing to the Senate. The largest portion of that amount is in the 9-month funding for new jobs.

Our outlays are projected to be reduced by $1,552,000 over the original submission for 1975.

STATEMENT OF LESTER S. JAYSON, DIRECTOR, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Jayson, do you wish to present your statement on behalf of the Congressional Research Service?

Mr. JAYSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The Congressional Research Service is requesting $13,871,000 for fiscal 1975, an increase of $2,209,000 over the adjusted 1974 budget. Most of the increase is to fund 96 new positions.

The majority of them will directly expand or indirectly support our ability to provide policy analysis and research assistance to committees of Congress. You will recall that the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 directed the service to enlarge its staff precisely for this purpose.

The House Appropriations Committee reduced our request by $668,600. The bulk of the reduction consists of a 25-percent cut in new positions and providing only 9-month funding for the remaining 75 percent.

Of the 96, we asked for 68 new positions to improve our analytical and research capability; 51 were granted. To provide indirect but urgently needed support for these resources, we budgeted 21 additional positions for information and reference services and 7 for administration. The House Committee reduced these to 16 and 5, respectively.

1970 REORGANIZATION ACT

Mr. Chairman, I earnestly ask your committee to restore the deleted positions. Without them, it will be difficult for us to meet the rising expectations of Congress, and we will fall further behind in our 5-year expansion program.

That program was dictated to us by the Congress 4 years ago. Then as now Congress wanted us to provide more, and more expeditious, research and information support. Then as now it sought more effective indepth analysis of policy and legislative alternatives upon which to base its decisions.

Then as now it demanded access to more experts in more policy areas who could provide unbiased, nonpartisan, multidisciplinary assistance to Members and committees. Then as now Congress sought to build a counterbalance to the vast expertise in the executive branch, a force that would enhance its ability to make informed independent judgments.

This was the context in which Congress passed the 1970 Reorganization Act. It was also the context in which the Congress committed CRS to an enormous undertaking—to provide all congressional committees with massive aid in policy analysis.

The report on the 1970 act estimated that the Service would need three times the staff it had in 1970 to perform its new functions adequately. Rather than attempting such a substantial buildup within a single year, we were wisely instructed to distribute the expansion over a 5-year period. The budget for fiscal 1975 represents the fourth installment in this paced program.

ANALYTICAL AND RESEARCH WORK

Thanks to the staff increments you have approved during the last 3 years, the Service is now in a far better position to discharge its responsibilties. Our analytical and research work for committees has more than doubled since 1970. At the same time, we have continued and improved our traditional services.

Members and their staffs turn to the Service for factual and statistical information, background reports on public issues, pro and con arguments on legislative proposals, section-by-section comparisons of bills, compilations of statutes, interpretations of court decisions, legislative histories, translations, personal consultations and briefings, newspaper searches, assistance in answering constituent inquiries, and numerous other kinds of services, including assistance in all aspects of committee work.

WORKLOAD

We received over 180,000 requests for assistance in fiscal year 1973, and we answered more than 100,000 of them on the same day or within 24 hours.

On the other hand, many of the requests, particularly from committees, involve weeks and often months of intensive analytical work and expertise of the highest level. And more and more committees are calling upon us for this kind of effort.

Because our staff increases of the past 3 years have fallen short of the planned buildup, we are as yet unable to satisfy the growing demands of the committees.

It is principally for this reason that I ask you to reconsider the decisions of the House, but there are others I hope you will also take into account.

IMPACT OF HOUSE ACTION

Our fiscal year 1975 budget does not take into account the possible impact of several profoundly significant congressional changes now looming on the horizon. The budget procedure bill, now in conference, will unquestionably increase our workload in several ways if it is enacted.

The proposed restructuring of the House committee system will also impose additional responsibilities upon the Service. We have not earmarked any funds in this budget to deal with these impending actions because we don't know yet exactly what the additional work will be. It seems likely, nevertheless, that both measures will go into effect in this fiscal year.

We will be in a far better position to respond to the new circumstances they will create if our full budget request is granted this year.

Mr. Chairman, I know you wish to expedite these hearings so I will not dwell on the specifics of our budget request. The details are set forth in the justification book. I believe our record to date of progress in implementing our Reorganization Act responsibilities is an impressive one. I hope you will permit us to maintain this momentum during the 4th year of our implementation program.

ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Jayson, we want to make a record on these additional employees, specifically with that 4-year program. Since 1971, 255 employees have been added to CRS, and you are asking now for 96 more. All in all that makes an additional 351 employees added to 363 that you had in 1971, a 96-percent increase in personnel. Someone could look at that record and say we are going to have to build another James Madison Memorial Library building just to house the CRS!

Please explain in detail this additional need now for the 24 that were not allowed by the House.

Mr. JAYSON. Let me go back a bit on the figures you just mentioned. The first year of our implementation of the Reorganization Act was fiscal 1972. From 1972 through fiscal 1974, the current year, we had an increase of 225 positions. In other words, the figures you gave do not represent only the Legislative Reorganization Act implementation because your figures start 1 year before our implementation effort began.

We had 225 positions added to the staff since implementation began. This is within the context of our being told to staff up, at least to triple our staff. Of those 225, a significant number were actually workload figures as distinguished from Legislative Reorganization Act implementation. You will recall, Mr. Chairman, the first year of our implementation there was a 10-percent increase in our staff based entirely upon an increase in workload.

At any rate, we projected a 5-year program which would bring us up to a total of approximately 840 positions over a 5-year period. For fiscal 1975, we ask for 96 positions and the House disallowed 24; 17 of those are in our program activity designated policy analysis and research. This is the primary area of implementing the Reorganization Act. This is the area in which our researchers are doing indepth policy analysis for committees.

This is also the area in which we assign the work relating to the preparation of those lists that we are required to provide under the Reorganization Act, lists of subject areas that the committees might possibly analyze indepth. This by itself is an enormous task. We did it for the first time last year.

SUPPORT OF COMMITTEES

What we want to do in fiscal 1975 is to expand our support of committees. There are some committees for whom we are doing very considerable work but who have been demanding much more work, much more intensive work. There are some committees for whom we have

been doing only a modest amount of work and they, too, want us to expand our support for them. There are some committees that simply didn't have the staff to do the necessary work.

OCEAN POLICY STUDY

Senator HOLLINGS. We have an ocean policy study sponsored by every committee chairman in the Senate. I think you are going to assign to it some eight personnel. Are they ocean experts in the original instance? How do you handle that? You are telling me now how you have to expand to new needs, and yet on that particular one you didn't have to.

Mr. JAYSON. First, the request is typical of other requests coming from other committees. A particular study is suggested and we are asked to provide considerable staff support. When we responded to your request, Mr. Chairman, to set up a team, we thought we would get the full staffing requested for 1975. What we did at once was to set aside a team of six people presently on board.

We started to recruit three additional specialists. Thus, there would be nine people who would be assigned virtually full time to the staff of the ocean study. We also designated 9 or 10 people in other divisions who would lend part time support, an attorney and the like.

Of the six people that we did assign on an immediate basis, five were people presently employed in ocean-related subject areas and we put them into this task. But the remaining four would have had to come out of the 1975 budget, positions that we had earlier designated for other subject areas that we would shift to ocean-related areas.

ONLY 9-MONTH FUNDING

Obviously, we cannot give that kind of support to the members and the committees if we are hampered by a 25-percent cut. What compounds the problem is the House's action in providing only 9-month funding rather than 12-month funding.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the rationale of that?

Mr. JAYSON. There was nothing stated in the report but I know its impact on CRS. To us it meant the difference of about $285,000. Normally, there may be some lag between the time that the bill is signed and you go out and recruit people. Perhaps that is where the rationale is. But in CRS our normal workload goes way up in the second half of the fiscal year, when the Congress is at its busiest point in the spring, and we normally use the funds that we saved in the first half of the fiscal year to bring on temporary people during the second half. Without that $285,000, dropping back to 9-month funding, we will not have the flexibility to bring on temporary people for 6 months for a special project such as this.

Senator HOLLINGS. The Librarian has already stated that he accepted the reduction of funding for all new positions from 12 months to 9 months, but you say you can't stand that.

Mr. JAYSON. I say it has a direct impact when viewed in relation to the 25-percent cut. The two of them together put us in a very hard bind. Plus, there is a third factor.

The other things on the horizon, which I mentioned in my opening statement, will command a considerable workload. The budget bill will impose a considerable workload on CRS. If the Select Committee report is adopted on the House side, that will result in a considerable workload.

TEMPORARY PERSONNEL

Senator HOLLINGS. Give us a picture of those temporary people. How many are there, approximately, and how much is the payroll for temporary personnel.

Mr. JAYSON. I can't give you the specifics, but let me give you an illustration. Right now in the second half of the fiscal year, CRS has on board approximately 650 people, although our budget authorization is 618 positions.

RECRUITMENT OF EXPERTS

Senator HOLLINGS. How difficult is it to recruit experts?

Mr. JAYSON. Generally it will depend upon the particular area in which you are trying to recruit. Speaking generally we are somewhat in a buyer's market, but speaking specifically as you deal with some areas, such as anything relating to the energy crisis, we are in a very competitive market.

Industry is searching for geologists, specialists in oil technology and the like. Marine matters is another difficult field to recruit.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Jayson, is the career development program now out of the pilot stage? Can you tell me something about how it is coming along?

Mr. JAYSON. The career development program is an attempt to assist people on our staff who lack the appropriate education and yet have high potential, who are well motivated, who were in essentially low paying, dead end jobs. Through a selection process, we selected about 10 of them for on-the-job training for a period of about 2 years, and sending them to school off hours.

We hope to move them into higher level, professional jobs. By the time they finish the 2-year period, hopefully they will be ready to take on research jobs.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you pay for the academic training?

Mr. JAYSON. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. This is an upward mobility program for minority groups?

Mr. JAYSON. It is an upward mobility program primarily but not solely for minority groups. It only began about 5 or 6 months ago. It was not specially funded. Again, we funded it through some of the savings that we had.

Senator HOLLINGS. You take into account, of course, that they may have veterans benefits, or any other programs in which they might also obtain their educational experiences.

32-477 O - 74 - 13

Mr. JAYSON. I don't think that of the 10, any fit in that category, though I am not sure. Seven of them are female; they and the others are people who have sought careers but have already reached a dead end.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many nonprofessionals reach the professional status under this program?

Mr. JAYSON. We hope all of these 10 will complete the program. So far they are doing well. It is a 2-year program.

COOPERATION FROM EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

Senator HOLLINGS. What has been the CRS's experience on requests to executive agencies? Do you find cooperation or has there been a lack of cooperation?

Mr. JAYSON. Our professional staff have many good contacts in the executive agencies. Some of them come from the executive agencies. I did myself. We try to maintain these contacts. There are spots in executive agencies which are virtually monopolies of information.

The only information that is available on a particular matter may come from the executive agencies. On the whole, we have found good cooperation.

EXPERTS ASSIGNED TO COMMITTEES

Senator HOLLINGS. On the matter of experts assigned to committees, I know you wouldn't have a list of them now but could your furnish for the record a list of the experts and the committees requesting these experts?

Mr. JAYSON. Do you mean those we have actually lent to the committees for an extended period.?

Senator HOLLINGS. Right.

Mr. JAYSON. Very few from our own staff have been lent to the committees.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many are very few?

Mr. JAYSON. To the Bolling Select Committee, Dr. Sheldon of our staff went over there as their staff director for 18 months, on their payroll. One other member of our staff went over there on a reimbursement arrangement. That is long term in the sense of 1 or 1½ years.

Other situations have occurred where someone would be borrowed for a 2-week period, perhaps for a month. Normally when a request of this kind comes in, we try to avoid lending someone full time. What we try to do is to have this man devote most of his time, maintain his headquarters in the Service, but help the requesting committee in every other way.

This is because there are other things going on in the Service where his expertise is needed. If he can give 75 percent of his time to the requesting committee and still 25 percent of his time to other committees and other members it works out better.

COMPUTERIZED INFORMATION FILE

Senator HOLLINGS. The 1974 appropriations bill contained $237,000 for funding a test of computerized information files currently being

conducted in certain Senate offices. Can you describe briefly and bring us up to date on this system?

Mr. JAYSON. This is a system that was requested to be developed by the Senate Rules Committee. It proposed that CRS provide three information systems to the Senate, two of which were existing CRS systems; namely, the bill digest system that comprises all the legislative information, summaries of and actions on bills, sponsors and cosponsors, committee to which referred, and so forth.

I believe the chairman is aware of our Bill Digest which is published every 2 weeks for the congressional offices.

The second existing system was our current awareness program through which for many years we have alerted our researchers to the latest current writings and articles in their own subject fields. We have a small staff of people who check publications for such articles. Then we call to the attention of each individual researcher those articles which relate to his particular field of interest.

This also was automated and was in existence.

BRIEFING SYSTEM FOR MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The third and new part of the program was to provide an issue briefing system for Members of Congress. It was pointed out that Congress deals with approximately 200 or so major issues during the year. We were asked to provide a system whereby, on a video screen or in hard copy, a member could get a brief discussion about each leading issue. I have here a list of some 65 or 70 issues which are now in the system, which are now in the machine. What we have done with regard to each is to provide, first, a two or three sentence identification of the particular issue. Then there is a section of background and policy analysis which defines or gives the background of the issue.

Perhaps I can show you a copy of one which I have in hard copy.

The first page to appear on the screen would be the definition of the issue in a few sentences, then a section on background and policy analysis which would be the equivalent of two or three or four typewritten pages and which explains very succintly what the issue is all about, so as to give you a briefing. That is followed by a section dealing with principal legislation relating to the issue.

I should point out that while numbers of bills are indicated here, if you wanted a full summary of any bill you simply would move to the other system, the Bill Digest.

Then there are a few citations to other materials through which Members can receive a more complete and detailed briefing on the subject.

At the present time this system is now operational in that we have it in our own machine and any of these issues can be recalled. There are six or seven video screens in the offices of particular members of the Senate, largely the Senate Rules Committee which is doing the testing.

We are prepared to move the system into any other offices of the Senate as soon as we get word that the Senate Rules Committee wants to do so and they have the equipment for it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Did you wish to emphasize anything further? I am going to submit some questions on Distribution of Catalog Cards, the Books for the Law Library, and Books for the Blind and the Physically Handicapped. We are a little behind time as we have some matters in the supplemental to markup. I don't want to cut off anything, Dr. Mumford, that you wanted to emphasize here this morning.

Mr. MUMFORD. Mr. Chairman, we have submitted for the record a detailed summary for each of the 11 appropriations. It would require considerable time to speak in detail to these appropriations. I don't think it is necessary to expand on them.

Senator HOLLINGS. That summary has been included in the record. We have gone over it and we have some questions on it.

Mr. MUMFORD. We will be happy to answer them. I don't have anything more to offer at the moment.

Senator HOLLINGS. We appreciate very much your appearance. Your group is evidently the only group that cooperated in the parking situation. We will try to get some additional money for that, and some of these additional positions for you.

We have these questions which we will submit to you and you can place your answers into the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Motion Picture Programs

Question: The Library retains a collection of motion pictures. Why does the Library retain the collection? Why isn't this collection retained by the film industry or at a site near the industry in California?

Answer: The Library of Congress has been concerned with motion pictures since the very birth of the industry; the first copyrighted movie -- the Edison Laboratory's "Sneeze" -- came to the Library in 1894 and has been retained to this day. Copyright is the primary source for American film acquisitions, but many motion pictures of considerable importance have come as gifts from producers and companies (recently with support from the American Film Institute) specifically to extend and enhance this major collection. Non-theatrical films, television programs, and foreign movies are also found in the Library; its 60,000 film titles are an outstanding record of a major aspect of our intellectual and creative life, and a vivid document of America's culture, history, and society.

As a powerful medium of communication and entertainment, the motion picture is every bit as appropriate as the book, the newspaper, the map, or the sound recording for retention and study at the Library of Congress. Since the Library has been involved in this activity for so long, its collections of films are among the most extensive in the world, and are heavily used by scholars and by the film industry itself.

As to the industry's retaining its own films, one has to observe that in the past this has only been practical with active commercial properties. Whenever a film has ceased to be in active use, or whenever a movie company has gone out of business, the films themselves have become surplus property, and have often been neglected or lost. In order to ensure that films will not be lost to posterity,

the only way to do this is to maintain a central collection of them in a public institution. That is what has been developed at the Library of Congress.

The film industry itself has recognized this, and in addition to its generosity with gifts the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences (one of the central industry associations) was instrumental in helping the Library of Congress copy its earliest silent films onto modern, projectable motion picture stock. With the record of this industry support for the Library's collection, the Congress began in 1959 to support specific film preservation activites at the Library, with a view to making the motion pictures we possess more permanent and more accessible.

Moreover, the film industry is anxious to have the protection of copyright, and since the law provides that copyright deposits become the property of the Library of Congress, the retention of motion pictures by the Library is doubly appropriate. Because the rights of copyright claimants must be strictly observed, any collection of copyrighted films needs to be maintained in a secure collection, and one that can withstand pressures to make unauthorized copies -- even for apparently harmless uses. The Library can provide just such security.

It might be further noted that only a portion of the motion picture industry is located on the West Coast. We find it easy to keep in touch with representatives of the industry in California, but we also find that many of their legal and managerial officials are in New York or elsewhere. Thus, it may be that Washington is as central and permanent a location for a national film collection as any other place might be, equally convenient to scholars, producers, filmmakers, and others who profit from the use and study of these holdings.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE

Income

Question: Who determines the value of materials transferred to the Library? How many people do you have make that determination? Of the 354,281 items transferred in fiscal 1973, how many received certificates of registration? What happens to the materials not needed by the Library? Please explain the decrease in Ratio of Fees to obligations from 56% in 1970 to 50% in 1975.

Answer: The average value of materials transferred from the Copyright Office to the Library of Congress collections is determined by figures provided to the Copyright Office by the Order Division and the Principal Acquisitions Officer of the Library of Congress. These figures are based on the average discount prices for books, as compiled and published annually by the media and publishing industries. Two members of the Copyright Office staff compute the value of the materials transferred to the Library collections using the above figures. This is done once a year for submission with the budget request.

In fiscal 1973 the Copyright Office made 353,648 registrations and, in connection with these registrations, received a total of 570,981 items for deposit. (It should be explained that registrations for unpublished works require the deposit of one copy and registrations for published works require two copies to be deposited). Of the 570,981 total of deposits, 354,281 items were transferred to the collections of the Library, to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division for use in the world-wide exchange program, or for disposition to other institutions. The remaining 216,700 items, which include most of the copies deposited for registration of unpublished works, were retained as part of the record of registrations in the Deposit Copies Unit of the Copyright Office.

The projected decrease in the ratio of fees to obligations from 56% in 1970 to 50% in 1975 (estimated) results from the fact that the schedule of copyright fees is established by statute and has not been changed since 1965. Thus, although the unit fees for registration and other services have remained unchanged for nearly ten years, per-unit costs for personnel and overhead have continued to rise. Because of this declining ratio, the Copyright Office is currently studying the desirability of submitting to the appropriate Committees of Congress a proposed amendment of the copyright law increasing the fees.

Public Service and Relation with Congress

Question: Are you currently preparing studies or drafting bills for the Congress? How many requests do you have in process? Please supply some examples. What direct function does the Copyright Office serve with relation to Congress?

Answer: The Copyright Office is the source of information, advice, and support on all matters involving copyright to the committees and members of Congress, to other Government offices, and to the public at large. It is the repository of the records of millions of copyrights, it provides information and assistance in the operation of the copyright registration system, and it participates actively in all legislative and international programs involving the development of copyright law.

The current program for general revision of the copyright law was initiated in the Copyright Office which was responsible for the extensive background research necessary for preparation of the revision bill. The staffs of both the Senate and House of Representatives Judiciary Subcommittees and staff from the Copyright Office prepared and revised the series of revision bills beginning in the mid-1960's. This broad-scale effort is continuing actively, and

at the moment the Office is preparing, at the request of the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, a comprehensive commentary on the most recent versions of the general revision bill.

Other examples of Copyright Office support to the Congress in the form of assisting in preparing preliminary drafts, comments, consultation, and similar services include:

-- Legislation prompted by Soviet adherence to the Universal Copyright Convention;

-- Postal service interruptions and their effect on renewals of copyright;

-- Legislation to extend the temporary copyright law amendment restricting record and tape piracy;

-- Amendment of the Social Security Act relating to deductions from benefits on account of excess earnings from the sale of literary works;

-- Criminal provisions relating to counterfeiting of recordings;

-- Legislation to exempt the income of non-resident alien authors from taxation under certain circumstances;

-- Proposal to establish rights to payment for lending copyrighted books by libraries;

-- Licensing and protection of distinctive designs, legends and insignia of the U. S. Postal Service;

-- Questions of sovereign immunity for foreign nations in cases involving commercial copyright transactions;

-- Legislative inquiry into deletion of commercials on Canadian cable systems carrying U. S. broadcasts.

It should also be noted that, in conjunction with the State Department, the Copyright Office is responsible for the entire range of international copyright problems. Its officials provide technical expertise and policy-making support in the drafting, consideration, and implementation of various treaties, conventions, and arrangements in the field.

Applications

Question: How many applications were processed in fiscal 1973? Each application requires from 3-6 weeks to process. How much time is spent (man-hours) on an average to process an application? Has the Information Systems Office of the Library completed its computerization plan for your office? Will this further reduce your processing time? Are the statutory requirements of an application carried out manually? Can computerization be effectively utilized in processing applications?

Answer: Some 397,000 applications of various types were processed by the Copyright Office in fiscal 1973. An average of 1.4 man-hours were required to process each of these applications.

In 1971 the Information Systems Office of the Library of Congress (ISO) developed a comprehensive plan for the automation of Copyright Office procedures. The Copyright Office, assisted by ISO, is implementing the plan on a modular basis. The first segment involves the installation in fiscal 1975 of an on-line cataloging system using video terminals. The next segment will address the material handling and fiscal control functions of the Service Division. The Copyright Office contemplates that, when the plan has been fully implemented, its activities will be supported by a completely automated in-process control system.

The installation of the on-line cataloging system will result in a substantial reduction in processing time for the production of catalog cards and book catalogs. At present, the production and printing of the cards and books is a slow and ponderous manual process. When the computer system is installed, the catalog entries in card-form, book-form, or microform, will be produced from the computer. The automation of materials-handling and fiscal control in the Office will eliminate considerable duplication of effort and will greatly increase paper-work controls over material in process.

In regard to the possibility of adapting the copyright application form to automated procedures, a number of investigations have been conducted. Because of the wide variations in the information required for the many different classes of material involved, our conclusion so far has been not to adapt these application forms for automated processing until the Copyright Office has obtained more experience in automating its processes generally.

Personnel

Question: How many personnel do you have on board? How many vacancies? In your fiscal 1974 budget hearings you withdrew your request for 13 new positions, citing a 3% increased workload could be handled by the present staff. Has the workload increased? Enough to warrant 18 new positions?

Answer: As of April 15, 1974 the Copyright Office had 370 people on board. Out of 380 authorized positions we had 36 vacancies of which two had already been filled and 13 were in process of being filled. Monies from these vacant budgeted positions were being used to pay the salaries of 26 temporary or indefinite employees, leaving actual monies available to fill ten of the vacant budgeted positions.

The Copyright Office was able to maintain reasonable currency in fiscal 1974 with available staff by the use of overtime work. The actual increase in workload in fiscal 1974 has been more that 5%. When added to the 3% increase in fiscal 1973, this amounts to an 8% increase in the previous two fiscal years, with no increase in staff.

The House of Representatives deleted our request for 18 additional positions. We have carefully reviewed our request in the light of our actual increase in workload, and are requesting that eleven of these positions be reinstated by the Senate. We feel that these eleven positions are essential to enable the Copyright

Office to handle its increased workload and maintain a currency of 2-3 weeks in processing applications.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Recruitment of Personnel

Question: In the expansion of the CRS staff, how difficult is it to recruit experts? What subject areas need to be strengthened -- for instance, how do you stand on energy? How long does it take for the recruits to become oriented in CRS procedure so that they can be given an assignment on their own? Will your program of career development eventually supplant the direct-hire of personnel in the future?

Answer: Difficulty in recruiting subject specialists for the CRS research staff varies from time to time and from subject to subject. Speaking generally, in light of the present labor market, it is less difficult to recruit experts today than in most previous years. Nevertheless, even today the recruitment of higher level researchers to cover specific technical areas may require more time than for less specialized areas. For example, it is more difficult to recruit experienced specialists in such fields as social security law, environmental program analysis, or oceanography than in such fields as international relations or political science. Additionally, an important element in the selection of CRS staff is the identification of candidates who have not only the necessary subject and program background, but also have a good grasp on the workings of the legislative process and an understanding of the public policy implications of their field of expertise. This is essential in enhancing our ability to provide the best service to Congress, but this can cause some delay in hiring staff members.

Among the subject areas in which there is a particular need to strengthen the CRS staff are: energy technology; oceanography; fisheries and wildlife; patents and trademarks; actuary; agricultural economics; food and drug regulation; defense organization and management; consumer affairs; insurance; and others. The subject area needs of CRS reflect the areas of legislative interest in Congress. During the first six months of fiscal 1974, for example, the subject of energy ranked second in terms of requests received and man-hours of required research time. Four CRS research divisions, and approximately 15 researchers have been principally involved in responding to these requests. At the same time, CRS found it necessary to use outside contractors to meet requests from committees in some aspects of the subject of energy because its own resources were not adequate.

Concerning the time it takes before new staff become effective, it is anticipated that all but junior CRS researchers will be sufficiently knowledgeable when they join the staff to begin immediately to respond to the needs of Congress. However, all new staff members receive an orientation to the workings of CRS and the mission that we are to fulfill, an intense explanation of the various in-house information support services which are available to assist them in their work, and of course they receive continuing careful supervision and review of their work at the unit, divisional, and departmental levels.

The purpose of the CRS career development program is not to supplant the direct hire of personnel. This program is a single small-scale activity to assist a limited number of present CRS staff members who are in dead-end jobs but who have the potential necessary to develop the skills and knowledge that are required for research. It is part of our affirmative action program. At the same time, CRS will continue to hire staff from a wide variety of other sources and thus be able to take advantage of a diversity of backgrounds and experiences.

Future Oriented Information

Question: What specialized information bases and techniques are used in future research and forecasting? How would you coordinate that with existing research services? Would not the present research staff during the course of their investigations and analyses be better equipped to collect future-oriented information? How would the 6 positions requested to analyze the future-oriented information function? What would be their duties? Where would they collect the information from?

Answer: Futures research and forecasting are unique and relatively new fields having their own information bases, techniques, and professional outlooks. There are at least 25 major techniques of technological forecasting, including the well-known trend extrapolation and delphi methods and many other econometric, cross-impact analysis, relevance tree and simulator techniques. Specialized information bases have been developed by various governmental and private organizations engaged in forecasting specific areas of interest, and by many futures research organizations engaged in multidisciplinary studies of the future.

The existing CRS research staff is indispensable to the proper development of a CRS futures research capability. A period of training orientation is planned for existing staff members on futures research and forecasting techniques in order to develop a set of common working assumptions and basic informational tools. It is believed, however, that the existing capabilities of CRS professionals need to be supplemented by additional capability in futures research and forecasting techniques and methodology, an information storage and retrieval capability, an interdisciplinary and coordination function, and on-going training and personnel development in the techniques and art of futures research and forecasting.

The six positions requested will enable CRS to meet the growing Congressional requirements for futures-oriented studies and analyses in support of legislative responsibilities. The persons selected would be responsible for developing an information base of futures materials, maintaining a current awareness of the on-going activities of the various organizations concerned with futures research relevant to Congressional interests, formulating internal guidelines for development of the CRS capability, and coordinating activities relating to training of CRS staff in the techniques of the discipline.

There appears to be a major and growing need for a futures research capability within the Congressional Research Service to serve the requirements of the Congress for futures-oriented studies and analyses in support of the development of legislation. The Nation is entering or has already entered, a period of rapid change in many of its very complex institutions and systems. In light of this and the central role of the Congress in the Nation's future, there are many who believe that Congress should develop a strong in-house capability to assist it in developing legislation from the broadened perspective of increased knowledge and understanding about the future.

There is much of futures research now ongoing in the private sector, in industry, in the nonprofit organizations and in many Government agencies, for example, in the Defense Department. The Congress itself, both directly and indirectly, has been giving some thought to futures research. For example, in the Legislative Reorganization Act, CRS was directed to provide to each committee at the beginning of each new Congress a list of subject areas that committees might be looking into. This is primarily an alerting device. Hopefully, CRS specialists will alert various committees to things that they see or are being seen on the horizon that may become important legislative problems in the future and that committees might be looking at. Futures research, doesn't mean determining whether a particular forecast

or prediction is exact, but it does mean examining those forecasts and predictions to see whether they are reliable. For example, have they used good techniques? Have they used good assumptions? Have they taken all significant elements into account? Someone ought to be looking at the emerging social, economic, environmental and technological trends and be structuring them into subject areas that the Congress is interested in, to permit them to be taken into account.

Research Requests

Question: Of the research requests you receive from Committees, what is the percentage ratio of in-depth and short-term studies? When you have prepared the initial "subject and policy areas list" for committees, is it a matter of updating it? Do you compose a new list every year? How many subjects from the current list are subject to analysis at the present time? Which activity of CRS compiles this list? Do you have a sample?

Answer: CRS defines indepth studies as those requiring the services of senior research staff, involving approximately two weeks or more research time, and comprising primarily analytical work. Research requests that are not characterized by all three of those elements are viewed as short-term studies.

With regard to research requests received from committees: During the first eight months of fiscal 1974, CRS processed a total of 16,980 requests from committees. Our subject divisions, to which almost all research requests are assigned (i.e., both indepth and short-term studies), replied to 6,634; our Congressional Reference Division, which handles reference questions for the most part, responded to 10,346. During the first eight months of fiscal 1974, our subject divisions undertook 261 indepth studies for committees. Of this number 106 were completed during that same period. While the indepth studies represented 4% of all research requests from committees, the 106 which were completed

during that period required 40% of the total number of hours the subject divisions devoted to all completed committee requests.

With regard to committee lists of subject and policy areas: The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 requires CRS to submit subject and policy area lists to committees every two years -- at the beginning of each Congress. Lists were submitted for the first time at the beginning of the 93rd Congress; the second submission is due at the beginning of the 94th. How much the second lists will differ from the first will depend upon the particular circumstances of each committee; how much it accomplished in the 93rd Congress, what new issues are emerging in its jurisdiction, to what degree its membership, and therefore perhaps its interests, may have changed between the two Congresses. Furthermore, if the House of Representatives revises its committee jurisdictional system along the lines presently proposed, some committees with considerably changed jurisdictions will require entirely new lists.

Information available to CRS indicates that during the first session of the 93rd Congress the committees took under consideration approximately half of the subjects on their lists. More specifically, they took up 373 (48.3%) of the 772 subjects that appeared on all lists.

Preparation of the subject lists is carried out under the program activity "Policy Analysis and Research". For the lists submitted at the beginning of the 93rd Congress, preparation involved direct contributions from 144 CRS individuals representing all the research divisions.

We annex a copy of the list of subjects and policy areas submitted to the House Committee on Science and Astronautics, as described by Representative John W. Davis of Georgia, a member of that Committee, and as published in the hearings of the House Select Committee on Committees (May 1973, Vol. 1, Part 1, pp. 210-214):

32-477 O - 74 - 14

The pervasiveness of the technological syndrome in the patterns of modern society is also well demonstrated, I think, by the comprehensive study provided to Chairman Teague of the Science and Astronautics Committee in January this year pursuant to requirements of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

That Act required the Congressional Research Service to submit to each committee, at the beginning of each Congress "a list of subjects and policy areas the committee might profitably analyze in depth."

Sometimes referred to as the "Emerging Issues" report, the listing submitted to our committee this year contained 52 separate topics itemized under the following categories:

Space—6
Aviation—6
Administration and Review—14
International Aspects of Science—7
Environmental Science—4
Materials and Energy—5
Research to Strengthen the National Economy—5
Miscellaneous Topics—5

While some of these overlap certain areas I have already discussed, I think it might be useful to submit for the record a brief description of each. As presented to the committee they are as follows:

CATEGORY A. SPACE

1. The Space Shuttle.—Assess the program, including analyses of shuttle capabilities and cost estimates as compared with conventional (nonresusable) space launching systems, and including assessment of the probable future of the space program in order to determine whether payolads to be launched in the future will be sufficient to justify building the shuttle.

2. Hypersonic Flight.—Much of the research under Topic #1 is directly applicable to a Hypersonic Transport (HST). It might seem advisable to conduct HST design studies concurrently with the Shuttle program as a means of accumulating all relevant findings.

3. Planning Future Space Missions.—Completion of the Manned Lunar Program will mark the termination of NASA's largest single activity. What should be proposed as the next step? In view of NASA's space capability, what goals should be set for the period 1973–1980?

4. Skylab and Space Medicine.—The scientific and biomedical data expected from Skylab are of high interest and immediate importance. However, these early returns should not obscure the even greater long range importance of Skylab.

5. Space Applications and the Environment.—Man's ability to detect environmental impacts from space generates requirements for management of data-gathering and dissemination systems, and adjustments of a legal, political and scientific nature, to control trans-national spread of environmental pollution.

6. International Cooperation in Space.—Assess the prospects and the pros and cons of space cooperative relationships among the United States and nations other than the Soviet Union, and extrapolate to future options.

CATEGORY B. AVIATION

1. Sonic Regulation of Concorde.—Assess the impact of the Concorde SST on U.S. civil aviation, with particular emphasis on the sonic boom and airport noise level restrictions that have been proposed, but that might be interpreted abroad as having the intent of banning Concorde from U.S. airspace.

2. Air Transportation Policy.—What steps have been taken to insure the continuation of the Civil Aeronautics Research and Development study program and to insure that its findings are implemented?

3. Financing Civil Aviation Development.—What steps should be taken to assist aerospace industries to finance new civil aviation development programs? (1) R&D subsidy? Loans? (2) Would a revision of the U.S. antitrust policy encourage joint domestic ventures and retard the formation of international partnerships?

4. Multinational Aerospace Corporations.—Every major aerospace firm in the United States now has at least one foreign partner or has accepted a role in a

multi-national organization. While these moves may bring corporate benefits, is there a conflict between corporate benefits and national well-being?

5. Retrofitting Civil Aircraft Engines for Noise Suppression.— Assess the feasibility and desirability of retrofitting existing civil aircraft so as to reduce their engine noise levels. If retrofitting is found to be desirable, select the best method of approach and determine which aircraft in the current fleet should be retrofitted.

6. Aeronautical Research Facilities.—Study and care are required to insure that new and replacement aeronautical research facilities planned by the Air Force and NASA are complementary, not duplicatory, and are mutually accessible.

CATEGORY C. ADMINISTRATION AND REVIEW

1. Program Evaluation Methods.—Program evaluation and research designed to improve program evaluations, performed by social scientists using social science data and techniques, constitute a considerable portion of the Nation's social science research budget. Issues of importance include cost, utility, dissemination of results, and quality of efforts to improve methodology.

2. Project Evaluation and Peer Review.—Assessment of the need for evaluation of the coordination and review process for research and development programs of federal departments and agencies may be appropriate to enable a Committee determination of whether federal funds for research and development are being utilized with economy and efficiency.

3. Status of the Interdisciplinary Laboratories in NSF.—How successful have been the transfers of the IDL's from the Department of Defense to NSF?

4. Research Applied to National Needs.—Is an assessment in order for the NSF's program of Research Applied to National Needs (the "RANN" Program)?

5. Scientific Manpower Data Management.—Is the need for adequate and current data concerning the Nation's scientific and technical manpower pool being met? Can these data serve as a realistic basis for developing informed national policies with regard to immediate and long-range manpower needs?

6. Education in Science and Science Policy.—Two related issues may be constructively combined. One is the extent of current advanced education in subjects related to science policy; the other, is the extent and adequacy of the NSF program supporting education in the sciences.

7. NSF Project Research.—Assessment may be timely of NSF's program of support for scientific research projects of which examples are astronomy and oceanographic drilling.

8. Social Indicators.—It may be useful for the Committee to evaluate the content, scope, and direction of the NSF and other federal programs in this area to ascertain priorities and gaps in research, possibility of accelerated application of research results, and the fundamental validity of the concept.

9. Social Science and the Federal Government.—Many major issues are arising in this field, most rapidly expanding of all federal science activities.

10. Fire Research.—Is the National Bureau of Standards the right place for conducting fire research or could some operation analogous to the LEAA (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) manage the fire research program?

11. Water R. & D., Resources, and Use.—What is the status of the Federal program of water research?

12. Adequacy of Basic Research Effort.—Is the level of basic research funding and programming in NSF and NBS adequate?

13. Agency Guidelines for Research Contracts with Not-for-Profit Organizations.—In many instances, non-sponsored, not-for-profit organizations which pay no Federal income taxes on fees for Government research work are allowed about the same rate of fee on estimated costs that commercial profitmaking organizations charge for similar work.

14. Dissemination of Results of Federally Sponsored Research.—How well managed and how fully used are the reported results of Federally-sponsored scientific research?

CATEGORY D. INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS OF SCIENCE

1. Substantive Content of the US-USSR Scientific Agreement.—An analysis of the recent U.S.-USSR agreement in terms of its importance and utility.

2. Japanese Science and Technology, and Economic Growth.—An analysis of Japanese science and technology, particularly in regard to that country's productivity and innovation, national R&D budget, governmental science policy, and science organization.

3. German Science and Technology, and Economic Growth.—An analysis of German science and technology, particularly in relation to that country's productivity and innovation, national R&D budget, governmental science policy, and science organization.

4. International Science and Technology.—The organization, administration, and effectiveness of U.S. programs and policies for international science and technology.

5. Expanded Technological Intelligence.—The increased use of U.S. technologists to go abroad to collect useful technological information in order to strengthen lagging U.S. industries in such fields as railroads, ship-building, glass, steel, ceramics, etc.

6. Certification of Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices by W.H.O.—The desirability of asking the World Health Organization to undertake certification of the acceptability of new chemical preparations and devices for medical use and population control.

7. Overcoming Scientific Language Barriers.—Improving the availability of translation services to facilitate transfer of technical and scientific information useful to industry from foreign sources to the United States.

CATEGORY E. ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

1. Monitoring Environmental Quality.—A major problem in making environmental policy is monitoring environmental quality: present knowledge of baselines and of how to measure pollution levels and trends are generally inadequate to assess the relative successes and failures of various abatement strategies and different regulatory actions.

2. Coordination of Federal R&D in Environmental Control.—Environmental research and development is split among many departments and agencies, raising questions about the adequacy of coordination to prevent overlap or gaps, and about the ability of administrators to be cognizant of all research relevant to their responsibilities.

3. Safety Standards for Chemical Pollutants.—The testing and evaluation of effects of chemicals in the environment is critical to regulation, but serious questions are being raised as to the adequacy of tests and as to how they should be interpreted.

4. Environmental Laboratories.—Should the Congress establish a data bank and a number of national (or State) environmental laboratories to develop and manage the dissemination of technical information related to the environmental sciences?

CATEGORY F. MATERIALS AND ENERGY

1. National Materials R&D Policy.—Survey the total problem of materials R&D to identify those aspects that warrant congressional attention and action.

2. Research and Development Aspects of National Materials Policy.—What response by the Congress will be appropriate to the recommendations of the National Commission on Materials Policy with respect to materials R&D?

3. Research in Materials Recycling Technology.—Comprehensive and systematic approach to materials management, to provide a focus for applied research that enables the communities and industry to work cooperatively to solve the related problems of solid waste disposal and the recovery and reuse of salvage materials.

4. Energy Research and Development.—Program development, total level of effort, and specific technological priorities in the meeting of national requirements for electrical energy, and fuel energy, in the face of prospective shortages of both.

5. Solar Energy Research and Development.—Organization, program priorities, timing, and level of effort in advancing the development and application of solar energy technology.

CATEGORY G. RESEARCH TO STRENGTHEN THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

1. The New Technology Opportunities Program.—Utilization of science and technology to improve the domestic and international economic position of the United States.

2. Technology Transfer.—What is the state of technology transfer, and what can Congress do to stimulate the Nation's economic and social development through the encouragement of the techniques of technology transfer?

3. Utilization of Scientists and Engineers to Meet Changing National Priorities.—The utilization of scientists and engineers and the problem of their underemployment during conversion from defense and peacetime economy.

4. The Limits to Growth Debate.—What mechanisms can be instituted to promote constructive debate, forward-looking research and analysis, and the means for policy formulation and action regarding the question of the "Limits to Growth"?

5. Federal Support for State and Local Utilization of Science and Technology.—In view of the evidence that State and local governments are showing increased interest, even to the extent of setting up institutions and advisory mechanisms, to exploit science and technology what is an appropriate role for the Federal Government and what legislative response might be made by the Congress, to this development?

CATEGORY H. MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS FOR CONSIDERATION

1. Review of Organic Act of National Academy of Sciences.—Would revision of the statutory authority of the National Academy of Sciences-National Academy of Engineering-National Research Council enable this interlocked series of institutions to serve the national need better?

2. Metrication.—Should the United States maintain the customary system of weights and measures in national usage and international trade, or should it join most of the countries of the world including all the major industrialized nations in adopting the metric system?

3. Voluntary Industrial Standards.—Examination of the respective roles of Government and industry in setting industrial standards, the coordination of these activities, and the interaction of U.S. standards-setting with that of international bodies.

4. Biomedical Research.—Regressive trends in national allocations of support for fundamental biomedical research.

5. Research in Genetic Engineering.—Basic research in molecular biology and the physiology of reproduction has progressed to the point at which the translation of research into a high level of medical technology capable of influencing many issues is very near. Thorough examination and evaluation of the research in genetic engineering and potential technical innovations will provide a opportunity to identify and develop the necessary national policies for the selection of priorities for funding additional research and to plan for the impact of new developments.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Sale of Cards

QUESTION: Do you anticipate a continued decline in the sale of catalog cards? How widespread is the reproducing of catalog cards by photographic methods practiced by Libraries? Is the cost factor involved when libraries turn to commercial processing centers? Does the Library purchase cards from commercial sources? Is it cheaper than in-house cataloguing?

ANSWER: The decline in sales of these cards is one of several year's duration. The number of orders for catalog cards in fiscal year 1974 is presently running about 8% below the figure at a comparable stage in fiscal year 1973; it is running about 16% below the figure at a comparable stage for 1972; and is running about 27% below that for fiscal year 1971. The decline, therefore, while continuing, is doing so at a less rapid rate.

Historically, the volume of card sales has been swelled because many different libraries purchased sets of cards for the same relatively small percentage of the total number of titles cataloged each year at the Library of Congress. The high volume sales represented mostly current English language trade publications which are widely acquired by libraries throughout the country. This was particularly true during the first eight years of the 1960's when the number of cards sold rose from 32,057,488 in 1960 to 78,767,377 in 1968. However, as the use of duplicating machinery became more widespread in libraries and as commercial and cooperative processing centers emerged to supply customized services which are inappropriate for the Library of Congress to offer. Since 1968, Commercial Centers and libraries of this country have relied on the Library of Congress as the basic source of bibliographic data for a great number of different titles and to use their own duplicating resources or those of a processing center to supply the multiple copies of cards necessary for their catalogs. In effect, this represents a changing pattern of the distribution of bibliographic data generated at the Library of Congress.

The reproducing of catalog cards by libraries is as widespread as is the use of the many reproductive types of machines available on today's market. We know of many libraries that utilize some of these machines and methods in the preparation of catalog cards but perhaps three will suffice as examples to illustrate the extent to which copying of bibliographic data is done.

The Louisiana State Library in Baton Rouge purchases from the Card Division one copy of each newly printed catalog card for books in English. The State Library then uses an Addressograph-Multilith 805 master maker to copy these cards and from these masters prints catalog cards for fifty-seven (57) public and institutional libraries (penal, correctional schools, hospitals) in the State of Louisiana utilizing an Addressograph-Multilith 2500 offset press. Six to eight cards are printed for each book acquired by a library in the system; if each of the 57 libraries acquires the same title that means that as many as 450 cards might be reproduced by the State Library for this one title to be found in each of the member libraries.

The University of Maryland at College Park purchases from the Card Division on a regular basis copies of the National Union Catalog, a monthly, quarterly, and annual publication, which contains bibliographic data on books cataloged by the Library of Congress and cooperating libraries. Using a Polaroid camera and a Xerox 321 copier the McKeldin Library prepares for each book from six to twelve catalog cards for use in the University library system. They do, in addition, purchase from the Information Dynamics Corporation in Reading, Massachusetts, a subscription to MCRS (The Micrographic Catalog Retrieval System). This is a microfiche version of Library of Congress cataloging from which the McKeldin Library produces catalog cards using a xerox machine for its needs. Information Dynamics Corporation purchases from the Card Division the bibliographic data it uses in preparing its MCRS microfiche.

A third example is the Ramapo Catskill Library System, Middletown, New York, which prepares sets of catalog cards for forty-

five small public libraries in Orange, Rockland, Ulster, and Sullivan counties of New York. This system utilizes Library of Congress cataloging data which it has obtained from Information Design, Inc., Menlo Park, California. The data, in microfilm form and called CARDSET, makes it possible for the Ramapo System, using a xerox machine and microprinter, to print catalog cards for the forty-five member libraries. Information Design purchases the basic bibliographic data from the Card Division of the Library.

In addition to the three libraries or library systems referred to above, many other libraries utilize copying methods of one sort or another to reproduce catalog cards for their individual needs. At present, sixty-five of the major research libraries in the country such as Yale, Stanford, the University of Tennessee, the University of Chicago, the University of Virginia, Princeton, the University of California, the University of Oregon, and the University of Texas, to name only a few, are purchasing regularly from the Card Division what is called a depository set of cards. This set consists of one copy of each card which is printed after the work has been cataloged by the Library of Congress. These are mailed several times a week shortly after printing to these sixty-five libraries. We know that most, if not all, of these libraries utilize some type of copying machine to reproduce, from the cards in the depository set, cards to satisfy the needs of the individual research library.

Cost is certainly an important factor in determining whether or not a library turns to a commercial firm or a cooperative processing center but it is not the single one.

The speed with which the commercial processing centers can supply the cards is also a factor. Since most of these centers are dealing with a much smaller number of titles on which they provide service than is the Card Division, their routines and procedures can be less complicated. As a consequence, they can provide more rapid service on the card orders they receive.

The sets of cards provided by the commercial and cooperative centers are, for the most part, ready for filing into a library's catalog. They are in effect providing a customized service. The cards sold by the Library of Congress are basic cards only. The ordering library has to type or write additional data on them before they can be filed. Thus a library ordering cards from the Library of Congress must undergo an additional expense to make the cards fully usable.

Convenience is also a factor in making libraries turn to commercial processing firms. Some firms will completely process a book for a library. By that is meant that these firms will buy the books and prepare them completely for shelving with labels affixed to the spine and will also furnish a set of catalog cards prepared completely for filing. The libraries, therefore, may order the books and the catalog cards from the same place, thus minimizing their paper work and record keeping. In almost all instances, the commercial firms rely upon the Library of Congress for the basic bibliographic data from which the customized catalog cards are prepared.

The Library of Congress does not purchase cards from commercial sources. The commercial processing services and cooperative processing centers obtain the data from which they produce catalog cards, for the most part, from the Card Division of the Library. This data is sold to them by the Card Division in the form of catalog cards, proofsheets of these cards, MARC computer tapes (containing the data which is on many of the cards), and the various publications sold by the Division, such publications as the National Union Catalog. The Library of Congress has completed its cataloging of a book before the bibliographic data on that particular title is made available through sale to a commercial processing firm or to a cooperative processing center. Thus the Library of Congress is the initial distributor of this data while the commercial and cooperative organizations are principally secondary distributors of the data. Their products, therefore, can be of no direct assistance to the Library of Congress

in performing its cataloging functions. It must catalog the works destined to be placed in its own collections in accordance with the rules for cataloging which it has developed. Only then can it make the bibliographic data available to those who wish to purchase it.

Backup

QUESTION: In fiscal 1974 you requested an offset press and fiscal 1975 a plate processor. For both items you use the term "backup". Will these machines be utilized in the production line full time, or used only in emergencies?

ANSWER: "Backup" was not the best word to use. The second portion of the statement requesting the plate processor declares that such a machine will "increase the capability of these catalog card production lines". That is really our reason for needing these additional machines.

The Library has asked for additional staff in its MARC Editorial Office in fiscal year 1975, staff which will be used to expand the scope of machine readable cataloging (MARC) to include catalog information for Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Romanian, and German materials. The offset presses and plate processors are used in the printing of catalog cards from the MARC tapes. Because of an anticipated additional number of titles to be included in the tapes, there will be an additional printing workload. In short, these machines will be utilized in the production line full time.

BOOKS FOR THE LAW LIBRARY, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Costs

Question: Is the decline of total pieces purchased in direct relation to the increased average cost per piece? What caused the average price to increase 34.4% during fiscal years 1971 and 1972?

Answer: The average cost per volume increase during the past two fiscal years resulted in limiting the number of volumes available

for purchase from the appropriation Books for the Law Library. This appropriation is the primary source for purchase of material for the Law Library. Information from law publishers indicate that increased cost of law books is due to various inflationary factors, inter alia, higher costs for labor, material, shipping, and taxes; increased rate of publishing on every continent; and the devaluation of the dollar.

Question: By what other means do you acquire essential materials, other than those listed? This appropriation provides what percentage of total materials acquired? What percentage is received through copyright deposit?

Answer: The Law Library acquires material through copyright deposit, domestic and international exchange, transfer from other Government agencies, gifts, and other sources. The appropriation Books for the Law Library accounts for the acquisition of nearly 20% of the total material acquired. Around 50% of this appropriation is expended for U. S. material. Approximately 6% of the total volumes added to the Law Library collection is received through copyright deposit.

BOOKS FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTIONS

Costs and Estimates

Question: Why are you requesting $118,350 based on the 10% increased cost per piece, and not the 23.6% actual cost increase? What other funds do you have unexpended for this item? Does the decrease in pieces purchased have a direct relationship with the average cost per piece?

Answer: At the time the budget request was initially prepared, the actual cost data for fiscal 1973 was not yet available and the estimate was based on earlier trends. As of June 30, 1973, $261,173.68 remained unexpended in the Books General Appropriation for fiscal 1973; of this amount, all but $23,388.10 was obligated.

As of March 31, 1974, $164,608.81 remained unobligated in the Books General Appropriation for fiscal 1974, or less than 1% of the funds appropriated in fiscal 1974.

The decrease in pieces purchased does have a direct relationship to the average cost per piece. As the average cost per piece has risen, the number of pieces it has been possible to purchase has declined.

Question: Why is it the responsibility of Books for the General Collections to purchase books and subscriptions for Congressional Research Service? Why does not CRS purchase its own books? How is the information transmitted to you as to which materials CRS requires? Where are these materials filed or catalogued? Do they become a part of the general collections?

Answer: The Congressional Research Service is a Department of the Library of Congress that depends heavily on the resources of the general collections to accomplish its mission. The Books for the General Collections appropriation is to provide for the purchase of books, subscriptions, and other library materials necessary for all Departments of the Library except the Law Library. The Order Division of the Processing Department of the Library is the centralized purchasing office for all materials added to the Library's collections. It is administratively preferable to have a centralized office in the Library to purchase all materials for addition to the Library's collections to minimize any duplication of acquisitions and to consolidate fiscal and statistical operations.

The Library Services Division of CRS forwards recommendations for specific materials to be purchased for the Library's collections, in the same manner that Recommending Officers throughout the Reference Department initiate recommendations for purchase. All materials purchased for CRS from the Books General appropriation are forwarded unprocessed (uncataloged) directly to CRS. Upon completion of CRS's

need for these materials they are routed for processing for addition to the general collections of the Library.

Purchase of Unique Items

Question: Why has payments for CRS monographs increased dramatically since 1970?

Answer: Payments for CRS monographs have increased dramatically partly because of increased acquisitions but primarily because of increased book costs.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Blind and Handicapped

Question: How many blind and physically handicapped are employed in the Library of Congress? In what capacities? Do these persons receive any preference in employment?

What provisions exist in the Library for movement of blind and physically handicapped persons?

How many of the 6,500 handicapped people who use the Library actually appear in person? Is this a total of persons or times a handicapped person utilized the services of the Library?

Answer: A total of 41 blind and physically handicapped persons are employed by the Library of Congress. Over half of these are located in the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Their duties vary. They range in responsibility from book and materials searchers, cassette duplication, typing, filing, and other clerical functions to assisting in policy formultation and program planning. They receive no preference in employment except where a special skill associated with a blind or physically handicapped person is desired or required. Competitive standards must be met however, even for these positions.

Based on skill and ability blind and physically handicapped employees are given the same opportunity for advancement and training as other staff members. As for physical movement, there is a shuttle service to transport blind staff members between the main building and their work areas. Special restroom facilities are provided in the main Library of Congress building and in the DBPH Taylor Street Annex.

More than 6,500 individual users are served directly by the library through the Music Unit--many of them several times each year. The service is provided primarily by mail on a nationwide basis.

Persons Living Abroad

Question: How many blind and physically handicapped persons living abroad utilize your services? Do they communicate directly with your department?

Answer: Two hundred and four American citizens living abroad and 241 residents of Puerto Rico are provided with full library service from the Division in Washington. They communicate directly with the Division. Especially designed sound reproducers which will operate on foreign voltage and cycle variations are provided overseas readers.

Regional, Subregional, and Local Public Libraries

Question: List the regional, subregional, and local public libraries located throughout the States that circulate books and magazines, and the agencies distributing sound reproducers. Are they located fairly evenly around the country?

Answer: The requested list is attached.

REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LIBRARIES COOPERATING WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TO SERVE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED READERS
(February 1, 1974)

ALABAMA
Regional
Alabama Institute for Blind and Deaf
Subregionals
Public Library of Anniston and Calhoun County
Birmingham Public Library
George S. Houston Memorial Library
Huntsville Public Library
Montgomery Public Library
Mobile Public Library

ARIZONA
Regional
Arizona State Department of Library and Archives
Subregionals
Flagstaff Library
Yavapai County Library System

ARKANSAS
Regional
Arkansas Library Commission
Subregionals
Ozarks Regional Library
CLOC Regional Library
Fort Smith Public Library

CALIFORNIA
Regionals
California State Library
Braille Institute of America
Subregional
San Francisco Public Library

COLORADO
Regional
Colorado State Library

CONNECTICUT
Regional
Connecticut State Library

DELAWARE
Regional
Delaware Division of Libraries

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Regional
Martin Luther King Memorial Library

FLORIDA
Regional
Department of Health and Rehabilitative Service
Subregionals
Orlando Public Library
Palmetto Public Library
West Palm Beach Public Library

GEORGIA
Regional
Georgia State Department of Education
Subregionals
Augusta Regional Library
Columbus Public Library
Macon Public Library
Savannah Public Library

HAWAII
Regional
Hawaii State Library

IDAHO
Regional
Idaho State Library

ILLINOIS
Regional
Chicago Public Library
Subregionals
Kaskaskia Library System
Dominy Memorial Library
Shawnee Library System
River Bend Library System

ILLINOIS
Subregionals
Rolling Prairie Library System
Lewis and Clark Library System
Gail Borden Public Library
Cumberland Trail Library System
Burr Oak Library System
Western Illinois Library System
Illinois Valley Library System
Northern Illinois Library System
Great River Library System

INDIANA
Regional
Indiana State Library
Subregionals
Bartholomew County Library
Elkhart Public Library
Fort Wayne Public Library
Lake County Public Library
Floyd County Public Library
Miami County Public Library
Vincennes Public Library

IOWA
Regional
Iowa State Commission for the Blind

KANSAS
Regional
Kansas State Library
Subregionals
Dodge City Public Library
Great Bend Public Library
Hutchinson Public Library
Kansas City Public Library
Manhattan Public Library
Wichita Public Library

KENTUCKY
Regional
Kentucky Department of Libraries

REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LIBRARIES COOPERATING WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TO SERVE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED READERS
(February 1, 1974)

LOUISIANA
Regional
Louisiana State Library

MAINE
Regional
Maine State Library
Subregionals
Bangor Public Library
Cary Library
Lewiston Public Library
Portland Public Library

MARYLAND
Regional
Maryland State Department of Education
Subregional
Montgomery County Department of Public Libraries

MASSACHUSETTS
Regional
Perkins School for the Blind
Subregional
Central Massachusetts Regional Library

MICHIGAN
Regionals
Wayne County Federated Library System
Michigan State Library Services
Subregionals
Washtenaw Area Library System
Grand Traverse Area Library Federation
Kent County Public Library

MINNESOTA
Regional
Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School

MISSISSIPPI
Regional
Mississippi Library Commission

MISSOURI
Regional
St. Louis Public Library

MONTANA
Regional
Montana State Library

NEBRASKA
Regional
Nebraska Public Library Commission
Subregionals
Hastings Public Library
Kearney Public Library
Kimball Public Library
North Platte Public Library

NEVADA
Regional
Nevada State Library

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Regional
New Hampshire State Library

NEW JERSEY
Regional
New Jersey State Library

NEW MEXICO
Regional
New Mexico State Library

NEW YORK
Regionals
New York Public Library
New York State Library

NEW YORK
Subregionals
Nassau Library System
Huntington Public Library

NORTH CAROLINA
Regional
North Carolina State Library

OHIO
Regionals
Cleveland Public Library
Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton County

OKLAHOMA
Regional
Oklahoma Department of Institutions, Social and Rehabilitative Services
Subregional
Tulsa City-County Library System

OREGON
Regional
Oregon State Library

PENNSYLVANIA
Regionals
Free Library of Philadelphia
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

RHODE ISLAND
Regional
Rhode Island Department of State Library Services

SOUTH CAROLINA
Regional
South Carolina State Library

SOUTH DAKOTA
Regional
South Dakota State Library Commission

REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LIBRARIES COOPERATING WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TO SERVE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED READERS
(February 1, 1974)

TENNESSEE
Regional
Tennessee State Library and Archives

TEXAS
Regional
Texas State Library

UTAH
Regional
Utah State Library Commission

VIRGINIA
Regional
Virginia Commission for the Visually Handicapped
Subregionals
Alexandria Library
Arlington County
Fairfax County Public Library
Kings Park
Newport News Public Library System
Roanoke Public Library
Virginia Beach Public Library System
Lonesome Pine Regional Library

WASHINGTON
Regional
Seattle Public Library

WEST VIRGINIA
Regional
West Virginia Library Commission
Subregionals
Kanawha County Public Library
Cabell County Public Library
Morgantown Public Library
Carnegie Library of Parkersburg and Wood City
West Virginia School for the Blind

WISCONSIN
Regional
Milwaukee Public Library System
Subregional
Brown County Special Services Library

VIRGIN ISLANDS
Regional
St. Thomas Public Library

32-477 O - 74 - 15

AGENCIES COOPERATING WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
IN DISTRIBUTING SOUND REPRODUCERS TO BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED READERS
(February 1, 1974)

ARIZONA
Division of Rehabilitation for the Visually Impaired

ARKANSAS
Rehabilitation Services for the Blind

CALIFORNIA
Orientation Center for the Blind
Lions Blind Center

HAWAII
Services for the Blind Branch

IDAHO
Idaho Commission for the Blind

INDIANA
Indiana School for the Blind

KENTUCKY
Kentucky Industries and Rehabilitation Centers for the Blind

LOUISIANA
Division for the Blind

MARYLAND
Blind Industries and Services of Maryland

MASSACHUSETTS
Commission for the Blind

MINNESOTA
Communications Center Services for the Blind

NEBRASKA
Division of Rehabilitation Services for the Visually Impaired

NEVADA
Services to the Blind Division

NEW JERSEY
Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired

NEW MEXICO
Division of Vocational Rehabilitation

NORTH DAKOTA
Special Services for the Partially Seeing

OHIO
Ohio Rehabilitation Services Commission

RHODE ISLAND
Rhode Island State Services for the Blind

SOUTH CAROLINA
Commission for the Blind

SOUTH DAKOTA
Service to the Visually Impaired

TEXAS
Commission for the Blind

UTAH
Utah Services for the Visually Handicapped

VERMONT
Department of Libraries

WYOMING
Services for the Visually Handicapped

PUERTO RICO
Institute Loaiza Cordero for Blind Children

Regional libraries, evenly located around the country and following national population patterns, serve as service outlets for materials produced by the Library of Congress.

A subregional library is a public library (city, county, or multi-county) working in cooperation with its State's regional library for the blind and physically handicapped. The public library may provide many of the services of the regional library. However, they generally limit their scope to talking books. Initiative for establishing subregional libraries is placed at the local and State levels, with the Library of Congress cooperating in every way practical. Thus the density pattern of these service points vary from State to State.

Machine lending agencies distribute Library of Congress machines to eligible users and are located in every regional library and in an additional 26 separate agencies located throughout the country.

Technical Information Specialist

Question: Why do you need a GS-13 Technical Information Specialist? Do you not have an effective program? Why is it necessary to develop a coordinated planning base now?

Answer: We must maintain an awareness of emerging technological developments, to plan and implement ever more efficient and cost effective operating methods and to maintain program evaluation. The result will be more high quality materials distributed to more eligible individuals.

Planning and evaluation carried out in the Office of the Chief will contribute to DBPH vision, knowledge, and results, through a solid foundation in system and method. What we do affects not only the Library of Congress operation but also impacts heavily on our

regional library network which in fiscal year 1973 expended more than $6,000,000 of their own funds on related services.

Automated Systems Design

Question: To whom were the contracts let for the preparation of an automated systems design? How long does it take to prepare a systems design? What was the cost of the contracts? Could you not utilize the resources of the Library? When do you anticipate the use of a fully productive system?

Answer: A contract is currently being negotiated for an automated systems design and thus the exact cost is not available at this writing. A two-step approach will be adopted. Step I, Preliminary Analysis, will identify the economic, managerial, technical and operational factors in the operation, as well as equipment resources, capabilities and scope of the over-all system to be developed. Step II, System Design, will entail the optimal design based upon facts derived in the Preliminary Analysis effort. Plans include the design of an automated distributive processing library system, a plan for implementation of this system on a step-by-step, module-by-module basis, and an analysis of the existing cataloging function, including development and adaptation of uniform standards and procedures for this function.

Total time involved in the design is estimated not to exceed 24 weeks including approximately 2,800 man hours of effort.

Library of Congress computer and systems resources have been and are being utilized when appropriate, but the cost of this special effort has not been included elsewhere in the Library's budget. Demands for prompt response from a uniquely scattered network can best be met through resources especially designed and dedicated. The original estimate of five years required for development of a fully productive system (fiscal 1974 budget justification) has been revised downward to four years.

Quality Control Technicians

Question: How many Quality Control Technicians do you have on board? What are their duties? How do they protect the Government in cases of contract dispute? Have you ever had any contract disputes? When? What companies? How effective will the addition of one GS-9 Quality Control Technician be?

Answer: We do not have any full time Quality Control Technicians; this function is currently carried out on a part time basis by technical staff members.

The duties of a Quality Control Technician are to monitor contractor facilities, products delivered by contractors, production and pre-production samples submitted for approval, and to perform periodicalspot-checks of products which have been approved for distribution. There have not been any contract disputes in the last 15 years; however, some items have had to be recalled after being shipped to the field. The government is protected by the warranty clause in all contracts.

The requested GS-9 Quality Control Technician will maintain a close watch on a contractor production to detect and correct problems before products are distributed. Currently time permits only quality control checks of pre-production approvals. With more than $8,500,000 budgeted for braille books, talking books, and machines, a full time Quality Control Technician is justified in order to maintain the quality of products.

Music Reference Librarian

Question: What specific instructional texts are sent to the blind and handicapped? How many requests do you receive for these items? Will the reference services, bibliographies, and reading lists be incorporated into the planned national bibliography service automated system? Will this not save time?

Answer: Music instructional texts, available in a variety of formats including braille, disc recordings, cassettes, open-reel tapes, and large print are distributed. Some of the different types of instructional materials available are: audio demonstrations of playing styles and techniques; biographical sketches of composers, with examples of their music; instruction for beginning, intermediate, and advanced students for piano, organ, and guitar; and combinations of braille, open-reel tape or cassette recordings, and large print for use by blind or partially-sighted persons. Approximately 4,000 requests are received each year for some type of instructional text. Over 500 volumes are mailed monthly to eligible persons. In addition a multitude of other materials are distributed and reference requests served.

Reference service, bibliographies, and reading lists will be incorporated into the planned National Bibliographic Service system, which will eventually save routine searching time. With a rapidly expanding readership, however, the scope and complexity of requests requires reference and research which cannot be accomplished by an automated system.

National Bibliographic Service

Question: What is the status of the National Bibliographic Service that you began to expand in 1974? Explain the request for a National Bibliographic Service. Senate Report 93-323 provides $82,500 to develop a blueprint and lay the foundation. What amount of the fiscal 1975 request is to be used to refine the system design? How long will this take?

Answer: The status of the National Bibliographic Service is as follows: fiscal 1974 funds to initiate the Service were approved in October 1973; following this, the Division selected a consultant to direct the initial efforts. A contract is currently being negotiated for an analysis of procedures and recommendations for system design specifications.

Fiscal 1975 monies will be used to refine the system design--60 percent--and to develop an appropriate directory and referral service.

The NAtional Bibliographic Service is designed for handicapped readers and librarians to locate available materials in an expeditious manner. Any reading material produced at any time, anywhere in the country, will be included in a computerized file. Searches from this file will be by author, title, and subject listings for librarians augmented by an individualized search on demand for readers. This Service should eliminate much of the frustration in readers' attempts to locate needed information which is widely scattered. It should also eliminate the duplication of production effort currently involved when a reader is unable to locate an already available title. It should also provide additional benefits relative to circulation systems, reader records, and management information reports.

Directory and Referral Service

Question: In Phase II, you plan a directory and referral service to be housed in the Library of Congress. Who will staff this service? Where will you transfer these people from? How many? Will you request more positions next year?

Answer: This is an element of the National Bibliographic Service discussed in the preceding question.

It is anticipated that terminals will be placed in appropriate locations. Thus, the cataloger who now uses a typewriter could input, as required, cataloging information directly on a terminal, and personnel who now search card and book catalogs could address their inquiries to a terminal. There are no plans to transfer staff for this purpose. No positions for this purpose will be requested in fiscal 1976.

Network Communications

Question: Explain the request for network communications. Are the contracts with agencies for the handicapped on a reimbursable basis? What does the contract involve? How many contracts? At what cost? Who compiled the statistics indicating a significant number of individuals not being reached for Library of Congress' reading programs? How many individuals? What areas?

Answer: "Contacts" with agencies for the handicapped and with national voluntary groups and other professional organizations were referred to as "contracts" through a typing error. The Library has no such contracts.

The request of $25,000 for network communications is to provide varied means designed to reach potential eligible readers. An exhibits program designed especially to reach a larger number of organized groups of blind and physically handicapped individuals and the preparation of effective public service announcements, utilizing varied media, are some of the approaches which are planned.

In August 1973 the Division's Reference and Information Section undertook a comprehensive review of sources of statistical information relating to visual and physical handicaps. Government, agencies and private and voluntary health organizations, among them the National Center for Health Statistics and the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, were contacted for the latest available data. Findings indicated that two million individuals have visual impairments severe enough to prevent reading of ordinary newsprint and that more than five million have physical disabilities that make it difficult or impossible to hold a book and/or turn pages.

The Library of Congress presently serves 400,000 visually and physically handicapped persons out of the 7.6 million estimated as eligible.

Sound Reproductions

Question: Explain the increase for "sound reproductions". What is a sound recorded title? The average cost of multiple copies rose $255. How many comprise "multiple copies"? What time element is involved to produce 850 recorded titles? Why do you need to increase the average number of copies of all sound recorded books by 100?

Answer: A sound recorded title is a tape cassette or phonodisc copy of a printed book recorded from cover to cover and manufactured for the sole use of blind and physically handicapped readers. An average of 800 disc copies of 750 titles and 250 cassette copies of 100 titles are in production for fiscal 1974. Selection of print titles is a continuous process; recording and manufacturing require approximately six months per title.

Increasing all sound recorded books by 100 copies will result in a 12.5 percent increase in disc and 40 percent increase in cassette copies. These increases are requested to coincide with increases in individual disc and cassette readers in order to continue service at current levels.

Sound Reproducers

Question: Explain the request for "Sound Reproducers". What is the life expectancy of these machines? What is the attrition rate? How many sets are currently in use? (200,000 fiscal 1973 + 40,000 requested 1974) How do you locate recipients for these machines? Do you ship the spare parts to the regional libraries? Isn't the repair of 37,000 sound reproducers in fiscal 1973 rather high? Is it a manufacturing defect? Do you maintain an inventory of extras? Have you an estimate when you will peak on the purchase of sound reproducers?

Answer: Sound reproducers are specially designed phonographs used to play 16 rpm and 8 rpm talking book records, or cassette machines used to play tape cassette books. Their life expectancy is approxi-

mately 10 years. In fiscal 1975 the 10,000 units manufactured in fiscal year 1965 should be replaced. There are more than 365,000 reproducers in use, and there is a waiting list for those being produced under the 1974 contract.

Machine recipients are identified by regional and subregional libraries.

Replacement parts are purchased concurrently with the phonographs to achieve economies in cost and are shipped to libraries, agencies, and Telephone Pioneer workshops. A backup inventory is maintained in the Division in Washington.

The Telephone Pioneers of America repaired 37,000 machines during fiscal 1973 on a volunteer basis. This number--about 10 percent of all machines in use--is normal for electronic equipment used several hours each day by those with severe handicaps. Most repairs consist of needle replacements and general overhaul prior to reissue, but a small number require major repair. Manufacturing defects are repaired under warranty. States submit inventory reports monthly of phonographs not in use.

As long as the number of readers continues to grow each year, a greater number of machines will be necessary to supply those needs as well as to replace unusable models.

Sound Reproducers - Maintenance

Question: On page 200 of the justifications you state that 37,000 sound reproducers were repaired by volunteers. Why do you need an appropriation of $72,500 for the maintenance and service of same?

Answer: Volunteers donate their time and skills in the repair of sound reproducers. The $72,500 requested is needed for the acquisition of necessary replacement parts for tape cassette books, cassette book machines, and talking book machines, specialized tools and equipment for the use of the volunteers, and to reimburse machine distribution

agencies for expenses incurred in the repair and distribution of sound reproducers.

Research, Development, Testing and Evaluation

Question: What items are presently undergoing Research, Development, Test and Evaluation? Four track magnetic tape cassettes?

Answer: The Division is performing research, development, testing and evaluation in the following areas:

Four Track Magnetic Tape Cassettes. A four track, 15/16 ips capability for cassettes is desirable to achieve compactness (an entire book on one or two cassettes) and cost savings in the duplication of copies. Since this capability does not exist commercially, fiscal 1973 research funds were spent to determine technical feasibility. This was successfully completed. Evaluation continues in an effort to anticipate conversion problems and verify user acceptance.

Combination Cassette/Phonograph Machine. Request for Proposals are being solicited to determine the feasibility of combining the salient features of the cassette player and phonograph. A combined machine should facilitate the reader's use of program services and achieve economies in cost by allowing use of phonograph discs for large-run recorded magazines and cassette tapes for book titles produced in smaller quantities.

DBPH Audio Services. Research into the future of DBPH audio services was performed with fiscal 1974 funds. A completed study developed and organized economic and functional data which will assist the Division with decisions regarding recording media and playback machines for its future operations.

Projected Book Machine. To provide sighted physically handicapped program participants with an alternative reading medium, fiscal 1974 funds are being used to develop a portable, easy to operate machine that permits reading of print titles captured on microform.

Page Changing Device

Question: What is the status of the page changing device that you were developing last year?

Answer: Prototypes of devices developed during fiscal 1973 as a visual reading system for physically handicapped individuals who have eyesight but no manual dexterity were tested extensively. They presented interesting possibilities; but they did not completely meet the requirements of handicapped individuals for whom they were designed. In addition, the costs of producing the filmed versions of books compatible with these devices would be excessive.

With the experience gained from these first prototypes, it is anticipated that an improved, more cost-effective reading system can be developed.

Needles

Question: Explain the request for needles. You state that during fiscal years 1972 and 1973 (2 years) you averaged over 60,000 replacement needle cartridges. Why has the estimated needle replacement for fiscal 1975 doubled? Do these needle cartridges work on the same principal as a phonograph cartridge? Why do you need to replace the cartridge when you can renew the needle only, at less cost? Are they distributed free? Do you use the Postal Service? Are you discounted for a bulk bid? Does the price of $1.93 each include needle and cartridge? What is the 1974 price? Do you have sufficient funds to replace needles in fiscal 1974? How many will you replace?

Answer: Approximately 60,000 replacement needle cartridges were used annually for fiscal years 1972 and 1973. In fiscal year 1975, the estimated need is for 65,500 replacements. The requested increase reflects a 5,500 increase not a doubling. The cartridge has been designed with two diamond needles as an integral part of the low-cost cartridge assembly. When the first needle is worn, the reader can turn

the cartridge over. A blind person also can remove and replace the cartridge with a new one, saving considerable time by not mailing the phonography to the repair agency. These units are distrubted free of charge and mailed free through the Postal Service. The fiscal year 1974 contract price for the whole cartridge based on competitive bidding is $2.01 each. Because of the price increase, we have been able to purchase only 45,500 for fiscal year 1974. Delivery of these is being made now and will have to suffice until a new procurement can be made early in fiscal year 1975.

Books in Raised Characters

Question: Explain the increase for "Books in Raised Characters". Who produces your braille editions? What proportion of braille editions are made by volunteers? How was the 16% increase in paper and production costs determined? How many readers for popular magazines in braille did you have in fiscal years 1971, 1973, and to date? Justify the 40% increase over the present base of $255,000 for this item.

Answer: Multiple braille editions (55-70 copies) are manufactured by the following organizations for the blind: American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Kentucky; Clovernook Home and School for the Blind, Cincinnati, Ohio; Howe Press of Perkins School for the Blind, Watertown, Massachusetts. Single copy editions are "hand copied" by more than 400 volunteers throughout the country. The Division's goal is to have up to 300 braille titles produced by organizations for the blind and approximately 500 by volunteers.

A 16 percent increase in paper and production costs reflects cumulative increases absorbed since the last budget increase in fiscal 1971.

Charts 1 and 2 reflect the growth in readership and cost of braille magazines since the budget increase in fiscal 1971. The Division has taken measures to stabilize or reduce costs by exploring new technology, using less expensive paper and limiting distribution; however, these measures have failed to offset price rises attributed to inflation and shortages. A 40 percent budget increase is required to continue the magazine program at its current level.

Staff: Handicapped

Question: What percent of your permanent staff are handicapped? How many volunteers?

Answer: Fourteen percent of the DBPH staff are handicapped. Approximately eight volunteers come to the Division on a regular basis and read correspondence, etc., to the blind staff members in accordance with P. L. 87-614.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS

Question: Is it really necessary to order $386,000 worth of carpeting this year? Your justification indicates that the order is to be placed in June of next year. Couldn't this order be delayed a month or two over into fiscal year 1976?

Answer: A year's lead time is not excessive for an order of this size. It should be emphasized that the Madison Building will utilize large quantities of floor-to-ceiling movable partitions. Wherever these partitions are installed in areas which are to be carpeted, the carpeting must be installed first. As a consequence, close coordination of carpet installation and partition installation is required. Major problems will result if the carpeting is not installed before the contractor is ready to install the partitions. The Library cannot dictate finishing schedules to the contractor. Since it is very likely that the partitions will be installed in the summer of 1976, the

Chart #1

Comparative Braille Magazine Readership

(FY'71-FY'74)

Magazine Title	Readers FY'71 (June 1971)	Readers FY'72 (June 1972)	Readers FY'73 (June 1973)	Readers FY'74 (April 1974)
American Girl	476	442	551	425
Boy's Life	284	250	325	350
Galaxy	354	355	498	500
Horizon	355	301	372	400
Journal of Rehabilitation 1/	-	221	240	300
Playboy	763	841	1,073	1,000
Popular Mechanics	528	524	666	625
Psychology Today	487	617	843	800
Seventeen	587	649	693	600
Today's Health	544	669	898	900
Better Homes & Gardens 1/	-	550	573	650
Blind Data Processor	252	274	320	200
Fortune	192	241	329	275
Children's Digest	139	194	271	210
Magazine of the Quarter 1/	-	324	396	325
National Geographic	850	930	1,071	850
Ladies Home Journal	1,093	1,296	1,647	1,600

*Copies provided of most magazines were reduced to save funds.

1- Authorized in FY'71 and added to the program in FY'72

Chart #2

FY'74 Costs for Braille Magazines

Title	FY'74 Cost
American Girl	$ 9,925
Boy's Life	12,130
Galaxy	28,400
Horizon	10,040
Journal of Rehabilitation	7,510
Playboy	55,900
Popular Mechanics	24,700
Psychology Today	35,636
Seventeen	22,600
Today's Health	30,710
Better Homes & Gardens	21,450
Blind Data Processor	1,800
Children's Digest	1,800
Fortune	18,500
Magazine-of-the-Quarter	5,100
National Geographic	13,900
Ladies Home Journal	56,500

Total Cost	$356,601
Total Budgeted	$255,000
Reallocation	$101,601
Increase Required	40%

carpeting must be ordered in time for installation in the spring of 1976. Therefore, carpeting should be ordered in the spring of 1975 and the necessary funds are required in fiscal 1975.

COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIAL
(SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM)

Egyptian Program

Question: How many and what publications were eliminated from the Egyptians' program to cause a decrease of $59,000? Who were the recipients of those publications? Is the information contained in those publications available elsewhere?

Answer: The reduction of $59,000 was based on a decrease in the number of current Egyptian books and periodicals being published that fall within the scope of the PL-480 Program. In fiscal 1970 the Cairo office acquired for the average participant about 2,200 titles. In fiscal 1973 this figure had dropped to 1,118 titles. The decrease in production is due mainly to the uncertain political climate and the growing shortage of paper for books, magazines, and newspapers.

The number of participants, in addition to the Library of Congress, has remained constant since 1966. Twenty-four other U. S. libraries receive comprehensive sets of publications:

Arizona, University of
Boston College
California, University of (Berkeley)
California, University of (Los Angeles)
Chicago, University of
Columbia University
Cornell University
Hartford Seminary Foundation
(Partial set)
Harvard University
Hoover Institution
Illinois, University of
Indiana University
Kentucky, University of
Michigan, University of
New York Public Library
New York University
Portland State University
Princeton University
Southern California, University of
State University of New York,
Binghamton
Texas, University of
Utah, University of
Virginia, University of
Yale University

Information contained in these materials is, in large measure, unique.

Indian Program

Question: Explain the decreases for the Indian program. What administrative changes have you made? What is SAS?

Answer: The program has been revised during the past year to provide most participants with much more selective sets of publications, in accordance with their expressed wishes. The reduced quantity of material will result in reduction of shipping cost.

SAS (Shared Administrative Support) comprises services provided by the State Department in Washington and at the overseas posts for communication, personnel, procurement, disbursement, travel arrangements, health services, security, contract services, etc. It is assessed as a percentage of total U. S. representation costs at post, and on a proportional basis for Washington costs. LC's percentage share varies from less than 1% at some posts to almost 5% at others. The charges, over which LC has relatively little control, are apt to fluctuate widely from one year to the next. For Pakistan, the annual charges for the 4 years from 1970 to 1973 were $65,000, $101,500, $66,000, and $37,200 respectively.

Iranian Publications

Question: Why could you not implement the planned expansion to cover Iranian publications? Will the appropriated funds be carried over to fiscal 1975? Will this expansion be implemented at a later date?

Answer: There has been no relaxation in the currency controls imposed by the Government of Pakistan. These effectively prevent the use of Pakistani rupees for the purchase of Iranian publications.

Yes, the amount we have allotted for this activity in 1974 will be carried over in 1975 and will be used to purchase Pakistani materials.

We do not foresee the possibility, at least for some time, of being able to secure the necessary Government authority to use Pakistani rupees for the purchase of Iranian publications.

Polish Program

Question: Explain the increase in the Polish program. What circumstances have led to an increase in publication costs and a less favorable exchange rate? Has not the dollar been stronger in recent months?

Answer: As in most other countries, the cost of books, newspapers, and periodicals in Poland has been on the rise for some time. For calendar 1973, the cost of U.S. subscriptions to Polish periodicals increased 10% over 1972. The average cost per book acquired in 1972 was $4.24; in 1973, $4.79; to date in 1974, $5.41.

Export prices of library materials are government controlled, and may be exported only through the state trading corporation set up for that purpose. In its April 1973 announcement on 1973 subscription prices, the trading corporation cited the devaluation of the U. S. dollar as the reason for the increase. Since this program began in June of 1972, the exchange rate has declined from 24 zlotys to the dollar to 19.92 zlotys in March 1973. The exchange rate is periodically adjusted by agreement between the State Department and the Polish Government. We will consult with the State Department to obtain the most favorable possible rate at the next opportunity.

Library Participants in Acquisition Program

Question: Is a library that contributes $500 per year per set of publications designated a full participant? Define comprehensive sets of publications. Do those recipients of English language publications

pay a proportionate amount for materials received? Are the "full participants" the only recipients of native language publications?

Answer: Yes, it is designated a full participant.

A "comprehensive" set of publications comprises current books, journals, magazines, newspapers, and government publications that are thought to be of research value to the users of a large academic library. It excludes many large categories of material such as popular fiction, school-books, most translations into foreign languages, elementary self-instruction manuals, etc.

No, the recipients of English language publications do not pay a proportionate amount.

Yes, the "full participants" are the only recipients of native language publications.

Language Change

Question: Explain the language change proposed in the last paragraph of the general statement where Department of State suggests that the Library of Congress seek an appropriation of foreign currencies accrued by means other than sale of surplus agricultural commodities to support the Collection and Distribution of Library Materials Program. Has authority been sought to change the appropriation language? What other committee jurisdiction does this come under?

What travel restrictions have been imposed on American scholars in India? Why were they imposed?

Answer: The Indian rupees held by the United States are of two types; those derived from Public Law 83-480 sales of surplus agricultural commodities and those derived from rupee repayable dollar loans. The PL-480 rupees, for the most part, have recently been granted to the Government of India for jointly approved economic development purposes. The United States retains, however, slightly over $1 billion in non-PL-480 rupees which the Department of State estimates will

support all current U. S. programs, at the present rate of expenditure, for fifteen to twenty years. The Department of State has urged that the Library of Congress program be continued by utilizing the available non-PL-480 rupees.

In 1973 the Government of India established a limit of 20 visas available to foreign scholars wishing to pursue postdoctoral studies in India. The Government further prohibited research by foreign scholars in a number of subject areas such as problems related to border areas or tribal areas and sensitive political, regional, social (including communal and religious) themes. The number of graduate students was also limited by compelling them to enroll for degrees rather than merely taking a series of courses.

The travel restrictions were imposed possibly for internal reasons.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, REVISION OF ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION

Question: In your fiscal 1974 hearings before the House you stated that the manuscript of the revised Annotated Constitution was at the GPO for publishing with distribution anticipated within 60 to 90 days. The fiscal 1975 General Statement maintains it is still awaiting printing. What is its actual status? Does the Congress pay for the printing and publishing of the Annotated Constitution?

Answer: At the time of the fiscal 1974 hearings, late in February 1973, the manuscript of the Constitution Annotated had already been delivered to the Government Printing Office and most of the text was then in galley and page proof. It was our understanding that the publication would be completed and distributed within 60 to 90 days from that date. The delay which subsequently ensued, we were informed by GPO, resulted primarily from the paper shortage. The Annotated Constitution is printed on a special, high quality paper known as "Bible paper". When

GPO placed an order for this paper with its regular supplier, there proved to be an extreme shortage, and GPO was required to obtain an adequate supply of paper by bids. The paper was not obtained until sometime in the latter part of December 1973. The volume was completed and issued in mid-March 1974.

The publication has been prepared as a Congressional document since 1913. This latest edition is Senate Document No. 92-82, 92nd Congress, 2nd Session. Public Law 91-589, 2 U.S.C. 168, directs the Librarian of Congress to prepare a hardbound revised edition every ten years and cumulative pocket-part supplements every two years, and authorizes the appropriation of such sums as may be necessary to carry out its provisions. Pursuant to the authorizing statute, the salaries of the CRS editors and clerical assistants are paid out of appropriated funds. Costs of printing and publishing the volume have usually been recovered by GPO through sales. GPO sells this edition for $20.50.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HOLLINGS. The subcommittee will be in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 11:45 a.m., Thursday, April 11, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1974

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room S–146, the Capitol, Hon. Ernest F. Hollings (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Hollings.

JOINT ITEMS

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. The subcommittee will come to order.

The subcommittee will now hear testimony with regard to the 1975 estimate for the Joint Economic Committee. For the record, I should indicate that the request for 1975 totals $939,805 and is $114,000 more than the amount for the current year. The additional amount will permit the activation of a newly formed Subcommittee on Economic Growth.

We have three distinguished witnesses here today to testify on this item: the distinguished Senator from Texas, the Honorable Lloyd M. Bentsen, chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Growth; the ranking minority Senator of the Joint Economic Committee, the senior Senator from New York, the Honorable Jacob K. Javits; and the chairman of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy, the Honorable Martha W. Griffiths of Michigan. John R. Stark, who is Executive Director of the Joint Committee is also present.

CORRESPONDENCE

I will insert in the record at this point a copy of Chairman Patman's letter to me of February 14, 1974, regarding the 1975 estimate for the Joint Economic Committee. I will also insert in the record Mrs. Griffiths' letters to me of April 15 and 25, 1974, with regard to adding $135,000 to the House bill to continue the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy through December 31, 1974, along with a supporting letter from Senator Henry M. Jackson.

[The letters follow:]

Congress of the United States
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
(CREATED PURSUANT TO SEC. 5(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 304, 79TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 14, 1974

Hon. Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman, Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee
Senate Appropriations Committee
Suite 1235 -- Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Hollings:

The House Appropriations Committee has asked for the submission of our appropriation request for the Fiscal Year 1975. This will be submitted under date of February 15 and hearings will be held in the near future.

Our request is for a moderate increase over the Committee's current level of expenditures. This is mainly for the purpose of activating a newly formed Subcommittee on Economic Growth under the leadership of Senator Lloyd Bentsen.

Attached hereto is a copy of the letter which was submitted to the Hon. Bob Casey, Chairman of the Legislative Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. I will be very happy to respond to any questions that your Committee may have and to make the Joint Economic Committee staff available to you and your staff, should you so desire.

Sincerely yours,

Wright Patman
Chairman

Congress of the United States
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
(CREATED PURSUANT TO SEC. 5(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 304, 79TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 14, 1974

Honorable Bob Casey
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Submitted herewith is the appropriation request of the Joint Economic Committee for the Fiscal Year 1975. Our request is in the amount of $939,805 which compares with our current level of $825,805, inclusive of the October pay increase. (This amount does not include funds for our separately funded welfare study under the leadership of Congresswoman Martha W. Griffiths). This new increase of $114,000 would permit us to activate a newly formed subcommittee on Economic Growth under the leadership of Senator Lloyd M. Bentsen. The funds would permit the addition of approximately four additional staff to undertake analyses of problems of growth and related issues.

It is obvious to all of us in the Congress that our economy faces more difficulties than ever before. We need to know more about the barriers to our continued growth. We intend to develop information on this question and on the very important issue of how well we may expect the United States economy to grow; how much money we will need for investment in public and private production in the next ten years; what long range and short range measures must be taken to alleviate our shortages of energy and other critical materials. Also, there are related issues including problems of stability and the well-being of all members of the American society. The additional funds are a modest proposal in the face of the problems posed by these issues, but we feel that the inclusion of the additional amount would be a very worthy investment and would repay itself many times over.

The Committee would like to thank the Appropriations Committee for permitting us last year to increase our use of computer models. The addition in funds given us last year enabled us to increase our staff by one and to undertake computer studies of such basic issues as the economic outlook, the energy crisis, and the impact of inflation on the consumer.

We would like to take this opportunity to point out that the Joint Economic Committee, because it is a study committee and not a legislative committee, is in a support role to most of the legislative committees and we have been able to assist them considerably through our studies. Four of our twelve majority members are chairman of full legislative committees. Most of the others chair legislative subcommittees. Likewise, most of our minority members occupy ranking positions. This relationship has made it possible for the Joint Economic Committee to use its capabilities to help other committees of the Congress as much as possible.

It is obvious that the workload of the Committee has expanded rapidly in recent years. The economic problems facing the Congress have grown substantially in number and complexity and it appears inevitable that the trend will continue.

It is our policy to obtain the best staff talent that we can get and over the years we have been fortunate in attracting high quality people. We have concluded that some moderate upgrading is warranted at the present time.

The Committee now has eight Subcommittees, listed below:

Economic Progress
Priorities and Economy in Government
Inter-American Economic Relationships
International Economics
Fiscal Policy
Urban Affairs
Consumer Economics
Economic Growth

All of these will be active during the coming year. It has been our policy not to assign staff to each Subcommittee, but rather to serve the eight Subcommittees with a central staff. Given the nature of our work in economic analysis, this has proven to be the most efficient mode of operating. We will, of course, be glad to furnish additional information on the work that the Committee has done and is now doing, should you so desire.

Our request is based on a most careful appraisal of our budgetary requirements and I want to assure you that it reflects the lowest amount that we think possible in view of our expected work load. It has always been our practice to make maximum use of existing facilities such as the Library of Congress and the General Accounting Office and we will, of course, continue this practice. We have also been fortunate in obtaining services of outstanding experts at virtually no cost and we will continue to do this. It has always been the Committee's policy to avoid spending where optimum value could not be obtained and in line with this policy, we have returned money on several occasions where it could not be spent prudently.

Sincerely,

Wright Patman
Chairman

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Expenditures: Actual FY 1973 and Estimated FY 1974 and FY 1975

	Fiscal 1973 Actual		Fiscal 1974 Estimate		Fiscal 1975 Estimate	
	$639,636		$825,805		$939,805	
	Number	Total Salary	Number	Total Salary	Number	Total Salary
Executive Director	1	$35,823	1	$35,908	1	$35,910
General Counsel	-	---	1	32,832	1	34,770
Economists	6	150,632	5	148,360	8	216,885
Research Economists	2	38,258	2	46,553	3	63,555
Professional Staff Members	2	46,856	2	47,966	2	48,450
Research Assistants	1	11,948	2	20,203	1	10,830
Minority Professional Staff	3	67,171	3	83,903	3	87,210
Minority Secretary	1	10,497	1	12,128	1	13,395
Administrative Clerk	1	10,885	1	25,077	1	25,080
Editorial Assistant	1	26,815	1	28,457	1	28,785
Financial Clerk	1	7,280	1	22,797	1	22,797
Publications Clerk	1	17,815	1	17,668	1	17,670
Receptionist-Secretary	1	9,309	1	8,746	1	9,690
Secretaries	7	72,267	7	97,918	8	114,000
Messenger	1	6,679	1	8,839	1	8,550
	29	$512,235	30	$637,355	34	$737,577
Agency contributions		31,141		58,622		67,641
Reimbursable loans, W.A.E., contracts, and temporary employees		52,355		60,000		65,000
TOTAL SALARIES		$595,731		$755,977		$870,218
Expenses for Hearings		27,343		49,828		49,500
Miscellaneous Expenses		16,562		20,000		20,087
TOTAL		$639,636		$825,805		$939,805

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Fiscal Year 1975 Budget

	No.	Total Salary for Period of Budget (gross)
Executive Director	1	$35,910
General Counsel	1	34,770
Senior Economist	1	34,770
Senior Economist	1	33,060
Senior Economist	1	33,060
Economist	1	27,645
Economist	1	23,940
Economist	1	22,515
Economist	1	22,230
Economist	1	19,665
Research Economist	1	27,360
Research Economist	1	19,095
Research Economist	1	17,100
Professional Staff	1	33,060
Professional Staff	1	15,390
Research Assistant	1	10,830
Minority Counsel	1	32,775
Minority Counsel	1	32,205
Minority Economist	1	22,230
Minority Secretary	1	13,395
Administrative Clerk	1	25,080
Editorial Assistant	1	28,785
Financial Clerk	1	22,797
Publications Clerk	1	17,670
Receptionist	1	9,690
Secretary	1	16,530
Secretary	1	16,530
Secretary	1	14,250
Secretary	1	13,965
Secretary	1	13,395
Secretary	1	12,825
Secretary	1	9,690
Secretary	1	16,815
Messenger	1	8,550
	34	$737,577

(Joint Economic Committee - Fiscal Year 1975 Budget)

Total Salaries	$737,577

Administrative

Contribution to employees health benefit program	9,666
Contribution to Civil Service Retirement fund .	55,318
Contribution to Federal Employees group life insurance program	2,657
TOTAL	$805,218
Reimbursable payments to agencies, W.A.E., and contract employees	55,000
Temporary personnel	10,000
Hearings (reporters' fees) Witness' fees, expenses	49,500
Travel	5,000
Stationery, office supplies	6,000
Communications (telephone & telegraph)	5,207
Newspapers, magazines, documents	2,000
Charts	880
Petty Cash	1,000
TOTAL	$134,587
GRAND TOTAL	$939,805

STATEMENT OF HON. LLOYD M. BENTSEN, JR., U.S. SENATOR FROM TEXAS

ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN STARK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

LONG-TERM ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Bentsen and Mrs. Griffiths, we are delighted to have you and I will ask you to proceed now with whatever testimony you have.

Senator BENTSEN. Mr. Chairman, I greatly appreciate the opportunity to come here today. I am appearing as a member of the Joint Economic Committee and as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Economic Growth which was created in January.

I have been deeply concerned for some time, about the long-range roadblocks to future economic growth in the United States. While we in the Congress are very much involved in short-run economic problems, there has not been nearly enough consideration of long-term problems and how to deal with them before they blow up in our face as the next crisis.

I approached the chairman and the members of the Joint Economic Committee with the idea of setting up a new Subcommittee on Economic Growth to fill this void in the Congress.

FLOOR STATEMENT

The response was enthusiastic and now that the subcommittee has been established, I intend to activate it with as much vigor as possible. I would like to submit for the record a floor statement I gave on some of the issues which I hope to see the committee examine.

[The statement follows:]

AMERICA'S ECONOMIC FUTURE

MR. BENTSEN. Mr. President, as I travel around the country I listen to many Americans who are deeply worried about the long-range viability of our Nation's economy.

Some people question whether we can maintain in the future previous levels of economic growth. Others wonder whether high rates of economic growth will damage the quality of life. Even scholars warn that an end to progressive economic development may be in sight.

Everyone has heard the voices of gloom:

We are being swallowed by pollution.

We are drowning in overpopulation.

We are growing beyond the limits of our natural resources.

Technological advance is destroying human values.

These familiar chords echo across the land. Our citizens are spinning in the swiftly moving current of change. They are bewildered by rapid and repeated economic disruptions -- by booms and busts -- unsuccessful phases and empty phrases.

The rush of events eats away at the bedrock of our institutions, and forces our people to struggle simply to keep their livelihoods from being swept away by steeply rising prices and unacceptably high levels of unemployment.

Many Americans are beginning to feel that the reins of the public interest are out-of-hand, and that Government by crisis has become the norm.

The response I witness to this continual condition of crisis is of very great concern to me. I see aggravation and then alienation among many of our people. I see as well active attempts to put a stop to economic growth in America.

If we choose to withdraw in frustration, sit back in apathy, or boil over in hasty outrage, our economic future can only be bleaker and more uncertain. Shortages of all shapes and sizes, as well as higher levels of unemployment and accelerating inflation may become business as usual. But we can prevent

this dismal outcome by using the intelligence and ingenuity which have provided the United States a great record of economic progress.

I believe that growth need not end nor become a disparaging word. Healthy economic growth -- properly channeled and well balanced -- is beneficial. It enriches the quality of life. It raises the standard-of-living of many of our lower income families. And it maintains and improves the high level of comfort most Americans expect.

One has only to look ahead to the rest of 1974 to understand what economic stagnation means: It means productivity will decline and wage costs will rise. Yet for many workers, real income will fall because of rampant inflation. It means that some struggling new businesses will be forced into bankruptcy while more established firms will have to cut back on funds for innovation and other progressive activities. It means personal suffering for the one million more Americans who may be unemployed by the end of 1974, and the possible loss of another $30 billion of National output. And above all, it means an increase in social discord as workers, farmers, and businessmen compete for a shrinking economic pie. I believe that Americans have a right to demand more than they are getting under existing policies.

Last year, we saw not only an energy shortage but also a beef shortage, a paper shortage, a fertilizer shortage, a pipe shortage, and even a bailing wire shortage. And throughout those troubles we saw a shortage of forward Government strategy -- a lack of preparation for anticipating and answering problems before they became the next crisis.

I believe the private free enterprise system is the dominate decision maker in our economy -- and I would not have it any other way. A free competitive market still provides the most efficient allocation of goods and services within our economy. But with the Federal Government spending one out of every four dollars, we cannot ignore its impact. The spending, taxing, borrowing and regulatory policies of the Federal Government give our economy substantial direction. In recent years we have achieved what growth we have inspite of rather than because of Government policies. I have no doubt that in the years ahead we must do better.

It is essential that we begin now to examine the economic policies required to meet our future needs before we are once again caught short. The continued absence of long-range thinking about our best policy options can only lead us pell-mell into more pitfalls of crisis management.

The Congress should have a role in developing this forward-looking economic strategy. I am afraid we are so preoccupied with present problems that we are not doing nearly enough in taking the longer-range view -- or in developing policies to help solve the major economic problems which lie ahead.

At the beginning of the year, I approached the Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee and its members with a proposal to set up a new Subcommittee for the purpose of launching a major effort to spotlight the roadblocks in this Nation's economic future and to furnish the Congress with reasoned long-run policy options and their projected consequences.

The response was enthusiastic, and I am pleased that a Subcommittee on Economic Growth has been established, which I will chair. The distinguished members of the new Subcommittee are Senators Proxmire, Ribicoff, Humphrey, Javits, and Percy; and Congressmen Reuss, Moorhead, Widnall, and Conable.

In undertaking this important task, we are indeed fortunate to have the participation of experienced men of such high caliber and great expertise. I look forward to working with them to diagnose the complex challenges ahead and to recommend policy choices to insure that we achieve healthy and balanced economic growth which is consistent with social priorities and which improves the quality of American life.

In order to develop long-range economic policy options there is a need for our Subcommittee to examine some available projections of National economic growth potential and productivity trends over the next ten years. These projections and trends will provide a useful overview of the long-term economic framework for the initial hearings on May 7, 8 and 9.

32-477 O - 74 - 17

As we explore the prospects for the United States economy in the years ahead our uppermost priority is the well-being of American citizens and the long-range need for full and productive employment.

Our Subcommittee realizes that the composition of the labor force has changed in recent years, but I am one Senator who is not willing to abandon the full employment concept of 4%. Bear in mind that the 1% increase in unemployment which the Administration is apparently willing to accept as a full employment target means a million more Americans out of work. In addition to the loss in National output, the Federal Treasury will forego between $12 and $15 billion in tax receipts while at the same time the Government will be forced to pay out $2 - $3 billion more in unemployment compensation.

Our long-term full employment objective should maintain unemployment rates substantially below 4%. We need better manpower training and educational services for our workers to increase long-run productivity and to sharply increase labor force participation among younger people, women, and minority groups. This will offset the projected long-range slowdown in the rate of increase in the labor force due to declining birth rates, which might otherwise result directly in less economic growth in the future.

The American people expect their Government to look down the road to find out what broad employment opportunities can be created. New and better jobs, however, are the product of more investment. It has been estimated that it takes $25,000 in new investment to create one new manufacturing job. There is a substantial long-range need for capital investment in the years ahead.

In light of this, I am deeply concerned that overall net domestic investment in the United States, expressed as a percentage of Gross National Product, is much lower than in any other major industrial country -- and this adverse trend has been growing for almost twenty years. The figures for 1970 reveal that Japan has invested almost 3-1/2 times as heavily as we do; in Germany, France, and the Netherlands, the rate is 2-1/2 times greater than ours; in Italy and Sweden it is twice as much; and Canada, the United Kingdom, and

Belgium all spend more of their Gross National Product on domestic investment than the United States does.

The relative lack of new investment has slowed long-term domestic capacity growth in the American economy. The insufficient investment in industrial plant and equipment contributes to the scarcity of supplies, generating long-run inflationary pressures. There are projections that annual capital needs for U.S. business not including construction will increase from approximately $105 billion in 1973, to $233 billion in 1985.

Steel, which is a cornerstone of our economy, is just one example of an industry badly in need of long-term capacity expansion and modernization. It is reported that the capital needs of the steel industry alone will average $3 - $4 billion each year through 1985.

In order to finance the steel mills built since 1966 the steel companies have been forced to increase long-term debt to about 40% of stockholders' equity, compared to approximately 30% in the earlier year. There are limits to what extent future capacity can be financed by increasing the long-term debt load instead of raising equity capital. But, the present stock market valuation placed on the United States Steel Corporation barely equals McDonald's Hamburger Chain despite the fact that United States Steel's book value is eighteen times as great as McDonald's. Even though we are long on hamburgers and short on steel, McDonald's is in a better position to raise equity capital for more hamburger stands than U. S. Steel is to raise capital for new mills and machinery to build steel plates for construction of petroleum refineries and other basic industrial capacity.

We are likely to have a far more serious steel crunch on the horizon and be forced to increase our reliance on foreign producers for this critical, high technology material.

The Subcommittee on Economic Growth hopes to prevent this from happening to steel or to any of our domestic industries by considering now where funds for future investment are to be raised. Will our savings rates be adequate and our financial markets strong enough to do the job?

Our Subcommittee wants to know what magnitude and pattern of capacity growth and capital formation are necessary to meet demand for full employment and full production in the years ahead.

Along with the future problems of insufficient investment in plant and equipment and inadequate capital formation, we should be fully aware of the long-range need for careful management of our natural resources.

The United States is rapidly joining the rest of the industrialized world in depending on third world countries for its raw materials supply. According to the Department of Interior, the United States already depends on imports for more than half its supply of six of thirteen basic raw materials required by an industrial society.

Futhermore, many of these metal supplies are concentrated in only a few countries. There may be numerous attempts to steal a page from the Arab' book at the expense of industrial Nations through the creation of producer cartels. We must not overlook the fact that the sharp rises in prices for petroleum products, foodstuffs, and fertilizer between late 1972 and early 1974 will force the developing countries which are not oil producers to pay over $15 billion more for these essential imports in 1974. Thus the pressure will be very great on these raw materials producing countries to take whatever steps are necessary to substantially increase the price of their exports to balance off the higher costs of their food and fuel imports.

Our Subcommittee will investigate what may become a staggering problem of resource scarcity and will suggest actions the Government should take to insure an adequate supply of raw materials to keep our factories going and prevent unemployment in the coming years.

Another major item to be explored is the long-range need for relative price stability. Lately, inflation has taken a terrible toll on the purchasing power of consumers and the rate of real economic growth.

John Dunlop, the Director of the Cost of Living Council, said recently, "We just don't know how to control inflation", and Arthur Burns adds, "Inflation cannot be halted this year". Yet the Administration instinctively

reaches for the traditional anti-inflation tools -- tight monetary and fiscal policy. They accept the excessive unemployment which those restrictive policies cause as inevitable. But some economists are forecasting a long-term inflation rate in excess of 4-1/2% for a considerable time, no matter what combination of fiscal and monetary options is followed.

I believe we should not consent to higher unemployment rates and loss of output as unavoidable. We must find better methods of combating and minimizing the effects of inflation over the long haul than policies which continually choke off growth. What we have been doing to the housing industry every few years with a restrictive monetary policy in an attempt to curb inflation only adds to our long-term shortage of housing, thus increasing inflationary pressures in the long-run.

Neither the Congress nor the Adminsitration has done enough long-range thinking about improving anti-inflation policies. My new Subcommittee on Economic Growth will be an instrument to fill this need in the Congress. I believe we can offer economic policy options to insure a long-run balance between relative price stability and long-term economic growth.

As a former businessman, my business could not have survived and prospered if I had failed to look ahead at the potential difficulties as well as the opportunities. In my judgment it is the duty of the United States Government to do the same.

This Nation can ill-afford to count on eleventh hour, piecemeal public policy for its problem solving. The possible obstructions to growth should be identified now while there is still time to measure our future needs and to suggest ways to meet those economic needs in the coming years.

The American people have a right to expect those of us in Government to do more than flounder from crisis to crisis. My new Subcommittee accepts this obligation to do more in developing policy choices for the Congress and the American public to help overcome the barriers in the future growth of the American economy.

CLIMATE OF UNCERTAINTY

Senator BENTSEN. During our first round of hearings on May 8 and 9 we will begin examining what long-range economic analysis is presently available. Prosperity in the United States is historically dependent upon economic growth. Yet in the last several years we have seen rapid and repeated disruption of production and of employment.

Wildly fluctuating government economic policy has created a climate of greater than usual uncertainty about the future stability of our economy.

The American people expect the Congress to look a few more years down the road to see what is a reasonable national growth pattern over the next 10 years.

The Joint Economic Committee has undertaken such studies in the past, the last one being in 1965. Obviously, the many changes since that time indicate the need for a new one.

Last year we saw not only an energy shortage, but also a steel shortage, a pipe shortage, a paper shortage, a fertilizer shortage, and even a baling wire shortage.

These shortages of productive capacity aggravate inflationary pressures and create bottlenecks in production across many sectors of our economy.

FUTURE SHORTAGES THREATEN

In the case of the steel industry, I am told we may be facing a serious long-term steel "crunch" on the horizon because of inadequate domestic capacity, and be forced to surrender even larger portions of our steel markets to foreign producers.

I believe there is ample cause for concern about the ability of the basic industrial backbone of our economy to generate the capital investment needed to continue the economy's growth and compete in international markets.

Inflation squeezes profit margins and pollution control expenditures take a big slice out of those funds allocated to capacity addition projects.

No one in the Congress is trying to assess what long-range patterns of investment in plant and equipment for industry and for new public facilities are necessary for national economic growth.

Our subcommittee can perform this function and consider where the necessary funds will come from to finance the new capacity in the years ahead.

But it doesn't make much sense to build capacity if we don't have the raw materials to manufacture the goods and create employment opportunities. Senator Mansfield and many others have made note of the potential for long-run shortages of raw materials.

I believe the Congress as well as the administration must take a more active role in estimating the long-range prospects for shortages of all critical materials which could restrict, if not incapacitate, our economic growth in the future.

If we look at a list of U.S. import mineral dependents as a percent of consumption in 1973, we find we depend upon imports for 84 per-

cent of our bauxite. Chromium, our dependence is 100 percent. Cobalt, manganese, and tin are each 100 percent dependence. Iron ore, 29 percent. Mercury, 82 percent.

With respect to three-quarters of a list of 13 critical materials, the United States already depends for more than half its needed supplies on sources outside our country, and the dependence is estimated to grow even larger.

HOW TO DEAL WITH INFLATION

Another major area of inquiry for our subcommittee will be how to take the fever out of inflation without throwing more and more Americans out of their jobs. Some economists are forecasting an inflation rate over the next decade to continue at rates well above our historical standards.

Our subcommittee can contribute to the understanding of the causes of inflation over the long haul and aim at producing policy options to combat this disease more effectively than we are doing now.

In the face of these issues which badly need exploration, I believe our request is a moderate one—$114,000. This will permit the addition of staff analysis and provide funding for outside studies. I think it will pay dividends to the country many times over.

At the present time the Joint Economic Committee is operating eight active subcommittees, each dealing with major sectors of our economy. This job is done with only 11 professional staff, including the Executive Director.

Beyond this, there are three professional staff available exclusively to the minority. I think you can see the present staff is spread very thin.

I feel the extra help that these additional funds would provide is the minimum necessary to do a thorough job on the vital concerns of the Subcommittee on Economic Growth.

I will be delighted to respond to your questions. Also, Mr. John Stark, the Executive Director of the Joint Economic Committee, is here with me.

He is more familiar with the details of the budget.

GENERAL RESISTANCE

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good. You talk about the future growth. What I am getting to in essence is the general resistance by way of the Appropriations Committee to add to the joint committees. You have a delightful hearing and you go and say the money is in the bag. Then after we mark up and cut the request, you say what happened.

The senior minority members on the minority side, Senator Cotton, for one, have been critical. Senator Ellender wouldn't add anything, particularly with this committee.

Senator Proxmire, who is a member of the Appropriation Committee, a few years ago asked for additional staff. They granted only the amount required to maintain the current level of operations.

They would ask questions to the effect: "Look, you are talking about economic growth; don't they already have a Subcommittee on Economic Progress and what is the difference between progress and

growth, isn't all growth progress?" Can you elaborate for us and tell this committee what the Subcommittee on Growth is going to handle that the Subcommittee on Economic Progress is not handling?

Senator BENTSEN. Yes.

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, Congressman Patman, who heads the Progress Subcommittee has been interested in such items as education which has a significant role in economic growth. He has also been concerned with automation, and its effects on our society; he has looked into public facility needs, also.

There was a feeling in committee discussion that there is far more to do, particularly in terms of total capital investment, and its direction, as well as the whole matter of labor force productivity. That is the way it came out in our discussion.

I guess if Mr. Patman had infinite time, he might do it all under the aegis of progress. He has been more selective in recent years because of compelling demands on his time and the very extensive nature of the growth question.

Senator BENTSEN. We would be more concerned with pure economics and long-range policy options than the facets that Congressman Patman has been dealing with. He has referred to the education problems and that type of thing.

Congress can become more progressive. We are talking about reaching out with long-term economic strategy for the country.

Senator HOLLINGS. I note your request includes a financial clerk; I wish Senator Proxmire were here because he is a stickler for spending. Why does a committee with eight subcommittees and not too large a committee in and of itself, appoint a financial clerk at $27,000? Can't the Senate financial clerk handle your disbursements the way he does for other committees?

Mr. STARK. Mr. Chairman, we don't have any. We used to have a clerk for many years.

Senator HOLLINGS. That job of financial clerk has been eliminated?

Mr. STARK. No; we have eliminated the higher paying position of clerk. We decided to try it with a somewhat lower paid person.

The clerk used to receive a salary that was equivalent to one of the higher professional ones. About 10 years ago we changed this practice and assigned a number of the clerk's duties to the financial clerk. She has to be concerned with committee minutes, keeping apprised of current legislation, and with research. The full title of the position is financial clerk and research assistant. So it involves more than just the normal bookeeping activities of the committee. We have budgeted the sum of $22,797 for this job, but the incumbent is now paid at the rate of $15,100.

COMMITTEE POLICY TO RETURN UNUSED FUNDS

Let me say, Mr. Chairman, that the committee has instructed me to engage personnel at the most economical rates and we do that all the time. Where there has been turnover we normally bring in a new person at a lower salary and then raise their compensation over the years as their experience and productivity warrant. There are several similar cases in our budget at the moment. In these, as in all other cases, the

budgeted salary represent maximums and we do not regard it as a mandate to spend. The Chairman and Vice Chairman take pride in the fact that each year we are, thereby, able to return unused funds to the Treasury.

This question has come up from time to time at our budget appearances and the committee leadership has always stressed the fact that in operating a study committee like the Joint Economic Committee, it is important to plan ahead and think in terms of obtaining study papers and specialists to participate in our inquiries. It is natural, therefore, that we look upon the budget allowances as the maximum funds available to us. But in undertaking our studies we try to keep the total cost well under the budget maximum. This principle applies to our own staffing and to any contracts or outside studies that we undertake.

ADDITIONAL POSITIONS REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. Does Senator Proxmire realize in this request there is a secretary requested at the rate of $16,082?

Mr. STARK. He has seen the budget.

Senator HOLLINGS. In other words, the gross request is for three additional economists at $68,525 and a research assistant at $17,000 and and additional secretary at $16,082. Did he realize that it included a secretary at that rate?

Mr. STARK. That is another example, Mr. Chairman, of a budgeted job which we hope to fill substantially below the optimum figure. Inasmuch as the subcommittee will have to be separately housed and will be concerned with a great number of studies and inquiries in the years ahead, the secretary assigned to that subcommittee will have to perform administrative and managerial functions as well as those normally associated with a secretary. But it is not the committee's intention to pay that amount until the incumbent has established mastery of all the responsibilities required and that will take considerable time.

The research assistant is not a new position, but represents a change in title. At the present time we have two research assistants and two research economists and we are proposing the title of one of the research assistants be changed to research economist.

OVERALL DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITTEE PUBLICATION

In 1973 the Joint Economic Committee distributed over 275,000 copies of current and previous years' publications to individuals, libraries, and organizations the world over.

STATEMENT OF HON. MARTHA W. GRIFFITHS, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM MICHIGAN, AND CHAIRWOMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL POLICY, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

WELFARE STUDY FINANCING

Senator HOLLINGS. Mrs. Griffiths, last year you testified that you didn't think there would be any problem at all in financing the welfare study by the end of June 1974. What has happened during the intervening time that caused a 6 months' extension? The budget request will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

Dear Senator Hollings:

As a member of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy, Joint Economic Committee, I would like your help in continuing the special study of public welfare programs we have undertaken. On behalf of the subcommittee, I requested funds for Fiscal Year 1975. To my amazement the House Appropriations Committee did not include these funds in H.R. 14012.

Unless we receive additional funds, the Committee's work must end in June, without a final report or preparation of a suggested welfare bill.

Please include funding in H.R. 14012 of $135,000 to continue through that portion of Fiscal Year 1975 ending December 31, 1974.

In my judgment, the work of the subcommittee has made a valuable, non-partisan contribution to understanding of our $130 billion complex of public welfare programs. The subcommittee has published 18 volumes of study papers and 4 volumes of hearings to date. These studies are widely used as sources of program information by Congressional offices. The studies provide Congress for the first time comprehensive information about the consequences of combined welfare benefits on work incentives, benefit levels, administrative confusion, and fair treatment of various groups of our citizens.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

Martha W. Griffiths
Chairman
Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy

Congress of the United States
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE
(CREATED PURSUANT TO SEC. 5(a) OF PUBLIC LAW 304, 79TH CONGRESS)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 25, 1974

Honorable Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman
Legislative Subcommittee of the
Senate Appropriations Committee
437 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hollings:

Enclosed are two copies of material relating to my request, as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy, for $135,000 in continued funding through December 31, 1974. This material will be formally presented on Tuesday, April 30, when I am scheduled to testify before your Subcommittee.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify and for your consideration of this request.

With kind personal regards.

Sincerely,

Martha W. Griffiths, Chairman
Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILLIAM PROXMIRE

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 19, 1974

The Honorable Martha W. Griffiths
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Martha:

You can be sure I'll do all I can to help you with your request for an additional appropriation of $265,000 in Fiscal '75.

Good luck - you've done a marvelous job with your subcommittee. Your work undoubtedly is the most far reaching, constructive and useful that's been done by our Joint Economic Committee in a long time.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

William Proxmire, U.S.S.

LETTER FROM SENATOR JACOB K. JAVITS

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 7, 1974

Dear Martha:

In response to your recent letter asking for my support in continuing funding for the Fiscal Policy Subcommittee Study on Welfare, I can assure you of my continued support.

Clearly your Subcommittee's efforts have justified themselves with its published materials alone. However, my staff informs me that the Subcommittee staff has been extraordinarily helpful in giving competent advice and in keeping Members up-to-date on the work you are doing.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Jacob K. Javits, U.S.S.

LETTER FROM HUGH L. CAREY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

February 8, 1974

The Honorable Martha Griffiths
Chairman
Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy
G133 Russell Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Martha:

Thank you for the letter explaining the need for a continuation of the public welfare studies by the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee.

I personally have found the studies and reports most helpful in my understanding of this complex matter. As a member of your Subcommittee, I certainly support your efforts to secure funding for another year. The results of the full series of studies and reports cannot help but prove what a wise investment we will have made, as we not only make our assistance programs more effective, but more coordinated and fiscally responsible.

Please keep me informed on what I can do to help in this important matter.

Sincerely,

HUGH L. CAREY, M.C.

LETTER FROM SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON

United States Senate
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 25, 1974

The Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
432 Old Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Fritz:

It has come to my attention that H.R. 14012, the Legislative Appropriations bill, is currently pending before your Appropriations Subcommittee. I understand that Congresswoman Martha Griffiths has asked that an additional $135,000 in funding for the Joint Economic Committee's Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy be included in this appropriations bill. I have considered the merits of her request and strongly support the extension for the Subcommittee.

The Subcommittee study, under Congresswoman Griffiths, has done a very remarkable job in bringing to light the problems in our welfare system and the changes that need to be made. In less than three years the Subcommittee has produced 18 volumes on the welfare system problem. The Subcommittee made the first overall analysis of the major inkind and incash transfer programs which are federally funded. Without an extension, five additional volumes, which are currently in the final stages of completion, will not be published.

The Subcommittee staff has been a good resource for my staff in handling constituent and legislative questions. The Subcommittee documents have also been very useful for my staff in preparing statements and analyses of legislation.

I believe a six-month extension will give the Subcommittee staff the time it needs to carefully prepare its final report and to make much needed recommendations to the Congress for a change in the welfare system. I would strongly urge you to include an extension for the Subcommittee in your appropriations bill.

Best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Henry M. Jackson, U.S.S.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Several of the reports we have contracted for have not come in. We have not completed our own final report. I have the GAO checking on fathers of children on welfare who could pay for their children. That report has not come in.

In addition, we are attempting and have been since February, to get a welfare bill drafted to show what is involved in trying to coordinate and gain control over these programs.

As you are aware, the President is going to send a welfare bill to Congress. Much of what they have done in terms of thinking about the need to coordinate this multitude of programs has come from the work of our subcommittee. We would like to have this money available so that we could complete all the studies and the final report.

Senator HOLLINGS. If you didn't, you would have just completely wasted your time.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. That is right.

Senator HOLLINGS. What does your information show?

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. It has shown things that have never been shown before. From all the income maintenance programs we have checked and not just the things that are titled welfare, but all other cash, food, health, housing, and service programs, this Nation is spending more than $100 billion a year on it now, and we have attempted to find how all of these programs work together.

BENEFIT PROGRAMS

For instance, last week the Labor Department was before Ways and Means. They have presented a bill which, with some limitations, will pay 50 percent of a man's wages who are unemployed.

I asked them if they knew how much that man in any State represented on Ways and Means could also draw in food stamps, in free school lunches for his children, in subsidized housing, and they didn't know.

I asked if when they came back again they would supply this information and if they would tell us what that man would have to earn in that State to equal that sum of money.

I will show them what a woman with three children will be able to draw in each of those States.

I am quite sure many of those men are going to come out with more benefits than they would if they were working full time.

Let me give you some examples. In the GAO study, they followed for 1 year every Federal, State, and local penny that went into more than 1,700 homes in six different low-income areas in this country. They discovered that if a woman with children had or was connected with five different programs, and 20 percent of all the households studied who received any benefits received five or more, that woman was averaging more in benefits than median area women's earnings in two of the six areas and in at least two of the other sites after considering the taxes and work expenses wage earners would incur. In fact, average benefits for this group was significantly below median men's wages only in two areas.

Senator HOLLINGS. What kind of a recommendation would that indicate to you? To cut back on some of them?

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. What we have to do is look at all of them together. Some of them have to be either wiped out completely or once you make the determination that you are going to have, say, five, all of them

should have compatible benefit-loss rates in case the person starts to work. Otherwise people go to work and gain nothing or even take a loss.

CASH PAYMENT BENEFITS

My own theory is that we should wipe out many of them and give cash, but once you give cash and the person starts to work, you should not reduce the amount of cash so drastically. There should be financial incentives to earn more.

Let me give you an example we have just shown in the 14th study volume. A woman in Maine with three children can draw, I believe, $168 in AFDC. Now, if she refuses a job, they cut that back to $119 because we are determined that people are going to work, but when you cut it back to $119, food stamps were increased because she is getting less cash. She also then gets a higher subsidy if she lives in subsidized housing.

So in reality, she has lost only 6 percent of her income if she doesn't go to work. It would cost her more than that to go to work and she would pay more in taxes.

What you need to look at is the programs as they mesh together. Many of them should be cut out or cash should be given or this Congress should have available to it a computerized system that shows you exactly State by State and city by city what these people are going to get because we are making laws that have absolutely no connection with reality for these people.

Senator HOLLINGS. Making laws connected with realities has to go hand in glove with an educational process.

If you mail cash, you are passing a relief bill for the slum landlord and the loan shark and the liquor store. You can say this is really an economic, not human problem. And that some programs ought to be supplemented, some eliminated and others ought to be turned and run on a computer like social security and spit a check out.

They will never get off welfare with a cash payment. The rent will double. The loan sharp will get it, the liquor dealer will get it.

I get all the complaints about food stamps. There will just be complaints about the liquor store. They won't get to the food store.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. Some of the welfare checks were mailed directly to bartenders and he cashed the check, took out his money, and then let the man run a tab. Michigan is a monopoly State. Theoretically, they are not supposed to do it. If you are going to run it on the basis of giving them money, I happen to be one of two people on Ways and Means who thinks you should pay the landlord first. If recipients don't pay their rent take the money and pay the landlord. Otherwise, you will destroy the housing program. But if you do it, we ought to know how all the programs run together and what in general they are getting.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the institutions—not necessarily take the money away from the recipient and give it to the landlord or grocery store—but the Day Care Center, Head Start, all the institutions are being phased out that help the disadvantaged to learn. We have the 4–H clubs which will teach the kids what to buy and how to eat and what nutrition is. You have got Clemson University training nutritionist aides who will go out in the area and teach how to buy and how to prepare food.

32-477 O - 74 - 18

Those are the things that have to be beefed up. I can't catch all the old rascals who will go down and get the liquor and cheat you. You and I will be dead and gone and that crowd will still be going on.

You can take the younger ones and keep these institutional programs going so we can nip it in the bud. Once they get economically sound and stay in school and stick it out, they can get off welfare. They will go from there.

But this economic thing about cash and cash recipients is something I don't think you can solve.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. NWRO is asking for a tax-free cash payment of $7,500 for a family of four. No one has taken time to figure what you would have to earn to have this net amount. You have to earn $9,400.

Senator HOLLINGS. It is an economic game of one-up-manship. Someone says 100, someone says 1,500, and then 6,000——

Mrs. GRIFFITHS. When George McGovern came out with that statement, I tried to say: say only $1,000 because they are getting more than that now, and they were, but I never could get him.

Senator HOLLINGS. We appreciate your presentation here. I am on the side that says give the money to the Legislative Branch to learn all we can about these things. We have an uphill fight with the Executive Branch. However, as I noted earlier, some of the Members hold back on the budgets for these committees.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Thank you very much. Your prepared statement will be incorporated in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on behalf of the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy. The subcommittee is requesting $135,000 in Fiscal Year 1975 funds, under H.R. 14012, to be available through December 31, 1974. These funds are urgently needed to complete all studies of public welfare now underway and to issue our final report with recommendations to the Congress.

The House did not include funds for the subcommittee in H.R. 14012. I have discussed this matter with Representative Casey, Chairman of the House Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee, and can report that I have his support and agreement in seeking continued funding. Joint Economic Committee Chairman Patman supports this request, and I have with me letters of support from subcommittee members Hugh Carey, William Proxmire, and Jacob Javits.

The subcommittee is reviewing over $100 billion in Federal funds that this year will go for cash payments such as aid to families with dependent children (AFDC), supplemental security income, social security, unemployment insurance, black lung benefits for coal miners, and for subsidized food, health, housing, and other service programs. We pay more for such programs than for defense, yet by comparison the attention that public welfare programs receive is small. And, as a Nation we worry about our total defense strategy; by contrast, most legislative attention is focussed on individual public welfare programs rather than whether there is a coordinated strategy.

As a member of the Ways and Means Committee, I initially requested funds to conduct a comprehensive study of public welfare programs because I knew the difficulties and frustrations of trying to understand the impact of any one public welfare program when so many people benefit from more than one such program. For example, most women and children receiving cash benefits from the aid to families with dependent children program also receive largely free and comprehensive medical care under medicaid, plus food stamps. If we try to evaluate the adequacy of

welfare alone,or of food stamps alone, we miss the crucial fact that most welfare families get both. As a result of not focussing on program combinations, we have such situations as in Massachusetts, where the tax-free combination of welfare and food stamps for a family of four adds up to the equivalent of $5,900 in gross earnings, Medicaid and free school lunches for the children add to this amount, as would public housing. Members of Congress may think this situation is good or bad, but at least we should know about it.

It seemed clear to me that it was impossible to judge realistically how adequate or inadequate benefits are, whether programs impair incentives to work, whether benefits are fair to various types of families and individuals, and whether programs are efficiently administered if programs are examined one by one. We legislate programs one by one, but we can and should know how these programs fit together.

Unfortunately, neither the structure of Congress nor of the Executive Branch is geared to understanding this particular aspect of programs. It does not detract from Congressional committees -- their chairmen, members, or staff -- to say this. Each piece of public welfare legislation is complex and usually preceded by careful study. Committees have been fully occupied simply dealing with individual pieces of legislation. To ask that each committee also be expert on all other public welfare programs is to be unreasonable. But, in my judgement, Congress and the Nation can no longer afford not to have some structure to take an overview. This is not a luxury or a frill: It is an informational need.

The Congress cannot rely on the Administration -- this or any other -- to provide it with such information. First, I believe we all feel too great a dependence on the Executive branch for information. More importantly, however, the Administration is not systematically collecting information on program overlaps and their consequences. Indeed, the subcommittee's publications have been the Administration's principal source of information on such issues while they have been quietly preparing a major welfare reform bill to submit to Congress.

Thus, for the last 2½ years, the subcommittee has attempted to show the big picture of how our $100 billion worth of public welfare programs operate. We have issued 18 volumes of studies and four volumes of hearings. Each of these studies is briefly described in an attachment. We have had surveys conducted for us by the Government Accounting Office which have documented the results of uncoordinated programs. We found households which benefitted from 11 programs over the course of one year. We found households receiving benefits costing nearly $1,200 per month. We found many households receiving total benefits which exceed the average earnings of people in their community.

This has been a serious, objective, painstaking and nonpartisan study. I want to be able to finish our work. We have at least four more study volumes in process. We are working on a final report which will summarize all of our studies to date and which will offer recommendations for improvement to the Congress.

In my judgement, these programs are developing serious work disincentive problems. We pay some families more in benefits than their neighbors earn, and penalize the recipients in terms of sharp reductions in benefits if they work. The programs are creating inequities which are causing bitterness and resentment; the subcommittee has published a study that documents that our benefit generosity to women heading families with children and our relative stringency with married couples has the effect of creating more families headed by women. And, these programs require massive expenditures of public funds which are not having the impact they could if programs were better planned and coordinated. Regardless of our personal preferences about how to reform this massive set of programs, only by looking at all of the pieces of the puzzle can we know where to turn.

I am happy to provide you with any additional information you may require. I hope you will act favorably on this request.

SUPPORTING MATERIAL

Introduction

The Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy of the Joint Economic Committee was granted $500,000 by the Congress to conduct a two-year review of the Nation's public welfare programs which cost the Nation well over $100 billion annually. The two-year period began July 1, 1971, and was continued in 1973 (with $50,000 in new funds plus carry-over funds) to end June 30, 1974.

The questions the Subcommittee has examined are:

--Under how many and what programs is this aid being distributed?
--What is the administrative structure and how well is it working?
--Who are the beneficiaries of this aid, how much are they receiving, and from how many programs are they receiving it?
--Is the distribution equitable and fair? Are some people excluded from benefits?
--What is the impact on work incentives and family structure of these programs, singly and in combination?
--What are the basic issues which must be examined before new or reformed public welfare programs are enacted?

What We Have Completed

1. Paper No. 1, ("Public Income Transfer Programs: The Incidence of Multiple Benefits and the Issues Raised by Their Receipt"), estimated the number of people receiving benefits under more than one public welfare program and discussed the policy implications of benefit combinations. We found, for example, that 44 percent of aid to families with dependent children (AFDC) families also benefitted from medicaid, school lunches for the children, and food stamps or surplus food commodities.

2. Paper No. 2, ("Handbook of Public Income Transfer Programs"). Systematically, all the major features relating to eligibility, how income is defined and treated, how benefits are calculated, whether there are work requirements, and so forth, are detailed for over 40 programs. The Handbook is now being used as a reference work by Congressional and Executive staff members. It is the only document which has assembled such detailed information on a variety of programs.

3. Paper No. 3, ("The Effectiveness of Manpower Training Programs: A Review of Research on the Impact on the Poor"), reviewed the effectiveness of manpower training programs, with emphasis on their impact on our low-income citizens. This study is an exhaustive and careful review of research and evaluations conducted on these programs.

4. Paper No. 4, ("Income Transfer Programs: How They Tax the Poor"), is focussed on whether public welfare programs--singly and in combination with others--offer their beneficiaries a financial incentive to work. We found that the problem of work incentives is far from limited to AFDC for women and children and that how benefits are structured is not a technical detail to be left to bureaucrats. There are individual programs and program combinations in which working more actually reduces total income.

5. Paper No. 5, Part 1, ("Welfare--An Administrative Nightmare"), documents the disorder in the administration of public assistance programs. We found that current law and regulations are so complicated that applications are not handled promptly, eligibility is not reviewed frequently enough or thoroughly enough, and agency error and client fraud are uncontrolled.

Paper No. 5, Part 2, ("Intergovernmental Relationships"), is the second in a three-part series of analytical studies on welfare administration. The papers in Part 2 deal with administrative issues in the context of the problems raised by participation of Federal, State, and local authorities in running many welfare programs. Specifically, the four papers consider the historical Federal and State interest in welfare administration, the legal problems the Federal Government has faced in implementing Federal law at the State level, the program consequences of the many changes in the administration of aid to families with dependent children from 1967 to 1971, and the relationship of the cash assistance welfare program to the provision of social services to welfare recipients.

Paper No. 5, Part 3, ("Implications of the Income Maintenance Experiments"), draws on the experience acquired in the various income maintenance experiments funded by Federal agencies. The three authors, all of whom were deeply involved in the design, operation, and analysis of the experiments, relate these experiences to the problem of administering a national cash assistance program. The first paper considers the overall problem of establishing a national system for administering a program such as those experimented with in New Jersey and elsewhere. The second paper uses the experimental data to analyze the cost and other implications of different ways to account for recipient income and to adjust payments to recipients. The third paper explores the alternatives, and their pros and cons, for dealing with the special problems posed for income maintenance administration by the self-employed, especially farmers.

6. Paper No. 6, ("How Public Welfare Benefits Are Distributed in Low-Income Areas"), is a staff study which analyzes the results of a Government Accounting Office (GAO) survey of benefits received by households in six low-income areas around the country. The GAO went into those six areas and took a random sample of 1,758 households in total. The GAO identified who lived in these households, and then went to the records of 100 Federal, State, and local programs to see if any of the household members were program participants. The GAO checked all the programs giving out cash, food, medical care, housing, day care, public employment, training, legal aid, school lunches, and a host of other services. This record-checking effort took thousands of hours and the result is a unique set of data. Then the data were combined so that each family's benefits could be examined--with complete confidentiality. The Subcommittee staff report showed it is easily possible for benefits from several sources to exceed the area's median wages.

A supplemental volume to Paper No. 6 contained detailed tabulations for the use of interested government and private researchers.

7. Paper No. 7, ("Issues in the Coordination of Public Welfare Programs"). In July 1972 a conference on integrating income maintenance programs was held at the Institute for Research on Poverty of the University of Wisconsin, sponsored jointly by the Subcommittee and the Institute. Conferees presented and discussed papers on how to better coordinate the multitude of programs comprising the nation's public welfare system so as to distribute benefits more fairly and to maintain financial incentives to work. Paper No. 7 contains several of the papers from this conference. Several programs--including medicaid, medicare, child care, unemployment insurance, social security and public assistance--are analyzed in the context of the existing system and of three basic welfare reform alternatives: the family assistance plan, proposed by the Administration in 1971, a demogrant available to everyone, and the Senate Finance Committee's 1972 proposal for a work bonus and public employment. These divergent welfare reform alternatives were chosen so that, regardless of program preference, Members of Congress would

be able to see the issues in program coordination that would have to be addressed.

8. Paper No. 8, ("Income-Tested Social Benefits in New York: Adequacy, Incentives, and Equity"). This comprehensive analysis of nine program areas in New York City is a major contribution to the understanding of the interrelationship of Federal, State, and city programs, the distribution of benefits to low- and middle-income families, effects on work incentives, and the administrative complexities of these programs. The programs studied include public assistance, food stamps, school lunches, medicaid, dental care, publicly subsidized housing, day care, foster care and homemaker services, and veterans' pensions. The report documents the inequitable distribution of benefits and the impact of combined benefits on family income and on incentives to increase income. It was found that if a four-person family receives public assistance (AFDC), food stamps, school lunches for children, and average medicaid, the total, tax-free benefit package is the equivalent of $7,000 in gross annual income--about $135 per week. If the family also lives in subsidized rental housing, the gross earned-income equivalent is $8,000. The report underscored the fact that many welfare families in New York City do, in fact, receive these benefit packages.

9. Paper No. 9, ("Concepts in Welfare Program Design"), contains three studies of major reform alternatives presented and analyzed by outside experts. The program types include demogrant plans, public employment, and earnings subsidies. These plans do not carry the Subcommittee's endorsement, but were presented to encourage discussion and debate over basic program design problems.

10. Paper No. 10, ("The New Supplemental Security Income Program--Impact on Current Benefits and Unresolved Issues"). This staff study was undertaken in order to provide background information for estimating the impact of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program and to consider issues of coordination with other benefit programs which were accentuated when the new national SSI program was fully implemented. Data obtained from 100 cities and counties administering Old Age Assistance programs (pre-SSI welfare programs for the aged) described actual amounts of benefits previously available from Old Age Assistance, food stamps or commodities, medicaid, and public housing. This provided a basis for estimating the impact of SSI on decreasing income disparities among States and the extent to which State supplements would be needed if previous income levels were to be maintained. The report includes a detailed description of SSI eligibility conditions and treatment of income, and provision for State supplementation. Since one out of five social security beneficiaries is eligible to receive SSI, particular attention is given to the interrelationships of social security with SSI. Issues related to the benefit structure of social security, financing, and impact of the combined programs on dual beneficiaries are discussed.

11. Paper No. 11, ("The Labor Market Impacts of the Private Retirement System"), addresses such questions as: To what extent do private pensions influence early retirement? Do lengthy job tenure requirements for attaining vesting rights impede worker movements from one job to another? The study concludes (1) that the expansion of private pensions has contributed and will continue to contribute to moderate declines in labor force activity of older workers; and (2) that vesting provisions have not caused and probably will not cause noticeable declines in labor mobility.

12. Paper No. 12, Part I, ("The Family, Poverty, and Welfare Programs: Factors Influencing Family Instability"). This volume includes papers examining the influence of welfare payments on family stability, the causes of growing illegitimacy and marital disruption, and the factors responsible for the dramatic growth in welfare caseloads between 1967 and 1971. Among the important findings are (1) that higher aid to families with dependent children payments in an area did appear to cause higher rates of family instability; and (2) that increased participation in welfare programs by previously eligible families was largely responsible for the rapid caseload growth between 1967 and 1971.

Paper No. 12, Part II, ("The Family, Poverty, and Welfare Programs: Household Patterns and Government Policies"), includes papers dealing with government policies relevant to family structure, such as public welfare benefits and child support collection activities, and papers examining how low-income persons combine to form households and to share income.

13. Paper No. 13, ("How Income Supplements Can Affect Work Behavior"). This volume contains three papers which summarize all available evidence--from the income maintenance experiments, research on actual programs, and econometric studies--on how and whether public welfare benefits affect work effort of recipients.

14. Paper No. 14, ("Public Welfare and Work Incentives: Theory and Practice"), was prepared in chartbook form as a nontechnical summary of Paper Nos. 4 and 13. The subject of work and work incentives was thought to be of such great importance as to require a volume written in the most straightforward terms. The Subcommittee presented estimates in this paper that put at 60 million the number of people eligible on an income basis for the food stamp program sometime during fiscal year 1977.

Hearings. We have not studied the administration of these programs only in theory, or in a vacuum. We traveled to New York City, Detroit, and Atlanta, to hold hearings in addition to our hearings in Washington. We heard from representatives of public assistance, general assistance, medicaid, food stamps and commodities, veterans pensions, public housing, other HUD housing programs, WIN, the State employment services, and unemployment insurance programs.

In October of 1972, the Subcommittee held three days of hearings on the open-ended social services funded under the Social Security Act, in an attempt to provide Congress with additional information on whether and in what way the end on these appropriations should be closed.

In summary, the Subcommittee has documented in great detail what current public welfare programs are; how they are administered; how they operate; the incentives they set up for work and for altering family structure; their impact in combination; and who is receiving how much in benefits.

What a Continuation Would Allow Us to Achieve

1. Hearings in Washington, D. C. to explore further various conceptions of what the "public welfare problem" is.

2. A final report with recommendations.

3. A volume showing what public welfare benefits are available to ten family types in 100 specific counties selected to be nationally

representative. The Subcommittee staff asked Federal, State, and local agencies for information regarding benefits available to single persons, childless couples, and male- and female-headed families with one, two, and three children from ten separate cash, food, housing, and health programs. Analysis of this unique information will show how benefits vary from county to county, how benefits compare to average area wages for men and women, the net gain (if any) which beneficiaries get from work, and the financial gain from family break-up and childbearing.

4. A volume of two studies relating to social security financing and long-run implications of benefit increases.

5. A study of the characteristics of families and individuals participating in the food stamp program.

6. A staff study based on data collected by the GAO regarding child support obligations and enforcement among welfare families.

7. A large revision and updating of Paper No. 2 ("Handbook of Public Income Transfer Programs") to assure its continued usefulness for Congressional offices.

STATEMENT OF HON. JACOB K. JAVITS, U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW YORK

EXPRESSION OF SUPPORT

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Javits.

Senator JAVITS. I will be very brief. I wish to support Senator Bentsen and Mrs. Griffiths' subcommittees for the minority. We consider their work very, very worthwhile.

As far as the Bentsen subcommittee is concerned, there are tremendous problems of material resources in this country. The chief problems are underinvestment and undercapitalization in the modernization of the American industrial plants, the alienation of the worker which needs to be looked into on a comprehensive basis, and also problems which relate to worker incentive which we are trying to do something about (pension and welfare reform, for example). However, I think we could go further than that.

I think Senator Bentsen has enterprise and vision, and I am really looking forward to what he is doing with almost as much interest as I did years ago to the TNEC which made a very major historic contribution to American progress and Bill Paley's Material Resources Commission, also in the fifties. So I think this kind of a roundup is long overdue.

We like Mrs. Griffiths' work. In a sense, she has understated her own case because in fact it isn't only economic, you are obsolutely right.

You will never catch up with 10 percent or 20 percent of the chislers and goldbrickers, though we should try even far more vigorously and decisively then we have to go after them. However, the new generation can be redeemed. A great many can be redeemed.

Another element of that redemption will come through the business community which, if encouraged on a public interest basis, will give a lot of these people manpower training even though they lose money on this idea, especially in these neighborhood development plans.

I like the Joint Economics Committee because it is a joint committee and it is able to draw, therefore, upon a very broad variety of disciplines in both House and Senate, and it is a fact that its work does inspire a considerable amount of legislation both in the administrative and legislative committees.

I know that myself from my own committees, Labor and Public Welfare and Government Operations, so in the overall view of the Joint Economic Committee we can commend its work very, very greatly as evidenced by these two subcommittees.

MAJORITY-MINORITY RATIO

I would also like, with the permission of the Chair, to address myself to another problem we have in the Joint Economic Committee on the part of the minority. The minority is very poorly treated in my judgment, not because anybody designs it so, but simply because of historic development.

For example, the minority in the Joint Economic Committee is 40 percent of the total membership, but the professionals on the part of the minority are few and far between.

The ratio of minority-majority substantive staff is 3 to 10. That is before the increase in the majority staff, with which I agree.

I don't think they are saving any money by denying it. Similarly in the area of research economists, and with regard to salaries we suffer very, very badly. Perhaps the best evidence of that is that the committee majority proposes that the salaries of the majority economists and research economists rise almost 44 percent, while the professional minority staff salaries would be allowed to rise only 3.9 percent.

I think the minority is very seriously overlooked and I would like to apply for $35,970 on the part of the minority for one additional professional staff member, one additional clerical staff member and the necessary agency contributions.

Frankly, Mr. Chairman, I have called the chairman's attention to this, but he has been busy and distracted with other things.

This is the kind of thing which I feel I really have to press, and I shall press it in any way that I can, and I will do my best to prepare the members of the Republican minority on the Appropriations Committee.

We are very serious and in my judgment most unfairly disadvantaged in this committee. I am in a very difficult position on that. I like the committee. I think it does great work.

I am very much for what they ask for. I think that is really not excessive at all considering the mission of the committee and its capacity and its performance, so I don't want to decry what they are doing. Generally, if you feel that the minority is being materially disadvantaged, you try to tear down the majority. I really can't. I am all for what they want.

I really think in all honesty that the minority is being very inadequately treated in this matter. I don't want to blame anybody. It is not necessary to do so.

I deeply believe that needs correction. I shall do my utmost to fight for it here in the Senate which is the only place I can get it.

As I say, for whatever reason, I am not blaming anybody, but that is the fact. There is only one place to redress, and I am going to do my utmost to get it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good, sir, we appreciate your presentation. Your statement in its entirety will be included in the record, and we appreciate very much your coming.

[The statement follows:]

I am grateful to you, Mr. Chairman, for allowing me to testify on the appropriation for the Joint Economic Committee for fiscal year 1975. At this time, with inflation running at almost record levels and with the real rate of growth in the economy extremely sluggish, it is clearly incumbent upon the Congress to beef up its expertise in the economic area, and this is one of my reasons for appearing before you this morning. I would like to divide my testimony into three parts. First, I shall deal with Senator Bentsen's request, which I support, for funding for his recently created subcommittee. Next, I would like to say some words in support of the request by Representative Griffiths for continued funding for the Fiscal Policy Subcommittee. Third, I would like to speak as the ranking minority member of the Joint Economic Committee in support of increased funding for the minority staff.

Senator Bentsen has already given you a very competent summary of the issues which bear upon the formation of his Subcommittee on Economic Growth, and I can only add to his analysis the fact that these issues are merely symptomatic of a condition which is quite prevalent in the economy as a

whole. Our economic system does suffer serious weaknesses in several important sectors; the U.S. Steel versus McDonald's Hamburger analogy referred to by Senator Bentsen is an all to accurate albeit somewhat dramatic example.

The answer to these problems are not easy. However, the one point on which there all seems to be agreement is that new work needs to be done in developing an economic policy and economic machinery for the rest of the century. Senator Bentsen's Subcommittee, with its ability to draw on the resources of the Joint Economic Committee staff, would be an extremely useful forum for developing these policies and new directions. Furthermore, it would serve the important function of reserving Congressional initiative in the field of economic policy.

At this time I would also like to comment on Mrs. Griffiths' request for $135,000 in Fiscal Year 1975 funds for the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy. I am a member of the Subcommittee, and I support this request wholeheartedly. The funds would permit the subcommittee to complete its monumental study of public welfare programs.

The subcommittee to date has issued 18 volumes of study papers, 4 volumes of hearings, and is now at work completing additional study volumes and a final report with recommendations. This has been a unique study, in my judgment. Usually when we consider changing old programs or enacting new ones, we look only at the one program. The subcommittee has tried to pull it all together, to show what happens when public welfare benefits are combined. When people receive benefits from three, four, and five programs, the consequences are often quite different from those we envisaged when we enacted the programs one by one, through different Congressional Committees. These consequences affect benefit adequacy, benefit fairness, and incentives to work.

The subcommittee is examining over $100 billion in public welfare programs, and showing us for the first time their joint impact. These studies are widely used by Congressional offices and Executive agencies. They are also being used as textbooks by professors of many disciplines.

I can attest to the fact that the subcommittee's work is objective and nonpartisan, and I want to say that Mrs. Griffiths and her staff have made every effort to be of assistance to minority members of the subcommittee. Again, I urge a favorable decision on her request.

Finally I would like to make some comments on the overall size of the Joint Economic Committee budget and the allocation between Majority and Minority staffs. First, a review of the facts. From 1974 to 1975 the Majority is proposing that the number of Majority economists go from 5 to 8, that the number of research economists go from 2 to 3, and that the number of secretaries go from 7 to 8. This 57% increase in the professional staff compares with a zero percent increase for the Minority. At a time when the Committee is proposing to assume the additional burden of a new and active subcommittee, at a time when economic problems are probably the most important facing the body politic today, I think it is absolutely necessary to attain some degree of comparability in the amount of staff allocated to Majority and Minority. By any measure, the ratio is grossly insufficient for the Minority staff to do an adequate job of serving its members.

With regard to salaries, the Committee Majority proposes that the salaries of Majority economists and research economists rise 43.9%, while the professional Minority staff salaries would be allowed to rise only 3.9%. That percentage, incidentally, falls short of virtually any measure of equity you could possibly think of: cost of living, the 5.5% wage guideline of the Phase II era, the percentage increase of salaries for various Majority staff members such as the General Counsel, the increase in the Committee workload, etc. I strongly believe there should be some provision in the Committee budget for an increase in Minority staff salaries.

I don't think this is a matter of partisanship. True partisans should be confident that the facts will prove them to be correct. Rather the issue is one of increased Committee workload, and the adequate staffing for those members of the Committee which constitute 40% of the total membership. The ratio of Minority to Majority substantive staff is 3 to 10, and the Majority figure is proposed to be increased next year. Frankly, while we support extra staffing for the Committee because of the increased workload imposed by our important responsibilities, we believe that the Minority staff must be augmented as well. These amounts, if approved, would add 3.8% to the total funding of the Joint Economic Committee.

Incidentally, the new clerical position would bring the ratio of professional staffs to secretaries to the same ratio which prevails on the Majority side. At the present time, the one Minority secretary serves three professional staff members.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I would like again to thank you for my being allowed to testify this morning. The Joint Economic Committee clearly carries a heavy responsibilty at this time to help guide economic policy making in the Congress during these very difficult times for our economy. It is in this spirit that I have supported the requests of Senator Bentsen and Congresswoman Griffiths. It is also in the same spirit that I urge the Committee to consider additional appropriations for the Minority staff.

Joint Committee on Printing

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Hollings. The chairman received a letter from the Honorable Wayne L. Hays, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing. Representative Hays' letter will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The letter follows:]

Congress of the United States
Joint Committee on Printing

April 11, 1974

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I sincerely appreciate your invitation to appear before your Subcommittee this morning concerning the appropriations request for the Joint Committee on Printing. I regret I cannot attend as the Subcommittee on State Department Organization and Foreign Operations, of which I am Chairman, also is meeting this morning.

I wish to take this opportunity, however, to advise that the appropriations, as passed by the House and justified by the letter of transmittal included in the House hearings, copy attached, is the amount needed to operate the committee for fiscal year 1975. I would personally appreciate your favorable consideration of this request.

With kindest personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

WAYNE L. HAYS
Chairman

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

February 25, 1974

The Honorable Bob Casey
Chairman
Legislative Appropriation Subcommittee
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bob:

The Joint Committee on Printing, particularly since it established the Federal printing procurement program in a growingly successful effort to obtain more of the Government's printing and binding needs on a competitive commercial basis, has been experiencing a steady growth in staff responsibility and activity for about two years.

More oversight review of the Government Printing Office Regional Printing Procurement Offices established by the Public Printer throughout the country has generated more extensive field surveillance to determine that the Joint Committee's policies are being effectively fulfilled.

This step has, in turn, required compensating staff adjustments, including a critically needed secretary since January 22, 1974 when I appointed our highly experienced administrative assistant as the new staff director.

All of this has inevitably brought us to the point where we need, in our 1975 Fiscal Year budget, an overall increase of $26,910.00, making a total of $345,315.00. As you know, Bob, this committee consistently works to effect efficiency and economy with a minimum of expenditures. As the workload grows, however, and with parallel savings, our staff cannot remain static. We will genuinely appreciate, consequently, your friendly consideration of this small increase.

With warm personal regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

WAYNE L. HAYS
Chairman

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HOLLINGS. The subcommittee will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 10:35 a.m., Tuesday, April 30, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

MONDAY, MAY 13, 1974

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

The subcommittee met at 10 a.m., in room S–146, the Capitol, Hon. Ernest F. Hollings (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Hollings.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

STATEMENT OF GEORGE M. WHITE

ACCOMPANIED BY MARIO E. CAMPIOLI, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, AND OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS OFFICE STAFF

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. The subcommittee will please come to order.

This morning the subcommittee will hear the request for the various items that come under the Architect of the Capitol. The total of these requests is $29,659,200 under the heading "Architect of the Capitol," plus $916,600 for the Botanic Garden. The statements, dated May 1974, that outline the action of the House of Representatives with respect to the items under the Architect of the Capitol will be placed in the record at this point, as well as a document entitled: "No Appeals Requested on House Action on 1975 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill."

[The information follows:]

32-477 O - 74 - 19

TOTAL NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY REQUESTED IN 1975 BUDGET FOR ALL ITEMS UNDER THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL			$ 29,659,200
House Action:			
Senate items not considered or acted upon by the House:			
Capitol Buildings			
Painting Senate Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering	$ 46,000		
Painting walls and ceilings of gallery floor corridors adjacent to Senate Chamber	28,000		
Annual replacement, maintenance, and repair of Senate Restaurant equipment	10,000		
Senate Office Buildings			
Total Budget Request	6,620,800		
Senate Garage			
Total Budget Request	103,300	(-)	6,808,100
Joint Senate-House items considered, but not allowed by the House:			
Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol			
3 additional positions totaling (1-GS-9 Draftsman; 1-GS-9 Engineering Aide; 1-GS-5 Classification Clerk)	$ 37,400		
Capitol Buildings			
Audio-visual exhibit study of the crypt and other display areas in the Capitol	8,000		
TV antenna system for the Capitol Building, through cable connection with a requested, but not approved, Master antenna system proposed to be included on the Cannon House Office Building	3,500	(-)	48,900
Total requested, but not included by the House in the 1975 Appropriation Bill		(-)	$ 6,857,000
TOTAL NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY APPROVED BY THE HOUSE FOR THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL:			
Appropriations			$ 22,802,200
Reappropriations (not included in Budget Estimates)			1,136,700
TOTAL			$ 23,938,900

TOTAL NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY INCLUDED BY THE HOUSE FOR THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL IN THE 1975 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL:			
Appropriations	$ 22,802,200		
Reappropriations (Not included in Budget Estimates)	1,136,700		
Total			$ 23,938,900
ITEMS REQUESTED TO BE ADDED BY THE SENATE TO THE BILL AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE:			
Capitol Buildings			
Painting Senate Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering	$ 46,000		
Painting walls and ceilings of gallery floor corridors adjacent to Senate Chamber	28,000		
Annual replacement, maintenance, and repair of Senate Restaurant equipment	10,000		
Senate Office Buildings			
Total Budget Request	6,620,800		
Senate Garage			
Total Budget Request	103,300	(+)	6,808,100
TOTAL NEW BUDGET AUTHORITY FOR THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL REQUESTED TO BE INCLUDED IN THE 1975 BILL:			
Appropriations	$ 29,610,300		
Reappropriations (Not included in Budget Estimates, but included by the House in the 1975 Bill)	1,136,700		
TOTAL			$ 30,747,000

NO APPEALS REQUESTED ON HOUSE ACTION ON 1975 LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATION BILL

With the exception of Senate items under the Architect of the Capitol, not considered by the House, we have no appeals to request on the action taken by the House on our 1975 Budget requests.

Items not allowed by House

The House allowed all items requested in the 1975 Budget, except the following:

Salaries, Office of the Architect of the Capitol

For 1975, we asked for 5 additional positions on our central office staff under this appropriation. The House allowed 2 of the 5 positions requested. The 3 positions not allowed and not appealed are:

1 of 2 GS-9 Draftsmen requested to help expedite our performance of work on an in-house basis.

1 GS-9 Engineering Aide to augment the Supervising Air-Conditioning staff.

1 GS-5 Classification Clerk to augment the office staff engaged in Classification of positions under both the "Classification Act" and the "Wage Board" system.

Capitol Buildings

For 1975, five items requested, totaling $95,500, were not included in the Bill by the House, as follows:

3 items, totaling $84,000, pertaining solely to the Senate side of the Capitol:

Painting of the Senate Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering.....$ 46,000
Painting the walls and ceilings of the gallery floor corridors on the south,

east, and west sides of the Senate Chamber.....$ 28,000

Fund for annual replacement, maintenance, and repair of Senate Restaurant equipment.....$ 10,000

It is requested that the Senate add these 3 items to the Bill passed by the House.

Disallowed

1 item, for an audio-visual exhibit study of the crypt and other display areas in the Capitol, originating from a request from the House Administration Committee, was strongly opposed by the Chairman of the House Subcommittee handling the Legislative Appropriation Bill and was disallowed by the Committee and the House.....$ 8,000

1 item, for a master antenna system for the Capitol was not allowed, amounting to $3,500. This was part of a package deal affecting the House. $30,000 was requested, but not allowed by the House, under the Additional House Office Building appropriation, for installation of a master TV antenna system on the Cannon House Office Building, with cable extension to provide similar service for the Longworth House Office Building. The primary system was proposed to be installed on the Cannon Building, containing the basic equipment, including amplification cabinets, amplifiers, and antennae to provide VHF, UHF channels and FM reception.

Under the $3,500 asked for the Capitol Building, disallowed by the House, it was proposed to extend the Cannon system to the Capitol Building, by cable. With the disallowance of funds for the Cannon Building master system, the item for the Capitol Building is no longer a valid request.

Restoration of these 2 items by the Senate is not requested.

Senate Office Buildings

Budget Request for 1975.....$6,620,800

This item, not considered by the House, is requested to be added to the House passed Bill. The need for the appropriation requested for 1975 is explained on pages 115 through 139 of the Justifications.

Senate Garage

Budget Request for 1975.....$ 103,300

This item, not considered by the House, is requested to be added to the House passed Bill. The need for the appropriation requested for 1975 is explained on pages 140 through 142 of the Justifications.

REAPPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED AND APPROVED BY HOUSE FOR 1975
(Not Shown in Justifications)

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Reappropriation included in Bill, as passed by House, for restoration of Old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers.....$ 950,000

The foregoing is to make $950,000 of the $1,521,000 allowed for this project in fiscal year 1973, on a 2 yrs basis until June 30, 1974, available until June 30, 1975. Work on the lower Chamber has been substantially completed, and work of restoration of the upper Chamber will be performed principally in the fiscal year 1975.

Reappropriation for other projects under the "Capitol Buildings" account included in Bill as passed by the House:

4th-year allotment under program of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring (out of $100,000 allowed).....$	75,000
Cleaning stonework and painting coffered domed ceiling of rotunda (out of $341,000 allowed).....	34,000
Installation of marble balustrades on cheek blocks, Senate and House wing steps (out of $96,700 allowed).....	9,600
Cleaning sandstone and painting half-domed ceiling of Statuary Hall, including restoration and other related work (out of $350,000 allowed).....	50,000
Cleaning sandstone small rotunda, 2d floor, Senate side, and cleaning sandstone and painting domed ceiling, small rotunda, 2d floor, House side of Capitol (out of a total of $32,200 allowed for these 2	

projects)	3,400
Restore, through reproductions, sculptured figures, east portico, Senate wing, representing "Justice" and "History" (out of $64,000 allowed)	5,000
Total	$ 177,000

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Reappropriation included in Bill, as passed by House, for House item under "House Office Buildings"	$ 9,700

The foregoing is to make $9,700 allowed in fiscal year 1974, for repairs to the terrazzo floor, basement corridor adjacent to the Longworth cafeteria, available until June 30, 1975 inasmuch as the work will have to be done when the House is not in session for a period of 6 to 8 weeks.

WEST FRONT OF CAPITOL

The distinguished Architect of the Capitol, the Honorable George M. White, is here this morning to present these requests. Mr. White recently returned from a trip to China, and in case he hasn't already heard, I want to repeat for him the last paragraph of the statement I made when the subcommittee opened its hearings on April 9th:

I am also pleased to note that the House is not recommending extension of the west front of the Capitol. However, I am extremely concerned that nothing at all is planned in the budget estimates towards preserving the west wall. The Architect of the Capitol is now in China and I hope that while he is there he has a good opportunity to study the preservation techniques of the Chinese. I am sure he will be viewing the Great Wall of China, and I am hopeful that he will return with a greater enthusiasm for preservation of the great landmarks of our national heritage.

PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

Mr. White, we also have your addenda to the Public Works statement contained on pages 16 through 47 of the justifications. The justification material and addenda will be placed in the record at this point and I would appreciate your giving the subcommittee a brief statement on your public works projects.

(The information follows:)

Justification

PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

No funds are included in the 1975 Budget estimates of the Architect of the Capitol, now before your Committee, for Public Works Projects, except $175,000 for liquidation of contract authority under the "Additional House Office Building Project". A report on nine such projects, heretofore authorized, follows:

RESTORATION OF THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND THE OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER IN THE CAPITOL

The amount of $1,521,000 was provided in the 1973 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation and made available until June 30, 1974 in that Act, for restoration of the Old Senate Chamber on the second, or principal, floor of the Capitol and the Old Supreme Court Chamber on the first, or ground, floor of the Capitol substantially to the condition in which those 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 those Chambers.

The appropriation provides that the restoration work be performed by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the Commission on Art and Antiquities of the United States Senate and a similar group appointed by the Speaker of the House.

The present membership of the Senate Commission consists of Senator Mansfield, Chairman, Senator Scott, Vice Chairman, Senator Eastland, Senator Cannon, and Senator Cook.

The present membership of the House Commission consists of the Speaker of the House, Chairman, Representative O'Neill, Representative Rhodes, Representative Mahon, and Representative Cederberg.

The appropriation was granted on the basis that the work would be done in two phases. It was agreed that, under the first phase, the lower Chamber on the first (ground) floor, identified as the Old Supreme Court Chamber, would be restored; that,

following such restoration, the upper Chamber on the second (principal) floor, identified as the Old Senate Chamber, would be restored under the second phase, thereby permitting use of the upper Chamber for conferences of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees during restoration of the lower Chamber, and use of the lower Chamber for such purpose during the restoration of the upper Chamber.

Drawings and specifications for the restoration work were completed in 1965 and the restoration work is being done substantially in accordance with those drawings and specifications, revised to such extent as deemed necessary to incorporate later historical research findings since 1965 and to permit performance of the work in two phases, instead of only one phase as originally contemplated. A detailed description of the work to be performed has been presented at previous Hearings and is contained in House and Senate printed Appropriations Hearings for such prior years.

Present Status of Work

Lower Chamber

As of February 1974, all construction work in the lower, Old Supreme Court Chamber, including structural and mechanical work, installation of rostrum, railings, new floor, marble work, mantels, plastering, painting, and similar items, has been completed. Other than items which had to be specially fabricated or manufactured and procured by contract, most of the construction work was performed by day labor employed by the Architect of the Capitol, who performed their work under the direction of the Architect's professional and technical staff.

The following work remains to be performed in the lower Chamber:

The carpets for the lower Chamber have been ordered, are of special design conforming to the original, and are now being manufactured. Delivery and installation of the carpets will be made in the fiscal year 1975.

Draperies are yet to be ordered and installed. Furniture, both reproductions of the original and restoration of existing original furniture, is now out for bids. Bids for such furniture have been invited twice, without any bids being received. Some of the manufacturers have indicated their willingness to submit bids, provided that both the reproductions and furniture restoration be included in the same contract. Bid documents are being revised on this basis. The furniture, if successfully contracted, is expected to be delivered and installed during the early part of the fiscal year 1975.

The Commissions in charge of the restoration work requested the Architect of the Capitol to procure the services of a research consultant before proceeding with the procurement of lighting fixtures, since information available raised some doubts about the original lighting used. As soon as the consultant's findings are completed, steps will be taken to procure fixtures agreed upon.

Work in the lower Chamber is therefore being rescheduled for completion in the fiscal year 1975.

Upper Chamber

As of February 1974, demolition and exploratory work have been commenced in the upper, Old Senate Chamber. Already unknown structural conditions have been disclosed. As in the case of the lower Chamber, most of the construction work will be performed by day labor, working under the supervision of the Architect's professional and technical staff. Barring unforeseen conditions, work in the upper Chamber is proposed to be completed by the end of the fiscal year 1975.

Reappropriation Required

Since the work in neither the lower or upper Chambers can be completed by June 30, 1974, it is necessary to request that the funds appropriated for this project in the 1973 appropriation act, made available on a 2-year basis, be continued available until June 30, 1975.

INSTALLATION OF SECURITY SYSTEM FOR THE CAPITOL COMPLEX

An amount of $3,000,000 was provided in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973, and

an additional amount of $1,698,000 in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973, under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation for installation of a security system for the Capitol Complex, including the Capitol Power Plant chilled water and steam distribution tunnels. These appropriations require that expenditures be made in accordance with the provisions of H. Con. Res. 550, agreed to September 19, 1972.

H. Con. Res. 550 provides that the security apparatus be procured and installed by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

H. Con. Res. 550 authorized a 3-phase security program, as follows:

1. The installation of a series of strategically located closed circuit television cameras.

2. The installation of motion detection devices to be used primarily after the buildings are closed. This equipment would notify a central control booth if an intruder should be in the building.

3. The installation of X-ray equipment to inspect the contents of parcels, briefcases, and other such media. At the present time,

such items of conveyance are being opened to the embarrassment and consternation of visitors and employees. X-ray machines will be installed at strategic locations which will permit the screening officer to examine the contents of parcels, briefcases, and other such media without opening the same.

The equipment being installed has been recommended by the most prominent people engaged fully in this field, including the Secret Service, the Night Vision Laboratory of the Department of the Army, the FBI, and others with great experience in this field.

The system for the Capitol Complex is designed to be unobtrusive, yet will have the capability of surveying the corridors and passageways at all hours. The motion detection system is designed to detect movement in areas normally not patrolled. Monitoring personnel of the Capitol Police will have the capability of tracking an intruder as he moves through buildings. If the motion device signals something is going on in "quarters A", the camera can lock in on that, and, in addition to the instant replay, that can be used as evidence. A control center is located in the Old Senate Subway tunnel.

The intrusion detection system is designed to detect entry into any of the various buildings via locked doors or windows, air shafts, or other remote or isolated means, where a television camera would not be feasible.

The parcel inspection system is designed to utilize low voltage, film safe X-rays which display a picture on a television screen of the contents under examination and relate to the operator any hazards associated therewith.

The term "Capitol Buildings" as used in H. Con. Res. 550 is defined as follows:

> "The term 'Capitol Buildings' means the United States Capitol, the Senate and House Office Buildings and garages, the Capitol Power Plant, all subways and enclosed passageways connecting two or more of such structures, and the real property underlying and enclosed by any such structure."

Present Status of Work

All major contracts required for this project have been awarded, and construction of the control center is in progress. A contract, in the amount of $351,069, was entered

into, September 7, 1973, for the steam and chilled water tunnel security system for the Capitol Complex. A contract, in the amount of $402,578, was entered into, September 15, 1973, for the X-Ray inspection systems for the security program for the Capitol Complex. A contract, in the amount of $2,589,004, was entered into, November 1, 1973, for the video surveillance system for the Capitol Complex. Under the terms of these contracts all work thereunder is due for completion during the fiscal year 1975.

32-477 O - 74 - 20

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

This project is authorized by Public Law 89-260, approved October 19, 1965, as amended by Public Law 91-214, approved March 16, 1970. These acts fix a limit of cost of $90,000,000 for construction and equipment of the building. The full amount of $90,000,000, authorized, has been appropriated.

Contracts have been let for all architectural, engineering, and exhibit-consultant services required for the project; for the excavation and footings, foundation, mat,

and walls of the building up to the grade; for quarrying, fabrication and delivery of the exterior marble and granite, and other exterior stonework required for the superstructure; and for construction of the superstructure, excluding interior work, finished interiors, and other items related to such interior work.

Work under the architectural and engineering services contract and under the exhibit-consultants contract is nearing completion, except for work required to be performed in connection with checking of shop drawings, supervision and inspection of construction work, and other services beyond the plans and specifications stage.

Work under the contract for excavation and footings, foundation, mat, and walls up to grade is now completed.

Work under the contract for quarrying, fabrication and delivery of the exterior marble, granite, and other exterior stonework is now in progress. Deliveries of marble, granite, and other stonework are being made daily to the stone storage yard at Poplar

Point Nursery, made available for such purpose by the Architect of the Capitol with the approval of the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library. This contract is now 82 percent complete.

Work under the superstructure contract, awarded December 7, 1972, is now more than 50 percent complete. The contract is due for completion by May 12, 1975.

Final working drawings and specifications for the interior and related work, including finished interiors, and including any parts of the structure above or below grade level not included in the excavation and foundations and superstructure contracts, are approximately 98 percent completed -- some delays having been encountered due to the need to modify drawings to include changes in program requirements of the Library. A contract for such work is expected to be awarded during the fiscal year 1975.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AS AN ADDITION TO THE CAPITOL GROUNDS

The Supplemental Appropriations Act 1973, provided an appropriation of $1,450,000 and

authorization for acquisition of all privately-owned property in Square 764 (the site of the Old Providence Hospital) and for other related expenses. This Square is situated southeast of the House Office Buildings; is bounded on the north by D Street, S.E., on the west by Second Street, S.E., on the south by E Street, S.E., on the east by Third Street, S.E.; is now clear of all structures; it was in one ownership, known as Providence Associates, when acquired by the government under authority of this act.

The 1973 Act provided that this property be acquired by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission and the House Office Building Commission, as an addition to the United States Capitol Grounds.

The property has been acquired and title to the same in fee simple absolute was vested in the United States, May 1973. The acquisition, including appraisals, title searching, settlement charges, deed recording, and all other appurtenant items, was completed at a cost of $1,405,527.

MODIFICATIONS AND ENLARGEMENT, CAPITOL POWER PLANT

This project is authorized, at a limit of cost of $18,600,000, by Public Law 93-50, approved July 1, 1973, Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973. This act also provided an appropriation of $17,400,000 for the project. Prior thereto, an appropriation of $1,200,000 was provided for engineering and other services for the project in Public Law 92-184, approved December 15, 1971, Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1972. The 1973 act combined both appropriations within the total approved for the project.

The 1972 Act provided as follows:

MODIFICATIONS AND ENLARGEMENT, CAPITOL POWER PLANT

For engineering and other services for modifications to and enlargement of the Capitol Power Plant, its steam and chilled water distribution systems, for the purpose of supplying steam and chilled water for air-conditioning refrigeration to the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building, in addition to the buildings now supplied with such service by the plant, with sufficient reserve to provide for projected additional loads through 1980, including necessary environmental control and other appurtenant facilities, $1,200,000, to be expended by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the House Office Building Commission and to remain available until expended.

The 1973 Act provided as follows:

MODIFICATIONS AND ENLARGEMENT, CAPITOL POWER PLANT

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, to make modifications to the Capitol Power Plant, its steam and chilled water distribution systems, including the enlargement thereof, required to supply steam and chilled water for air-conditioning refrigeration for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building, in addition to the buildings now supplied with such service by the plant, with sufficient reserve plant capacity to provide for projected additional loads through 1980, including necessary environmental control and other appurtenant facilities, in substantial accordance with a basic plan providing for demolition of the existing two-story annex building constructed in 1931, located west of the original turbine room of the power plant; construction on and adjacent to the site of the annex building, after its demolition, of a new building to house a refrigeration plant of twenty-four thousand tons nominal capacity, to be operated in conjunction with the existing refrigeration plant of fifteen thousand four hundred tons capacity, as the first increment of a future modular-type plant; installation in the new refrigeration plant building of four or more centrifugal refrigeration machines having a total nominal capacity of twenty-four thousand tons, together with necessary cooling towers, chilled water and condenser water pump and piping systems, local equipment controls, electrical load center and other associated auxiliary equipment; installation on the existing power plant site of a new outdoor main electrical substation and underground distribution system; construction on the power plant site of a new operations building and installation therein of (a) equipment necessary to centralize the administration and control functions of both the new and existing refrigeration plants, (b) new sanitary and maintenance facilities, and (c) central monitoring and control equipment adequate to supervise and direct the operation of the entire Capitol Power Plant and its distribution systems; installation in a tunnel across the north portion of the existing power plant site of a

new underground chilled water pipe "headering" system to provide for appropriate connection of the existing and proposed new refrigeration plants with the existing and future distribution systems; installation of necessary supply and return mains in branch tunnels and/or conduits to connect the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building and the Senate Office Building Extension to the existing steam distribution system and to the chilled water distribution system with flow-limiting equipment and flow and temperature measuring instrumentation; modification of the existing chilled water distribution system to accommodate the additional flow of chilled water to the James Madison Memorial Building and the Senate Office Building Extension; installation of sectionalizing valves in both the chilled water supply and return mains at selected points in the existing distribution system; reactivation, or replacement as necessary, of inoperative existing flow-limiting and flow-metering devices on chilled water mains in buildings supplied by the plant, and installation of new devices where they do not exist in such buildings; installation of new dust collectors for the four existing oil-fired boilers and making necessary resulting modifications to mechanical draft equipment and smoke monitoring devices; installation of new acoustical enclosures to minimize the noise from existing induced draft fans, overfire fans, forced draft fans, and diesel-driven air compressors; soundproofing local control rooms for protection of operators in both the existing refrigeration plant and the new refrigeration plant building; installation of new noise attenuated ventilation system for the existing refrigeration plant and for the new refrigeration plant building; installation of an acoustical barrier for the existing cooling tower installations to shield local residents from objectionable noise; and providing temporary quarters to house the present annex building activities until the new operations building is constructed and available for occupancy: *Provided*, That the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the House Office Building Commission, is hereby authorized and directed to enter into such contracts, incur such obligations, and make such expenditures, including expenditures for personal and other services as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this appropriation: *Provided further*, That any changes in the aforesaid basic plan shall be subject to the approval of the Commission; $17,400,000 to remain

available until expended and said amount shall be carried under the appropriation account "Modifications and Enlargement, Capitol Power Plant" as an addition to the appropriation of $1,200,000 provided under that heading in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1972 (85 Stat. 637; Public Law 92-184).

Present Status of Work

With the approval of the House Office Building Commission, a contract was entered into by the Architect of the Capitol, January 28, 1972, with John F. Hennessy, Jr., Erwin G. Hansen, and Robert R. Jones, Consulting Engineers of New York City, for all engineering and architectural services required for the design of, and solicitation of competitive bids and award of contracts by the Architect of the Capitol for this project in substantial accordance with a short-range program developed by the consultants under a contract of February 19, 1971, as set forth in report of the consultants approved by the House Commission November 18, 1971.

As of February 1974, drawings and specifications for the procurement of equipment requiring a long-lead time for delivery and for other work proposed to be done under

the project are now approximately 40% complete. A contract for the largest single item requiring long-time delivery was awarded December 11, 1973. This contract, in the amount of $2,234,525, provides for the manufacture, delivery and installation of 4 large centrifugal refrigeration machines having a total refrigeration capacity of 24,000 tons; also, for 4 pump-down units and refrigeration receivers. Under the provisions of the contract, the 4 machines are required to be erected and post installation and preliminary testing satisfactorily completed not later than April 30, 1976, as well as all other work necessary for beneficial use of the machines by the government. Final completion of all work under the contract is due on or before October 31, 1976.

Contracts, totaling $2,600,000, are expected to be awarded during the remainder of the fiscal year 1974 for manufacture, delivery, and installation of a cooling tower; for the main electrical substation equipment, for pumping equipment, and for site work.

Contracts, totaling $10,500,000, are scheduled to be awarded in the fiscal year 1975 for all of the other principal items of work, which include construction of the plant and operation buildings; chilled water header, including related piping and structural work; dust collectors; central control system; noise abatement; and steam and chilled water distribution systems.

Services Supplied by Capitol Power Plant

At the present time, the Capitol Power Plant generates and supplies steam for heating and chilled water for air-conditioning to the Capitol, two Senate Office Buildings, three House Office Buildings, two Library of Congress Buildings, and the United States Supreme Court Building. The Plant also generates and supplies steam for heat to the House and Senate garages and United States Botanic Garden, and on a reimbursable basis to the Washington City Post Office, Government Printing Office, and Folger Shakespeare Library. The Capitol Power Plant has been in operation since 1910.

The authorizing legislation for the Modifications and Enlargement Capitol Power Plant project will also, as indicated, provide heating and cooling service for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building and the Extension to the Dirksen Senate Office Building, with a projected allowance for other facilities through 1980. The legislation also, as indicated, requires the project to conform to environmental requirements, including both pollution and noise control.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AS A SITE FOR PARKING FACILITIES FOR THE U.S. SENATE

The Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973, Public Law 92-607, provided an appropriation of $4,075,000 and authorization for acquisition of the 10 remaining privately-owned properties in Square 724, situated immediately north of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, and for other related expenses. These properties constitute 29 percent of Square 724 and contain the following improvements:

Lot 94, located on D Street, N.E., immediately east of the former Plaza Hotel properties is occupied by a 2-story structure. Formerly, part of the structure was used as a tourist home and part as a

restaurant. The building, as a whole, is now occupied by the Monocle restaurant.

Lot 86, at the corner of Second and D Streets, N.E., is occupied by the Spencer Apartments, a 3-story structure.

Lot 833, located adjacent to the Spencer Apartments on Second Street, N.E., is occupied by an apartment house -- a 2 story brick structure which is also used as a tourist home.

Lot 839, located on Second Street, N.E., midway between C and D Streets, N.E., is occupied by a 2-story apartment house.

Lot 80, located adjacent to Lot 839, on Second Street, N.E., is occupied by a 3-story brick apartment known as the Tenney Apartments.

Lot 79, located on C Street, N.E., midway between First and Second Streets, N.E., is occupied by the Stanton Apartments, a 6-story structure.

Lots 805 and 806, located adjacent to Lot 79, on C Street, N.E., are each occupied by a 3-story residential building.

Lot 838, located adjacent to Lot 806, on C Street, N.E., is occupied by the Senate Court Apartments, a 6-story structure.

Lot 840, located at the corner of First and C Streets, N.E., is occupied by the Capitol Hill Hotel (formerly known as the Carroll Arms Hotel), a 6-story structure.

With respect to the remaining properties, comprising 71 percent of Square 724, all of those properties are now government-owned, 56 percent having been acquired by the

Architect of the Capitol during the period 1960 to 1972 and 15 percent having been acquired by the General Services Administration in 1960.

In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 92-607, the property acquired by the General Services Administration in 1960, located at 119 D Street, N.E., and containing an office building, for many years occupied by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service on a lease basis, will be formally transferred by the GSA to the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, April 1, 1974, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, by which time the building will have been completely vacated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. Vacation began in January 1974 and, as each floor is being vacated, it is being made available to the Architect for remodeling for Senate use.

Under the terms of the 1973 Act, all of the properties are to be acquired by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission.

The 1973 Act also provides for expenses of demolition and, pending demolition, for use of such properties for Government purposes or for lease for other purposes, including all incidental costs; also, for expenses authorized by Public Law 91-646 "Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970".

Present Status of Project

With respect to the 10 privately-owned properties in Square 724, two appraisers were engaged by contract to appraise these properties. They have completed their appraisals, the appraisals have been evaluated by the Architect of the Capitol and his staff, and a report and recommendations have been prepared by the Architect for submission to the Senate Office Building Commission as of February 1974. Negotiations with property owners are expected to commence shortly.

PLANS FOR GARAGE AND RELATED FACILITIES FOR THE UNITED STATES SENATE

The Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973, provides the Architect of the Capitol with the authority to initiate and conduct a study, after consultation with the appropriate

Federal agencies and individuals experienced in the design of vehicle parking structures, to explore design and cost alternatives for construction, on Square 724 located immediately north of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, of a parking garage with limited commercial facilities, and report his preliminary findings and recommendations to the Senate Committee on Public Works. As the Committee was advised last year, action under this authorization is being deferred.

EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING SITE

All properties in the East half of Square 725, located immediately east of the Dirksen Office Building, authorized to be acquired by the Architect of the Capitol, have been acquired and all of the Square, except a corner lot with building occupied by the Belmont House, is now Government-owned. All of the properties were acquired in 1958-1960, with the exception of 6 properties acquired in 1970-1972. All of the lots acquired have been cleared of buildings and other structures, except three.

One of those lots, containing a building formerly known as the "Capitol Hill Apartments", located at 127 C Street, N.E., has since its acquisition in 1970-71 been occupied by the Senate and is now connected to the Dirksen Building by an enclosed structure extending from the second floor of that building to the first floor of the Dirksen Building. Another lot, containing an adjoining house, located at 129 C Street, N.E., acquired in 1970, has also been occupied by the Senate since 1971.

The third lot, acquired by the Architect of the Capitol in 1970, contains 13 two-story structures which have been occupied by private parties since that date under lease arrangement with the Architect. These 13 structures are located in Schott's Alley.

At the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, notices were served on the occupants of these dwellings, ordering them to vacate the same within 90 days of the receipt of notice to vacate. The notices were served January 3, 1974. All tenants were advised that such vacation was required, as the time was fast approaching when

32-477 O - 74 - 21

all 13 dwellings would have to be demolished and the site cleared for the orderly construction of the Extension to the Dirksen Senate Office Building, authorized by Congress in Public Law 92-607, approved October 31, 1972, and as amended by Public Law 93-245, approved January 3, 1974.

Drawings and specifications for the demolition of these structures have been prepared by the Architect of the Capitol and are expected to be issued for competitive bidding shortly after vacation of the premises.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXTENSION TO THE DIRKSEN OFFICE BUILDING

This project is authorized by Public Law 92-607, approved October 31, 1972, "Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973". That Act provided an appropriation of $47,925,000 for the project.

The 1973 authorization act was amended by Public Law 93-245, approved January 3, 1974, "Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1974" to broaden the scope of the original

act. The 1974 Act also provided an additional appropriation of $20,900,000 for the project.

The total authorized and appropriated for the project, as of the present writing, is therefore $68,825,000.

For the record, the text of the 1973 act is cited, as follows:

CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXTENSION TO THE NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

To enable the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, to provide for the construction and equipment of an extension to the New Senate Office Building, in accordance with plans approved by such Commission and by the Senate Committee on Public Works, on the east half of square 725 including the public alley separating the east and west halves of such square, but excluding lot 885 in such square, containing office rooms and such other rooms and accommodations as may be approved by the Senate Office Building Commission and by the Senate Committee on Public Works, including structural and other changes in the existing New Senate Office Building necessitated by such construction, together with approaches, connections with the Capitol Power Plant and public utilities, and architectural landscape treatment of the grounds: *Provided*, That upon completion of the project, the building and the grounds and sidewalks surrounding the same 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 (40 U.S.C. 193a–193m, 212a and 212b) in the same manner and to the same extent as the present Senate Office Buildings and the grounds and sidewalks surrounding the same: *Provided further*, That during each fiscal year, the Senate Committee on Public Works shall examine the progress and costs of construction of such

building and take such steps as are necessary to insure its economical construction: *Provided further*, That the Architect of the Capitol, under the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission, is authorized and directed to enter into such contracts, incur such obligations, and make such expenditures, including expenditures for personal and other services, as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this paragraph; $47,925,000, to remain available until expended.

For the record, the text of the 1974 act is also cited, as follows:

CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXTENSION TO THE NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

For an additional amount for "Construction of an Extension to the New Senate Office Building", including extension of the Senate subway transportation system, construction of additional floor levels on the rear center wing of the Dirksen Office Building, changes to the Dirksen and Russell Office Buildings to provide improved means of circulation to, in, and through those buildings and the extension, and other changes required to properly correlate use of the three buildings, $20,900,000, to remain available until expended.

Development and Approval of Project

As reported to the Senate Appropriations Committee during Hearings on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1974, a contract for the architectural and engineering services required for the design and construction of the Extension to the Dirksen Building was entered into with John Carl Warnecke and A. Eugene Kohn, registered architects of

Washington, D. C., by the Architect of the Capitol, May 1, 1973. The contract was countersigned by the Chairman of the Senate Office Building Commission, acting on behalf of the Commission. Under the provisions of the contract, the architects are to be paid a fee of 6 percent, based on the final total cost of all construction work for which services are rendered by them.

The architects are performing their services in 5 stages:

Stages of Services

1. Project Programming and Schematic Design Stage
2. Design Development Stage
3. Construction Document Stage
4. Bidding Stage
5. Construction Stage

Various designs were developed by the Associates, in collaboration with the Architect of the Capitol, during the Project Programming and Schematic Design Stage, together with estimates of cost, and were presented in final form to the Architect of the Capitol, the Senate Office Building Commission, and Senate Committee on Public Works, for their

consideration and approval. Included in those designs, were alternate designs exceeding the cost limitation established by the 1973 act. Such alternate designs were developed at the request of the Senate Office Building Commission when the program was first discussed by the Commission, based on a desire to determine and develop the maximum available area that could be obtained on the authorized site without in any way adversely affecting the architecture, in order to afford the Commission and the Senate Committee on Public Works the opportunity of considering such alternate designs and of recommending the appropriation of additional funds for the project on the basis thereof, if such action, after due deliberation, was deemed to be advantageous and in the best interest of the Senate.

One of the alternate designs was recommended by the Architect of the Capitol and approved by the Senate Office Building Commission and the Senate Committee on Public Works, after weighing all factors. The design approved provides for the benefit of the Senate, in the conduct of its activities, a gross area of 990,000 square feet,

compared to a gross area of 683,000 square feet developed under designs within the original limitation of cost established by the 1973 act, thus increasing utilization of the site by 45 percent and increasing the net usable office area by 30 percent, or from 324,000 square feet to 430,000 square feet.

The approved plan provides also for the following items not included under the 1973 authorization act:

Extension of the Senate Subway transportation system
Construction of additional floor levels on the rear center wing of the Dirksen Building
Changes to the Dirksen and Russell Buildings to provide improved means of circulation to, in, and through those buildings and the extension
Other changes required to properly correlate use of the three buildings

At the direction of the Senate Office Building Commission and the Senate Committee on Public Works, an additional appropriation of $24,200,000 was requested by the Architect of the Capitol for inclusion in the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1974. The amount

of $24,200,000 included $3,300,000 as a reserve allowance for additional facilities which the Senate might desire to add to the project during its construction. The amount of $3,300,000 was deleted by the Senate Committee on Appropriations from the Budget request. The 1974 act, as finally approved, provides an additional appropriation of $20,900,000 for the project.

General Description of Extension Under Approved Plan

The Extension, to be constructed in substantial accordance with the approved plan, will consist of a multiple-story building, of approximately 990,000 gross square feet, consisting of 9 floor levels above ground (four of which will be mezzanine levels), a basement floor, sub-basement floor, and a seventh story penthouse. Its exterior design will relate both functionally and aesthetically to the Dirksen and Russell Office Buildings.

It will provide offices for Senators, Senate Committees, their staffs, and space to accommodate auxiliary and support services, as well as parking facilities. It will be

provided with elevators, escalators, toilet rooms, and other facilities normally provided in an office building of this size.

It will also provide restaurant facilities, audio-visual facilities, physical fitness facilities, automated materials and mail distribution system, and other items geared to present-day Senate needs.

The building will be air-conditioned and will be supplied with steam for heating and chilled water for cooling from the Capitol Power Plant. It will contain both fixed and movable partitions, so planned as to provide maximum flexibility in the use of the building. The building will be provided with adequate lighting, and necessary equipment and utilities.

Transportation will be provided by extension of the existing subway transportation system from the Dirksen Building into the Extension. Pedestrian travel between the Extension and the existing Senate Office Buildings will be provided by construction of

underground walkways extending from the Extension to and through the Dirksen Building and the Russell Building.

The building will be provided with adequate entrances and exits. A central entrance is proposed to be provided to the Dirksen Building on the First Street front of that building, subject to further study.

The plans and details of the building will be more fully developed during the second, or "Design Development" stage.

Mezzanine Levels in Offices

A feature, not existing in any of the other buildings in the Capitol Group, will be introduced in the Extension, by the construction of offices with two-floor levels, one of which will be a mezzanine level. Although, in Senators' suites, working space for Senate staff, files, and storage will be provided on both levels, the Senators' private office and immediately adjacent rooms will extend to the full ceiling height of almost 16

feet and the remaining working space in the suite will be divided into two levels, each of which will extend to a ceiling height of approximately 8-1/2 feet. The 16-foot ceiling height is comparable to the existing ceiling height in the Russell Office Building. Access to the different floor levels will be provided by elevators and stairways, and access to the mezzanine level will also be provided by a stairway located within the office space.

Present Status of Work

The architects are now engaged in performing work under stage two of their contract, "Design Development Stage". Work under the first stage "Project Programming and Schematic Design Stage" is now 100 percent complete. Work under the "Design Development Stage" is 25 percent complete and progressing satisfactorily.

Time Schedule

Every effort will be made to adhere, insofar as possible, to the following time schedule.

Excavation and foundations:
Working drawings and specifications, invitation of competitive bids, and award of contract by January 1975.

General Construction:
Working drawings and specifications, invitation of competitive bids, and award of contract by August 1975.

Other Construction:
Working drawings and specifications, invitation of competitive bids, and award of contracts for construction, such as elevators and structural steelwork, during the interim period, January-August 1975.

Occupancy of Building:
Beneficial occupancy of building proposed to be assumed by May 1977.

WEST FRONT PROJECT

In addition to the foregoing report on the status of 9 projects now in progress, the

following brief statement is included, for purpose of record, with respect to the West Front Project.

The most recent action taken with respect to this project was the action taken by the House and Senate on the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, 1974.

The 1974 Bill, as reported in the House by the House Appropriations Committee and as passed by the House, contained an appropriation of $58,000,000 for Extension of the West Central Front.

The 1974 Bill, as reported in the Senate by the Senate Appropriations Committee and as passed by the Senate, deleted the appropriation of $58,000,000 and inserted, in lieu thereof, an appropriation of $18,000,000 for Restoration of the West Central Front. This Bill, as passed by the Senate, also included authorization and an appropriation of $15,000,000 for construction of additional House Office Building facilities on government-owned land in the vicinity of the House Office Buildings.

The Senate Committee's report indicated that this amount would be sufficient for an underground building; also, that such a building was proposed in lieu of accommodations desired by the House in the West Front extension.

The $58,000,000 for extension, the $18,000,000 for restoration, and the $15,000,000 for a building providing additional House facilities were all struck from the Bill in conference and the action of the conferees was sustained by the House and Senate. Accordingly, the 1974 Bill, as enacted into law, includes neither language nor appropriation of funds for the West Front project.

No further action with respect to the project has since been directed by the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol, in charge of the project by law, and accordingly no further action has been taken by the Architect of the Capitol who is required by law to perform his duties in connection with this project under the direction of the Commission.

ADDENDA TO PUBLIC WORKS STATEMENT CONTAINED IN JUSTIFICATIONS

RESTORATION OF THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND THE OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER IN THE CAPITOL (Pages 17-21 of Justifications)

Status of Work:

The status of work shown in the Justifications is updated, as follows:

Lower Chamber

As of May 1974, the following work remains to be performed in the lower, Old Supreme Court Chamber:

The carpets for the lower Chamber, of special design conforming to the original, ordered by contract, February 20, 1974, are now being manufactured and are due for delivery and installation in the fiscal year 1975.

The furniture, both reproductions of the original and restoration of existing original furniture, for the lower Chamber, ordered by contract, March 28, 1974, is due for delivery

and installation in the fiscal year 1975.

Draperies and lighting fixtures are yet to be ordered and installed. As stated in the Justifications, the services of a research consultant were engaged at the direction of the Commissions in charge of the Project to make further studies with respect to proposed illumination of the lower Chamber. The consultant's report has been received, is being reviewed and considered, and final recommendations with respect to lighting are expected to be submitted to the Commissions in the near future.

Upper Chamber

As of May 1974, demolition and exploratory work has been completed in the upper, Old Senate Chamber. Unknown structural conditions have been disclosed and are being studied, in order to determine proper remedial measures required. Fireproofing of the structural steel ribs in the semi-domical ceiling has been completed. Plastered coffered panels are now being restored. Areas between the coffers are receiving furring channels, preparatory to installation of lath and plaster. Marble mantels

(reproductions) have been ordered. Reproductions of damaged ornamental plasterwork are being made by a modeler and are being delivered, as finished. The Chamber has been scaffolded for the performance of the foregoing and other work.

SECURITY SYSTEM FOR THE CAPITOL COMPLEX
(Pages 21-24 of Justifications)

Status of Work:

The status of work shown in the Justifications is updated, as follows:

Construction of the control center for the security system, reported as "in progress" as of February 1974, has advanced, as of May 1974, to the point where masonry wall enclosures have been erected, finished interiors are being installed, a contract for raised flooring has been awarded, and mechanical and electrical installations are being made. The control center, under the present time schedule, will be ready for the installation of security equipment upon its delivery to the site.

32-477 O - 74 - 22

Work under the 3 major contracts, detailed in the Justifications, is progressing satisfactorily and is still scheduled for completion during the fiscal year 1975.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING
(Pages 24-26 of Justifications)

Status of Work:

The status of work shown in the Justifications is updated, as follows:

As of May 1974, the only changes that have occurred since February 1974, are that work under the contract for quarrying, fabrication and delivery of the exterior marble, granite, and other exterior stonework is now 90 percent complete, and work under the superstructure contract is now more than 55 percent complete.

MODIFICATIONS AND ENLARGEMENT, CAPITOL POWER PLANT
(Pages 27-32 of Justifications)

Status of Work:

The status of work shown in the Justifications is updated, as follows:

As of May 1974, the following changes have occurred since February 1974:

The drawings and specifications for the procurement of equipment requiring a long-lead time for delivery and for other work proposed to be done under the project are now approximately 45 percent complete. A contract, in the amount of $894,000, was awarded March 21, 1974 for furnishing, delivery, and installation of a large cooling tower, of adequate capacity for a 24,000-ton electric driven refrigeration plant, scheduled for delivery by October 1, 1975 and for erection and operational use by April 30, 1976. A contract, in the amount of $759,618, was awarded April 4, 1974 for manufacture and delivery of the main electrical substation equipment required for the project.

Contracts for site work, estimated at $750,000, and for pumping equipment, estimated at $300,000, originally expected to be awarded by June 30, 1974, have been rescheduled for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1975. Bids for the site work are to be opened July 2, 1974.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AS A SITE FOR PARKING FACILITIES FOR THE U. S. SENATE (Pages 32-34 of Justifications)

Status of Work (Square 724)

The status of work shown in the Justifications is updated, as follows:

As of May 1974, the following changes have occurred since February 1974.

The government-owned property located at 119 D Street, N.E., occupied for many years by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service under lease with the General Services Administration, has been acquired, without reimbursement or transfer of funds, by the Architect of the Capitol through transfer of jurisdiction from the General Services Administration. Jurisdiction over such property was formally transferred by letter dated March 25, 1974. The building (7 stories) has been vacated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and is now being occupied by the Senate, on a floor-to-floor basis, as work required for such occupancy is completed on each floor. Three floors are now completely occupied and another floor is now ready for occupancy this month. The remaining three floors will be occupied thereafter.

With the approval of the Senate Office Building Commission, negotiations for acquisition of the 10 privately-owned properties authorized to be acquired are now being conducted by the Architect of the Capitol with the property owners, based on the fair market value determined by the Architect of the Capitol after review and consideration of the reports of the two appraisers engaged by contract to appraise these properties. Agreements as to price have been concluded with 3 of the property owners. The other 7 properties are in various stages of negotiation.

Determinations with respect to the leasing, use by the government, and/or demolition of these properties have not yet been made, since vacation of the properties and possession of the same by the government are, from a point of timing, dependent upon satisfaction of relocation and other rights vested in property owners and tenants by the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970.

EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL SENATE OFFICE BUILDING SITE
(Pages 35-37 of Justifications)

Status of Work (Square 725)

The status of work shown in the Justifications is updated, as follows:

As of May 1974, the following changes have occurred since February 1974.

The time for vacation of the 13 two-story structures in Schott's Alley has been extended with the approval of the Senate Office Building Commission to September 1, 1974. When vacated, the buildings will be promptly demolished.

The government-owned buildings at 127 and 129 C Street, N.E., in Square 725, occupied as the Senate Annex since 1971, when vacated, will also be demolished. No firm date for vacation of these 2 buildings by the Senate has yet been fixed by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, although it is understood that such occupancy is expected to be terminated in the early part of November.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXTENSION TO THE DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING (Pages 37-45 of Justifications)

Status of Work:

The status of work shown in the Justifications is updated, as follows:

As of May 1974, the following changes have occurred since February 1974.

The architects have now completed approximately 40 percent of their work under stage two of their contract, identified in the contract as the "Design Development Stage".

The Chairman of the Senate Committee on Public Works announced on April 29, 1974, that the Committee would hold public hearings in the latter part of May on the preliminary plans for the Extension to the Dirksen Senate Office Building, developed by the architects for this project and submitted by the Architect of the Capitol to the Public Works Committee and the Senate Office Building Commission for their consideration and approval, pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 92-607 authorizing the project, so that those plans may be subject to extensive examination before action is taken upon the same by the Committee. The Chairman also stated that architects and others with experience in building design and urban planning will be invited to discuss recommendations for the exterior design of the building.

CHINA'S GREAT WALL

Senator HOLLINGS. Did you see the Great Wall?

Mr. WHITE. I did.

Senator HOLLINGS. How old is it?

Mr. WHITE. It is 2,000 years old.

Senator HOLLINGS. When last did they have restoration work?

Mr. WHITE. In recent years, I believe as recently as within the last 20, they have done some restoration work on a portion of it which is available to the public to see. Most of it is in shambles. About 1 mile or so of the wall, in various places where people can reach the wall to view it, has been restored.

Senator HOLLINGS. Not extended, just restored?

All right, we will be glad to hear from you at this time.

RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE AND SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, highlighting my public works statements, the first item I will discuss is "Restoration of the Old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers." All construction work in the lower chamber, including structural and mechanical work, is now completed. The carpeting has been ordered and is due for delivery and installation by August 1974. The furniture has also been ordered, both reproductions, of the original furniture and restoration of existing original furniture and is due for delivery before the end of this year. Draperies and lighting fixtures are yet to be ordered.

The lighting question is one that we had some difficulty in resolving, in that there was no record of any kind that would enable us to determine accurately just what the early lighting had been in that room, so a research consultant was employed and a report has been submitted by him and is now under consideration.

Senator HOLLINGS. What did the consultant find?

Mr. WHITE. He found no more than we had found, but recommended that we proceed in lighting the room with fixtures that are designed to be of the period that he felt would be most appropriate.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are talking about fixtures and not about the wiring?

PROPOSED LIGHTING

Mr. WHITE. We are just talking about the appearance and the lighting fixtures. As a result of the report given by the consultant, we intend to ask the two Commissions, namely, the Commission on Art and Antiquities in the Senate and its counterpart on the House side, for authority to broaden the scope of lighting to be considered. The law authorizes restoration of the two chambers substantially to the conditions that existed in 1859 and 1860, respectively. We think going back a little further than 1860 would broaden the opportunity for installing lighting fixtures that would be more appropriate, but in harmony with the lower chamber, since at that period of time there were gas fixtures in use which, according to the consultant, are not representative of how that room was used throughout its period of occupancy by the Court.

I am talking about the lower room, the old Supreme Court chamber.

EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE

Senator HOLLINGS. Before you leave that room, when will it be completed?

Mr. WHITE. Hopefully, by the end of this calendar year, but at least shortly thereafter.

ADEQUACY OF APPROPRIATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Will the amount of money you asked for be sufficient?

Mr. WHITE. We have some doubts at this time with respect to the upper room, but not the lower room. The lower room, as stated, is completed except for furniture, the lighting fixtures, carpeting, and drapes.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let us get it fixed budgetwise. How much more will you be needing for the lower room?

Mr. WHITE. Budgetwise, none.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the upper room?

Mr. WHITE. With respect to the upper room, we are not certain yet. We have just completed the demolition work in that room and are making a final determination of what needs to be done to properly restore it in the light of unknown conditions recently discovered. We have recently received authorization to use some of our contingent reserve in order to pay a few thousand dollars more to the architects to do some redesigning work, after discovery of some of the hidden problems. We finally opened up the walls and the ceiling to ascertain the extent of these unknown conditions.

We are not sure. We may still be within the budget and we are going to try to keep the cost down. We are doing much of the work with our own forces, Mr. Chairman, so we don't have contractors to deal with, claiming extra costs. We are hopeful we will be able to keep within our present budget, but we will report back to you if we find need for additional funds.

SCHEDULED COMPLETION

Senator HOLLINGS. What is your schedule for completion of the Old Senate Chamber?

Mr. WHITE. That will be completed by the end of the calendar year 1975 or shortly thereafter.

Senator HOLLINGS. So you will be through with the old Supreme Court by the end of this year and then in 6 months with the other project?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; that is our projected schedule.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you on schedule?

Mr. WHITE. More or less. We would have been actually on schedule in the old Supreme Court chamber, if it had not been for some of the problems that we encountered with respect to lighting.

FURNITURE MADE AVAILABLE BY THE COURT

Senator HOLLINGS. I think the Chief Justice mentioned that you called a meeting with the Supreme Court. Did you discuss some tables?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct. The Court offered to give us whatever original furniture they have in their possession, for use in the lower chamber.

SECURITY SYSTEM FOR CAPITOL COMPLEX

Turning to the next item, the security system for the Capitol complex, in clarification of the justifications, I should add that we have three basic contracts for this system. We have divided the system, in terms of description, into three basic areas, one being the video surveillance system, the second one being the intrusion system at entrances into the steam and chilled water tunnels, and the third being the X-ray units for examining packages and briefcases coming into this building and also the mailrooms.

PACKAGE INSPECTION SYSTEM

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that X-ray system you mentioned for the inspection of packages safe? You read about the airlines equipment perhaps being unsafe and the inspectors themselves receiving some radiation; have you checked that out with respect to our equipment?

Mr. WHITE. Yes; we have. I can't remember whether it was with the Bureau of Standards, but in any event it was with whichever agency reported to the Congress. The manufacturer and the system we selected is the only one they approved. We didn't know that in advance. What we did was to select the best we could find. Our system is a safe one. There was a minor question with regard to the distance the operator should be from the back end of the unit to be installed in desks in this building, but that has all been resolved. There is no question of safety with regard to the system at all.

VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

The video portion of the system will be operational, partially by midsummer, and fully by late fall, and the tunnel intrusion system by midsummer of this year. The package X-ray units are expected to be delivered this week, I believe.

Some have already been delivered; that is, for the examination of incoming mail and that sort of inspections.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Turning next to the Library of Congress Madison Memorial Building, work under that project is progressing on schedule. We are 90 percent complete with the delivery of the exterior stonework, which is being installed on the exterior of the building. Work under the superstructure contract, which is now in progress, is about 55 percent complete. We have reached the roof level of the structure, under that contract.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the square footage?

Mr. WHITE. The gross square footage is a little over 2 million, in total, within the building.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the net?

Mr. WHITE. I do not have those figures with me.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The net was originally 1,700,000. There have been some changes, which modify that figure slightly.

Senator HOLLINGS. Would it be included in the $90 million appropriation?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, sir. When bids on phase 4, covering the interior work, are received, we will then have a more accurate cost figure.

Mr. WHITE. The construction work is divided into four phases. The contract for the fourth or last phase is the only one that has not been let. Since we are under the budget for the other phases, we have some cushion to meet any overrun that may occur with regard to phase 4, so that even though prices have continued to escalate, we anticipate we can remain within the budget. No substantive changes have been made in design. It is mostly a question of rising prices. We will know the final effect of such escalation by the end of the year.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the completion date?

Mr. WHITE. 1976.

ACQUISITION AND USE OF OLD PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL SITE

Turning to the next item, which is the acquisition of the old Providence Hospital site, I may state that that site has been acquired for a total expenditure of $1,405,527. The site was clear of structures at the time of its acquisition.

Senator HOLLINGS. What do you plan to do with it? Isn't that over on the House side?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. Doesn't the House have some projected usage?

Mr. WHITE. The original plan was to use it for the McCormack Page School and dormitory, a project which is now being held in abeyance. What we have done is to grade the top of the site, and it is now just dormant without any immediate plan for its use.

MASTER PLAN FOR CAPITOL HILL

Senator HOLLINGS. If you did a master plan, you would have to butt out the west wall of the Capitol?

Mr. WHITE. I don't think that is necessarily true. I think we are in dire need of a master plan; such a plan really, in a sense, is not connected with the question of the west wall. We would need a master plan whether or not we had a problem with the west wall.

Senator HOLLINGS. You could do a master plan without disturbing the west wall?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. How long would it take and how much money?

Mr. WHITE. Last year we asked for $300,000 for development of a master plan. I think it would take, depending upon how deeply we would go into it, 1 year or 1½ to 2 years. It is not like digging a ditch. It is going to take some little time to prepare a comprehensive plan, but within a reasonable length of time we could accomplish it. We are continuing to make studies on our own, as we have in the past, with what limited facilities we have available for such purpose.

We have conferred with the National Capital Planning Commission in order to obtain information with regard to census tracts, traffic

studies, real estate values, and so forth—all the questions that are involved.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have really got most of the input in the master plan right now?

Mr. WHITE. We have a great deal of information compiled; yes. Because a helpful facility appeared to be available on the House side, we asked for permission to use some of the House computer facilities as a means of enabling us to determine what the future might hold with regard to congressional needs for space on the Hill. I am talking about needs in general. For example, whether and when there will be need for another House or Senate Office Building; questions that might be answered with regard to past history in connection with the number of pieces of legislation that have been passed, the number of people on committee staffs of the House and Senate, and other similar statistical data.

That has not yet begun. We have however, received permission to proceed. We have collected a great deal of information, but there is more yet to be done.

TIME REQUIRED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PLAN

Senator HOLLINGS. If we could pass this appropriations bill for the legislative branch by June, do you think you could really have it ready in 1 year's time so we could do something before the Bicentennial?

Mr. WHITE. I think we could press very hard to try to accomplish it within 1 year. Whether or not we could be firm with that is difficult to determine in advance, but in 1 year, we would certainly have a great deal accomplished. As you may recall, the Senate included authorization and funds for a master plan in last year's appropriation bill, but the item was deleted in conference. I offer a copy of that item for the record at this point.

[The information follows:]

MASTER PLAN FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS AND RELATED AREAS

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to enable the Architect of the Capitol to prepare studies and develop a master plan for future developments within the United States Capitol Grounds, for the future enlargement of such grounds through the acquisition and development of areas in the vicinity thereof, and for the future acquisition and development of other areas deemed appropriate by him to include in and incorporate as a part of such plan, in order to provide within such areas for future expansion, growth, and requirements of the legislative branch and such parts of the judiciary branch as deemed appropriate to include in such plan, after consultation with the leaders of the House and the Senate and the Chief Justice of the United States, and in order to project other anticipated growth in and adjacent to such areas, $300,000 to be expended without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended and to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to enter into personal service and other contracts, employ personnel, confer with the National Capital Planning Commission and other Government agencies and other interested parties to insure coordinated planning, and incur obligations and make expenditures for these and other items deemed necessary to carry out the purposes of this paragraph: Provided further, That upon completion of such plan, the Architect of the Capitol shall transmit to the Congress a report describing such plan, with illustrated drawings and other pertinent material.

USE OF OLD HOSPITAL SITE

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, go right ahead. There is no plan at all for the old Providence Hospital site right now?

Mr. WHITE. No, there is not.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is there any plan to use it temporarily for parking?

Mr. WHITE. No sir; as in the case of the land where the extension of the Dirksen Building is going to be built, the people who live east of the Capitol Grounds resist the use of these areas for parking. As a result of that, under the present law, use of the old hospital site for parking of automobiles is precluded.

Senator HOLLINGS. It would be against the law to use it for parking?

Mr. WHITE. Right now. On the other hand, that could be changed by the Congress if it so wishes. At this point we are unable to use it for parking.

Senator HOLLINGS. They like the pile of dirt there?

Mr. WHITE. In that particular instance, the level of the site is about 4 to 6 feet above the sidewalk. There is a retaining wall around the property, for most of the site. With landscaping around the upper level, I think most of the site would be hidden, but I haven't raised that question at all. We have graded the site, so that it looks more or less reasonable in appearance.

We have planted some shrubs; we have not planted any grass or other greenery on top. The site is just dormant, waiting for some action. It was determined, as I recall, that the site could accommodate something in the order of magnitude of 200 to 250 cars.

USE OF SITE FOR PARKING UNAUTHORIZED

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that a zoning regulation of the District——

Mr. WHITE. No.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that a Federal law?

Mr. HENLOCK. The project was authorized and funded in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973, which contains provisions governing its use.

Senator HOLLINGS. We provided it should not be used for parking?

Mr. HENLOCK. That act provides that it be used as a green park area, pending its permanent use as the site for the McCormack Page School, subject to the approval of the Senate and House Office Building Commissions.

Senator HOLLINGS. The word "parking" was not used?

Mr. HENLOCK. No, sir. Assurance was given several times on the floor of the Senate that it would not be used for parking.

Mr. WHITE. There was a public hearing held by the Public Works Committee at which testimony was given in that regard. I don't think it was stated that it would never be used for parking, but I believe the law was written that way because of the resistance of the people in the neighborhood.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTIES IN SQUARE 724

Senator HOLLINGS. All right. What about the Senate garage, square 724?

Mr. WHITE. Square 724 has 10 properties on it that we are authorized to acquire. We have negotiated, but not concluded, the purchase of three. The other seven are in various stages of negotiation. We hope to have all of them acquired within the next 3 to 6 months. Appraisals were made and we are negotiating with the property owners on the basis of those appraisals and our determination of fair market value.

The Immigration and Naturalization building, formerly under GSA, is now in our possession, having been transferred to us from GSA, March 25, 1974. The Senate has occupied the upper three floors, as of this time. The rest of the building is being prepared for Senate occupancy. The fourth floor of the building is expected to be occupied sometime next month.

USE OF SQUARE 724 FOR PARKING

Senator HOLLINGS. As you acquire the square 724, can you use it for parking, especially when you begin construction of the Dirksen Building Extension?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. We do, however, have the following matters to consider with regard to the timing problem: After acquiring the properties, as you may recall, there is an act that requires relocation and other assistance to people who are required to move from properties which the Government acquires. We are not sure where that will take us timewise. The act is broad in scope. Once we have control and possession, there is nothing to prevent us from parking there. Our plan is to remove those buildings which we feel will not be needed for occupancy by Senate staff prior to completion of the extension of the Dirksen Building; and after removing the balance of those buildings, to use those areas also for parking purposes.

Senator HOLLINGS. At this point can you furnish a list of the parking spaces available for both the House and the Senate?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, we will furnish the information for the record.

[The information follows:]

PARKING FACILITIES, CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

February, 1974

H O U S E S I D E

	Spaces		
Assigned by the Select Committee on Parking:			
Garage Spaces:			
Rayburn Building Garage	1,673		
Cannon Building Garage	301		
Underground Garages in two Squares south of Longworth and Rayburn Buildings	1,267		
Total garage spaces			3,241
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 House Office Building Annex	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 House Office Building Annex			85
Total spaces - House Side			4,125

S E N A T E S I D E

	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

* Varies because of subway construction.

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 11, Square 725	99		
Lot 12, Square 725	147		
Lot 13, Square 724	98		
Lot 14, Square 724	25		
Lot 15, Square 724	39		
Lot 16, Square 724	62		
Lot 17, Square 724	26		
Lot 18, Square 724	40		
Lot 19, Square 724	26	562	
Parking Lots (used for Senate employees on first-come, first-served basis):			
Lot 20, Square 723	405		
Lot 21, Square 721 North	70		
Lot 22, Square 721 South	164	639	
Total Senate Spaces on streets and lots			2,076
Total spaces - SENATE SIDE			2,418

SUMMARY

		Spaces
Total spaces available	HOUSE SIDE	4,125
	SENATE SIDE	2,418
GRAND TOTAL - HOUSE AND SENATE SIDES		6,543

* Varies because of subway construction.

EXTENSION TO DIRKSEN OFFICE BUILDING

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, tell us something on the extension of the Dirksen Building.

Mr. WHITE. The status of the extension to the Dirksen Building is as follows: The drawings are being prepared in several stages. The first stage which was the schematic design stage has been completed and has received approval. The next stage which is the design-development stage is now approximately 40 percent complete.

The Senate Office Building Commission and the Senate Committee on Public Works which have legal jurisdiction over the approval of the drawings and plans, have examined those plans and have approved the interior layout. There is some question with regard to the approval of the exterior of the building, as a result of which a public hearing will be held by the Senate Public Works Committee at the end of this month to receive criticism of designs developed for the exterior, in advance as it were, rather than wait until the building is completed. That will take place at the end of this month or shortly thereafter, at which point we intend to proceed with the next stage.

We are on schedule. We intend to begin construction next spring. Demolition of the remaining properties and preparation for the construction will take place late this fall or early winter.

DEMOLITION OF STRUCTURES

Senator HOLLINGS. Now, on Schott's Court properties. Why do you draw plans and specification for the demolition?

Mr. WHITE. We prepare drawings and specifications, so that contractors may have adequate information upon which to prepare their bids; also, to insure that the contractor who goes in to demolish the buildings will leave the premises as we want them left, with regard to underground work, removal of debris, and other requirements.

The drawing will indicate a location on the site where he is to work and confine his materials and equipment. We are parking on the balance of the site and we don't want that disturbed.

Senator HOLLINGS. What else do you have on public works?

WEST FRONT OF CAPITOL

Mr. WHITE. The next item is a status report on the west front of the Capitol, which is in the same status as it was last year. No action has been taken. I have received no direction to proceed in any way, no formal direction from anyone.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good. There hasn't been any change physically at all, has there?

Mr. WHITE. No changes have been made physically, at all.

Turning then to the justifications of the various items if that is satisfactory to you?

Senator HOLLINGS. The justifications for the Office of the Architect will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT -- (Increase for 1974.....$121,000)

1974 appropriation in annual act.....	$ 1,250,000
1974 supplemental for Civilian Pay Act raises.....	62,000
Total appropriation - 1974.....	1,312,000

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Within-grade promotions and other changes authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system.....	$ 1,700
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).....	22,300
Increased Civilian Pay Act costs.....	25,700

This increase results from new pay rates established for "GS" employees by Executive Order 11691, effective January 1, 1973 and Executive Order 11739, effective October 14, 1973, issued under authority of subchapter I of chapter 53 of title 5 of the U. S. Code, and comparable rates established for other employees compensated under statutory authority other than statutes governing Wage-Board and GS employees by Orders of the Architect of the Capitol issued December 29, 1972, and October 12, 1973, under authority of section 5307 of title 5 of the U. S. Code, affecting such employees, explained more fully, as follows:

The gross full-year cost of the January 1973 new pay rates totals $45,700 and of the October 1973 new pay rates $42,000 -- a grand total gross cost, on a full-year basis, for the fiscal year 1975 of $87,700.

In accordance with fiscal 1974 Budget instructions and Appropriations Committees' concurrence, no funds to cover any part of these costs were included in the regular annual 1974 Appropriation Act providing appropriations for the Architect of the Capitol.

The gross cost of $87,700 for the fiscal year 1975 is offset, in part, as follows:

$10,000 turnover savings resulting from filling of vacancies at lower rates and other organizational changes, applied toward gross cost.

$52,000 requested as a Pay Supplemental (Base Pay) for fiscal year 1974, applied toward gross cost.

32-477 O - 74 - 23

The balance, $25,700, is requested to cover the additional cost required for the fiscal year 1975.

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $104,600 to $115,300, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... $ 10,700

Payment to Life Insurance Fund increased from $3,500 to $4,500..... 1,000

This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8708. The additional amount requested for 1975 is to cover current costs.

Contribution to retirement fund increased from $85,000 to $92,000, covering Government contribution to this fund required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, resulting from increased base pay rates..... 7,000

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS..... $ 68,400

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

2 GS-9 Draftsmen @ $12,166 per annum each.....	$ 24,332
1 GS-9 Engineering Aide (Air-Conditioning Division).....	12,166
1 GS-5 Classification Clerk.....	8,051
1 GS-5 File Clerk.....	8,051
Total - 5 new positions @ annual cost of.....	$ 52,600

2 GS-9 Draftsmen @ $12,166 per annum each.....$ 24,332

This request results from the policy instituted since I assumed office of doing as much work as possible, of a professional or technical nature, on an "in-house" basis, within the limitations permitted by our small staff of year-around professional architectural and engineering draftsmen. Experience with this practice has clearly shown that, through its use, we are able to accomplish small to medium size projects in a shorter period of time, for less money, than if the work were on a contract basis, resulting in more satisfactory and expeditious service to the Congress and the public.

There is an increasing need for expanding our "in-house" practice to expedite the handling of small to medium size projects, the need for which is becoming more frequent. In order to meet this demand, it is necessary for us to be provided with an adequate force of architectural draftsmen to assist the Assistant Architect of the Capitol in the development of schematics and criteria for construction, alteration, repair, and maintenance projects, in their developmental stage and in the preparation of working drawings and specifications for such projects.

At the present time, we have 3 architectural draftsmen on our regular rolls. From time to time it is necessary to supplement this force by employment of temporary

draftsmen in connection with projects which have been approved and funded.

There is increased need for a larger permanent year-around staff not only for projects actually approved and funded, but also for the development of preliminary design studies for projects proposed, before requesting their funding, in order to ascertain the scope of work involved, modifications required, the cost of such proposed work, and determination of the justification of requesting funds and approval for such work, whether or not the need for such design studies originate with requests from Congressional Committees and Commissions, or other sources.

For the fiscal year 1974, we were allowed funds for 9 such projects, totaling approximately $1,000,000, under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation, including such items as cleaning the sandstone and painting the half-dome ceiling of Statuary Hall and other related work requiring restoration studies, color studies, and drawings for fireplaces, chandeliers and sconces, draperies, fenestration, relocation of sculpture, cleaning of stone; restoration of the Rotunda, including drawings for cleaning of stone and color study for repainting; installation of marble balustrades on the cheek blocks of the Senate and House Wing steps. In addition, architectural drafting services are necessary in connection with Capitol Buildings "No Year" and reappropriated funds available from prior years for nonrecurring projects.

For the fiscal year 1974, we were also allowed 7 such projects, totaling approximately $500,000, under the "Senate Office Buildings" appropriation; and 5 such projects, totaling approximately $200,000, under the "House Office Buildings" appropriation.

In addition, architectural drafting services were required for work approved by the Speaker of the House and the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee under our "Contingent Expenses" appropriation.

For the fiscal year 1975, drafting services and related studies will be required for projects, if approved, involving 12 projects under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation, and projects under other appropriations as well as work required to be done under the "Contingent Expenses" appropriation and under "No Year" and Reappropriation accounts.

In order that we may place our "in-house" operation on an efficient, properly-organized basis, geared to meet the requirements of Congress in an expeditious, economical, and satisfactory manner, making greater utilization of year-around personnel, it is requested that the present force of 3 architectural draftsmen be augmented by the addition of another 2 architectural draftsmen, at a per annum cost of $24,332, for the fiscal year 1975.

1 GS-9 Engineering Aide (Air-Conditioning Division)....$12,166

There is also pressing need for additional technical assistance for the Supervising Air-Conditioning Department funded under our annual appropriations as part of the Architect's central office staff. This department exercises general supervision over all air-conditioning operations in all buildings under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including performance of design work, working drawings, and specifications.

The present staff in the Supervising Air-Conditioning Department consists of 3 employees -- 1 GS-13 Air-Conditioning Engineer, 1 GS-12 Assistant Air-Conditioning Engineer, and 1 GS-9 Engineering Draftsman. The Air-Conditioning Engineer and his assistant, in addition to their general supervisory functions, are, as indicated, engaged in the design of new systems, alterations, and improvements to existing systems, and the review of plans and specifications prepared by consultants engaged for major construction projects. The Engineering Draftsman assists in the development of schematics and criteria required for such work.

The present air-conditioning systems in the Capitol, Russell Office Building, Cannon and Longworth House Office Buildings were installed in 1935-37 and a large central refrigeration plant at the Capitol Power Plant to supply chilled water to these systems through extensive chilled water distribution systems was constructed in 1936-38.

Since original installation of these systems, numerous modifications have been made to the same during the past 35 years. In addition, since 1937, the air-conditioning systems installed in 1934 in the U. S. Supreme Court Building and in 1938 in the Library of Congress Annex Building have been modified and integrated with the chilled water supply system from the central refrigeration plant at the Capitol Power Plant; also since 1937, the Dirksen Office Building and the Rayburn House Office Building have been constructed with air-conditioning systems supplied with chilled water from the central refrigeration plant, and the Main Library of Congress Building has been air-conditioned.

Immediately following installation of the air-conditioning systems in the Capitol, Russell Office Building, and Cannon and Longworth House Office Buildings and construction and placing in operation of the central refrigeration plant in 1935-38, these systems were placed under the general supervision of a Supervising Air-Conditioning Engineer allowed for such purpose on the Architect's Central Office Staff in 1939. The Supervising Air-Conditioning Engineer was provided with an engineering aide in his office in 1954, replaced in 1964 by a GS-11 Assistant, subsequently

regraded to GS-12. The Engineering Draftsman position was allowed in fiscal year 1974.

The construction and occupancy of the Rayburn House Office Building in 1965 and installation and placing in operation of an air-conditioning system in the Main Library of Congress Building for the first time in 1964-1966 have added materially to the work load of the Supervising Air-Conditioning Department, as have also numerous modifications and additions made since 1964 to the air-conditioning systems of the buildings already in existence in 1964. The continuous increase in the work load has reached the point where an additional employee with an engineering background is required on the central office air-conditioning staff.

One of the important functions of the Supervising Air-Conditioning Engineer is the design of new installations and modifications and alterations to existing equipment, involving the preparation of technical specifications and descriptive details for the procurement of materials and equipment required for such installations, modifications, and alterations. With the increase of "in-house" programs, the work of the Supervising Engineer with respect to technical procurements has reached such time-consuming proportions as to cause a major backlog in work performance, making it particularly difficult to expedite work which must be programmed to schedules geared to the convenience of Congress.

The additional GS-9 Air-Conditioning Aide requested for 1975, if allowed, will help relieve this situation and help in expediting work authorized and scheduled. The employee, in addition to assisting in the preparation of technical procurement documents, would also assist in the computation and analyzing of air-conditioning and refrigeration logs received daily from each building and the Capitol Power Plant; also in such office functions as maintenance and analysis of cost records required to plan, improve and maintain economical and efficient performance and control, on an over-all basis, of the various and diverse air-conditioning and refrigeration activities under the Architect of the Capitol.

1 GS-5 Classification Clerk..... $8,051

The Classification Branch, Personnel Division, is responsible for providing position classification services, including analyzing and evaluating positions to assure that the principle of equal pay for substantially equal work is followed, for 178 permanent employees of the Architect of the Capitol whose positions are subject to the Classification Act, and 1,418 permanent employees whose positions are graded under wage-board procedures.

The Classification Branch is currently staffed by two employees, one Supervisory Position Classification Specialist, GS-12, and one Position Classification Specialist, GS-11. There has not been an increase in this staff since 1964, but the number of permanent positions throughout our organization has increased by 525 positions, resulting from the staffing of the Rayburn Building in 1965, the air-conditioning of the Main Library of Congress Building, the installation of electronic equipment in the Capitol group of buildings, and a general increase in the workload of offices and shops under the Architect's jurisdiction.

The need for a position classification clerk, GS-5, is justified by the increase in the number of permanent positions on the Architect's staff and the necessity that the two Position Classification Specialists be relieved of the resultant heavy clerical workload, in order to devote full time to providing necessary classification services.

It is the Architect's policy that all permanent positions be reviewed annually in order to insure that positions are correctly identified and properly described and that evaluations are consistent with applicable job grading standards. It is important that these reviews be completed and any changes resulting therefrom be effected with the least possible delay. Any delay in processing personnel documents has an adverse effect on employee morale, and I believe that approval of this additional position will certainly help us maintain a high morale level among our employees.

It is proposed that the incumbent of this additional position, if allowed, will be responsible for handling the paperwork for the Classification Office, preparing organization charts and maintaining files. The incumbent would also receive training in the basic principles of position classification.

1 GS-5 File Clerk.....$8,051

The Architect's Office has recently initiated a records management program through which we are striving to develop an improved records maintenance and retrieval system, an effective records disposal system, and a microfilming program. This is another effort to improve the efficiency in our operations.

Over the years there has been a tremendous volume of records accumulated by this office, most of which are permanent historical records that must be properly filed, stored, and maintained by the Architect of the Capitol. There are other files which can be micro-

filmed and disposed of, and, at the present time these files are being reviewed for that purpose.

There is an urgent need for a fully-trained file clerk capable of assisting in sorting and evaluating our files, removing duplications, separating current and historical files, operating microfilming equipment, maintaining and caring for the files, releasing files to authorized personnel, and following through to insure that borrowed files are returned.

Total Increase - NEW POSITIONS....	$ 52,600	
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	(f)	121,000
Total Estimate for 1975.....		$ 1,433,000

NEW POSITIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. On your new positions, I believe you said that if you could have them all, your draftsmen's positions, approved, it would save money. Is that still true?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. Then why don't you appeal the House cut?

Mr. WHITE. We presume that the House committee had appropriate reason in their judgment, for allowing only one of the two draftsmen positions requested, and we thought it would be inappropriate for us to appeal. We still would like to have them, but are willing to wait and ask for the second position next year.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you know what the appropriate reason is rather than to assume it?

Mr. WHITE. I do not know.

Senator HOLLINGS. It is just a matter of saving money perhaps?

Mr. WHITE. I think perhaps they felt they would move slowly with it, grant us one for 1975 instead of the two that we asked for. I don't know their precise reason. We would be happy to have them, but feel it would be more discreet not to appeal.

Shall I proceed?

Senator HOLLINGS. Please.

Mr. WHITE. In each of the justifications, Mr. Chairman, there are mandatory items where increases are required by law, so we will proceed without repeating such items that carry through in all the justifications unless you wish otherwise.

Senator HOLLINGS. I think the note you reflect savings as a result of employee turnover. I wish all the budgets were as forthright in this regard and I commend you for the amount of $62,900 saved. I will put a summary of these savings in the record at this point.

[The information follows:]

Employee turnover savings:

Salaries, Office of the Architect	$10,000
Capitol Buildings	19,100
Senate Office Buildings	20,800
Capitol Power Plant	13,000
Total	62,900

DISALLOWED POSITIONS

Mr. WHITE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. There were two other positions not allowed by the House which we are not appealing, one of them, an engineering aide and another one, a classification clerk. We will try to make do for another year and perhaps we will come back next year with the same request.

The next item is a limitation on travel expense.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Senator HOLLINGS. Before we get to that, on the contingent expenses, page 63 indicates that $54,200 is allocated through February 23, yet the details of the allocations add to only $51,900. Can you explain the difference?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, we can. The $54,200 represents the total amount approved for projects. The $51,900 represents total obligations, after deducting savings effected under the amounts approved and allocated. I might add, since that time there have been additional expenditures made from that fund, so that at this point we have obligated, as of May 1, $74,000 of the $75,000 and we would be glad to submit for the record a further detailed breakdown, if you wish.

Senator HOLLINGS. Please do and could we have a list of the projects funded for the last 8 years?

Mr. WHITE. We would be happy to do that.

Senator HOLLINGS. The justifications for contingent expenses and the list of projects will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The justifications and list follow:]

Justification

CONTINGENT EXPENSES -- (Increase for 1975.....$65,000)

1974 appropriation in annual act.....	$ 75,000
Additions	
Increase of $25,000 (from $75,000 to $100,000) requested to meet rise in cost of items and to permit expanded service under this allotment.....	$ 25,000
Increase of $40,000 to meet the cost of rental of warehouse storage space and related items, authorized by Public Law 93-180, approved December 13, 1973.....	40,000
TOTAL ADDITIONS. .....(+)	65,000
Total Estimate for 1975.....	$ 140,000

The need for this appropriation and the increases requested for 1975 are explained more fully, as follows:

Purpose of Appropriation and Control over Expenditures

An appropriation for "Contingent Expenses" has been provided annually since 1956, in order to facilitate the work performed by the Architect of the Capitol in behalf of the Congress; also, to enable the Architect to make surveys and studies and to meet unforeseen expenses in connection with activities under the care of the Architect.

From 1956 through 1972, the annual appropriation was $50,000. For the fiscal years 1973 and 1974, $75,000 was appropriated for each of those 2 years.

In the past 18 years, expenditures from this fund affecting the Senate have been made by the Architect with the approval of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and expenditures affecting the House have been made by the Architect with the approval of the Speaker of the House. The funds have been made available each year with this understanding, so there has been rigid control over the use of this fund from the very start.

In addition, in accordance with further understanding with respect to use of this fund, each year there is set forth in the annual Budget a detailed listing of expenditures made under this fund in the prior fiscal year just ended; also, of obligations incurred to the date of the Hearing before your Committee out of the current fiscal year fund.

Expenses under this fund include such items as urgent need for modification of rostrums, erection and relocation of partitions; rearrangement and installation of additional lighting; installation and modification of public address systems in committee rooms; alterations to offices, committee rooms, and other areas to meet unanticipated requirements of Committees, Senators, and Members, including those arising

from new legislation, such as the Legislative Reorganization Act, Acts and Resolutions of the Congress passed after the annual appropriation act has been enacted, and from other changes resulting from expanded personnel, more extensive use of office equipment, and rearrangement of existing facilities -- in an effort to alleviate, through temporary expediencies, overcrowded occupancy conditions and immediate need for additional accommodations; and for emergency repairs to mechanical equipment to prevent any prolonged disruptions to service resulting from delays necessarily incident to the securing of supplemental appropriations for items costing comparatively small amounts.

Expenditures - Fiscal Year 1973

Expenditures totaling $46,351, made in the fiscal year 1973, and the purposes for which expended are detailed in the 1975 printed Budget.

Expenditures - Fiscal Year 1974 (to date)

During the first 8 months of the fiscal year 1974 (July 1, 1973 to February 23, 1974), allocations totaling $54,200 have been approved against this fund for the following purposes.

Expenditures approved by the Speaker of the House

Enlargement of office suite in Longworth Building occupied by Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee	$ 1,700
Renovations, Room H-140 in the Capitol, for House Appropriations Committee	7,700
Renovations, staff offices of House Committee on Science and Astronautics, Rayburn Building	5,000
Renovations, Congressional Suite 1504, Longworth Building	1,000
Converting Space HT 3-13 in the Capitol for occupancy by the architectural design and drafting division of the Architect of the Capitol; also, installation of a mezzanine floor in Room HB-32 in the Capitol and other related work required to convert that room for use as a file room for the Architect	8,000
Employment, by contract, of an engineering consultant to determine structural alterations necessary in order to provide adequate floor load-bearing capacity for consolidation in a single safely guarded location in the House Annex of all of the files and safes in which are to be kept information and evidence developed during investigative proceedings of the House	

Judiciary Committee, and estimates of cost to effect such alterations..... $ 2,500

Sub-Total..... $ 25,900

Expenditures authorized by Public Law 93-180, approved by the House Office Building Commission and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration

Rental of storage space in warehouse building located at #10 P Street, S.W., for use of the House, Senate, and Architect of the Capitol, including reimbursement to the GSA for erection of partitions within such space, for the period December 16, 1973 to June 30, 1974..... $ 26,000

Total Obligations - Fiscal Year 1974 (to 2/23/74)..... $ 51,900

Reserve Balance

The unobligated balance, as of February 23, 1974, is $23,100. This balance is being held in reserve at the present time, pending authorization by the House Office Building Commission of expenditure of approximately $20,000 for structural alterations in the House Annex to meet the estimated requirements of the House Judiciary Committee, if decision is made to proceed with this item.

If this expenditure is approved, it will leave $3,000 or less to meet any emergency needs that may arise in the next 4 months.

If the amount of this appropriation is increased, as requested for 1975, it will provide sufficient funds to enable us to expedite, in a more effective manner, fulfillment of unanticipated needs of the Congress as they arise, requiring comparatively small expenditures, without depleting a reserve for emergency breakdowns of equipment that may occur during the last 3 or 4 months of a fiscal year.

Rental of Warehouse Space and Related Expenses

This item, required for the fiscal year 1975, and being obligated on a part-year basis under existing funds in the fiscal year 1974, results from enactment of Public Law 93-180, approved December 13, 1973, which provides, as follows:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Architect of the Capitol, with the approval of the House Office Building Commission and Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, is

authorized to secure, through rental, lease, or other appropriate agreement, storage space in areas within the District of Columbia and its environs beyond the boundaries of the United States Capitol Grounds for use of the United States Senate, the United States House of Representatives, and the Office of the Architect of the Capitol, under such terms and conditions as such Commission and committee may authorize, and to incur any necessary incidental expenses in connection therewith.

Sec. 2. Any expenditures required to implement the provisions of section 1 shall be paid from the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, Architect of the Capitol" and any funds appropriated under this head shall hereafter be available for such purpose."

In enacting this legislation, the Congress recognized the urgent need to provide the Architect of the Capitol with the authority to rent storage space for the Senate, House, and the Architect in areas outside the Capitol Grounds limits, subject to the approval of the House Office Building Commission and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, required for the storage of furniture and other miscellaneous items.

The need for storage space was precipitated by the following circumstances.

Senate: During the past year, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration found it necessary to "expropriate" for other purposes approximately 5,000 square feet of space in the Old Senate Subway tunnel previously assigned to the Architect of the Capitol for the storage and repair of office furniture. Of this space, 3,400 square feet were reassigned for the security complex center and security system for the Capitol Complex recently authorized by the Congress; 700 square feet for Senate computer duplication files; and 900 square feet for relocation of the Republican Photographers' Studio.

No space remains for assignment for furniture storage, as the rest of the subway tunnel is occupied by the Senate Recording Studio (6,200 square feet) and by the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms for storage needs of that office.

House: Due to the conversion of Rooms 2362 and 2358 in the Rayburn House Office Building for use by the House Appropriations Committee, approved by the House Office Building Commission, approximately 8,500 square feet of space in those rooms have become unavailable for the

storage of office furniture by the Clerk of the House, heretofore stored therein.

Space Rental: With the approval of the House Office Building Commission and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the Architect of the Capitol has leased from the General Services Administration, commencing December 16, 1973, 15,000 square feet of space in a former warehouse building located at #10 P Street Southwest, within a comparatively short distance of the Capitol Buildings and Grounds. For the fiscal year 1974, in addition to $16,250 required to reimburse the GSA for rental costs, it has been necessary to reimburse that agency also $9,700 for the cost of erecting partitions to subdivide the rented space for required Senate-House use.

For 1975, $40,000 is requested under this "Contingent Expenses" appropriation, based on a rental cost of approximately $31,500 for 15,000 square feet, including cost of utilities, and $8,500 for clerk hire to check items in and out of storage, maintain records, and perform other miscellaneous duties, and for other miscellaneous incidental costs.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
EXPENDITURES - FISCAL YEARS 1966-1973
(In thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year 1966

Repairs to damage caused by fire in Old Senate Office Building	32
Replacement of refrigerated drinking water system in New Senate Office Building	6
Installation of bronze railing in family gallery of Senate Chamber, Capitol Building	2
Installation of bronze railings in galleries of House Chamber, Capitol Building	2
Emergency repairs to sewer system serving Supreme Court Building	2
Total obligations	44

Fiscal Year 1967

Purchase of chairs and table tops for use in main dining room, House Restaurant, Capitol Building	11
Installation of a refrigerated meat room in House Restaurant kitchen, Capitol Building	5
Total obligations	16

Fiscal Year 1968

Engineering services to make an in-depth study of the practicalities of installing a voice reinforcement system in the Senate Chamber	5
Construction of mezzanine floor levels in Rooms ST-1 and ST-5 occupied by the Capitol Police, Senate Terrace, Capitol Building	5
Installation of a temporary sound-proof and dustproof enclosure in the telephone exchange area, New Senate Office Building	3
Emergency repairs to the emergency electric generator in the Library of Congress Annex	6
Appraisals of Square 764, site of old Providence Hospital	4
Engineering services for redesign of the elevated photographers' stand for the 1969 Inaugural Ceremonies at the Capitol	4
Compromise settlement by U.S. Attorney of claim arising under Federal Tort Claims Act	1
Miscellaneous	1
Total obligations	28

Fiscal Year 1969

Construction of 5 booths for attendants in Rayburn garage	3
Improvements to Senate parking lot located in Capitol grounds at 1st and D Sts., NE	13
Consulting services, sound reinforcement system, Senate Chamber	1
Emergency repairs to terraces, curbs, and retaining walls, Capitol grounds	4
Consulting services, sound reinforcement system, House Chamber	5
Emergency repairs, water main to Senate Office Building	4
Total obligations	29

Fiscal Year 1970

Speech reinforcement system, House Ways and Means Committee, Longworth Building	28
Addition to rostrum, caucus room, Cannon Building	3
Partition changes, room B-331, Rayburn Building	2
Partition changes, suite 2343, Rayburn Building	3
Replacement of police guard booth, parking lot, Square 692	1
Emergency repairs to grounds, terraces, curbs and retaining walls, Capitol and Library grounds	3
Emergency repairs to refrigeration equipment, cafeteria, Longworth Building	3
Preliminary plans and estimates, alterations to coffee shop, Old Senate Office Building	5
Total obligations	47

Fiscal Year 1971

Emergency refrigerator repairs, cafeteria, Longworth Building	1
Enclosure of 2 alcoves, 2d floor, east entrance, House wing of Capitol	5
Alterations to lounge G-28, Rayburn Building garage, to provide office accommodations, Special Committee on Parking	4

Installation of manually operated control switching mechanism on traffic signal at corner of Independence and New Jersey Avenues, House side, Capitol grounds	2
Engineering study to determine feasibility of installation of a protective and sound barrier, of glass or other suitable material, on gallery railings in Senate Chamber	3
Two garbage-trash compactors for Senate restaurants in Capitol and Senate Office Building	7
Erection of partition in room SB-4, Senate side of Capitol	2
Appraisal of 2 lots, Square 724, Senate side of Capitol grounds	1
Total obligations	25

Fiscal Year 1972

Construction of storage space, Rayburn Garage	4
Install new locking system, House Administration Committee Room, Capitol Building	2
Traffic signal changes, Constitution and New Jersey Avenues	1
Alterations to room H-304, Periodical Press Group, Capitol Building	3
Rostrum for Armed Services Committee, room 2337, Rayburn House Office Building	7
Improved lighting, Ways and Means Committee Room, Longworth House Office Building	4
Emergency work, east side of 1st Street, NE., Senate side of Capitol	1
Alterations to mezzanine area Capitol Building, above subway terminal	4
Enclose northwest alcove, east front entrance, Capitol Building	2
Enframement of 2 clocks in the Speaker's lobby, House side, U.S. Capitol Building	1
Total obligations	29

Fiscal Year 1973

Enlargement of office suite in Longworth House Office Building occupied by Chairman of House Ways and Means Committee, by annexation of adjacent vacant space and making necessary structural and mechanical changes	18
Alterations in Rooms 1236, 1309, 1406, and 1434, Longworth House Office Building: Rooms 2177, 2178, 2252, storage space in garage area, committee lounge room, and vestibule space, Rayburn House Office Building	12
Renovations in Room H-140 in the Capitol	5
Alterations in Room H-102 in the Capitol, for use by Joint Committee on Congressional Operations	1
Installation of a separate annunciator system and separate Members' call buttons on elevators in N.E. and N.W. quadrant of Rayburn House Office Building use by Members only	2
Correction of deficiencies in air-conditioning and heating systems in Rooms G-223 through G-241 in the Dirksen Senate Office Building	4
Survey and study for purposes of eliminating architectural, structural, and other barriers in the Capitol and other Congressional Buildings, in order to make these buildings more accessible and fit for persons with physical handicaps	5
Total obligations	46

INCREASE ASKED UNDER CONTINGENCY FUND

Senator HOLLINGS. Proceed.

Mr. WHITE. The request is made for an additional amount for 1975, because we are, it seems, increasingly faced with the need to provide facilities during the year, which on a timing basis would have to wait if we were obliged to delay until additional funds were appropriated. With the control over these funds exercised by the chairman of the Appropriations Committee on the Senate side and the Speaker on the House side, we feel it is an appropriate request.

LIMITATION ON TRAVEL

With regard to the limitation on travel, there is no change asked under that item. It is a limitation rather than an appropriation, as such, and the limitation for 1975 is the same as for 1974.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Turning then to the Capitol Buildings, I would be happy to give you the status of the various items that are being conducted.

Senator HOLLINGS. The justifications for the Capitol Buildings will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The justifications follow:]

32-477 O - 74 - 24

Justification

CAPITOL BUILDINGS --- (Net decrease for 1975.....$320,000)

1974 appropriation in annual act	$ 4,535,000
1974 reappropriation (1971-72 funds - $105,000 continued available until 6/30/74) (1973 funds -- $ 10,000 continued available until 6/30/74)	115,000
1974 Supplemental for Civilian Pay Act raises	10,000
1974 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises	100,000
Total appropriations - 1974	$ 4,760,000

Deductions

Improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring: 4th year allotment under a 5-year program	$ 100,000
Improved speech reinforcement system, House Chamber: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1975	105,000
Modifications to 2 passageways, House side of central portion of Capitol adjacent to crypt and rotunda on 1st and 2nd floors: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1975	10,000
Modernization of 2 elevators in House Wing of Capitol, located at entrance to House Wing: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	180,000
Modernization of 3 elevators in Senate Wing of Capitol, one located in northwest corner of Senate Wing, one located adjacent to the Senators' dining room, and one located in the west central section adjacent to the Senate Disbursing Office: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	230,000

Cleaning stonework and painting coffered domed ceiling of Rotunda: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975.....	341,000	
Installation of marble balustrades on cheek blocks, Senate and House Wing steps: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975.....	96,700	
Cleaning sandstone and painting half-domed ceiling of Statuary Hall, including restoration and other related work: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975.....	350,000	
Cleaning sandstone, small Rotunda, 2nd floor, Senate side of Capitol: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975.....	12,400	
Cleaning sandstone and painting domed ceiling, small Rotunda, 2nd floor, House side of Capitol: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975.....	19,800	
Restore, through reproduction, sculptured figures, East Portico, Senate Wing, representing "Justice" and "History": nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975.....	64,000	
Installation of handrails on West central stairways (new handrails to replace existing handrails on stairway from basement to 1st floor; new handrail, where none now exists, from intermediate landing to second floor level of marble stairway leading from 1st floor to Rotunda, including alterations to top level marble step): nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975.....	7,500	
Nonrecurring improvements, House and Senate Restaurants, and replacement of copy camera for Office of Architect of the Capitol, allowed for 1974, not required for 1975.....	58,900	(-) 1,575,300
Base for 1975.....		3,184,700

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases

Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:
Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced in August 1973, resulting from new wage rates effective October 28, 1973 under the Federal Wage System, affecting 151 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1974 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1975. Full year cost, $118,000, less part year cost, $77,000, requested as a 1974 Pay Supplemental -- Additional amount required for 1975..... $ 41,000

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 20,765

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)..... 8,735

Increased Civilian Pay Act costs..... 42,600

This increase results from new pay rates established for "GS" employees by Executive Order 11691, effective January 1, 1973 and Executive Order 11739, effective October 14, 1973, issued under authority of subchapter I of chapter 53 of title 5 of the U. S. Code, and comparable rates established for other employees compensated under statutory authority other than statutes governing Wage-Board and GS employees by Orders of the Architect of the Capitol issued December 29, 1972, and October 12, 1973, under authority of section 5307 of title 5 of the U. S. Code, affecting such employees, explained more fully, as follows:

The gross full-year cost of the January 1973 new pay rates totals $35,700 and of the October 1973 new pay rates $36,000 -- a grand total gross cost, on a full-year basis, for the fiscal year 1975 of $71,700.

In accordance with fiscal 1974 Budget Instructions and Appropriations Committees' concurrence, no funds to cover any part of these costs were included in the regular annual 1974 Appropriation Act providing appropriations for the Architect of the Capitol.

The gross cost of $71,700 for the fiscal year 1975 is offset, in part, as follows:

$19,100 turnover savings resulting from filling of vacancies at lower rates and other organizational changes, applied toward gross cost.

$10,000 requested as a Pay Supplemental for fiscal year 1974, applied toward gross cost.

The balance, $42,600, is requested to cover the additional cost required for the fiscal year 1975.

Total required for Wage-Board, GS, and other pay increases... $ 113,100

Less: 3 positions transferred from the Doorkeeper of the House to the Architect of the Capitol, April 1, 1973 and subsequently transferred

back to the Doorkeeper by Direction of the House Administration Committee, July 1, 1973, funded for 3 months in fiscal year 1973 and for full year in fiscal year 1974 under "Capitol Buildings" appropriation -- dropped from the "Capitol Buildings" budget request for fiscal year 1975.....(-) 18,900

Net increase, 1975 over 1974, required for Wage-Board, GS, and other pay increases..... $ 94,200

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $363,500 to $383,500, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law.... $ 20,000

Contribution to retirement fund increased from $139,205 to $145,205, covering Government contribution to this fund required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, resulting from increased base pay rates..... 6,000

Payment to Employees Compensation Fund increased from $86,900 to $113,300, required by 5 U.S.C. 8147 (b)..... 26,400

This law requires 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 year on account of service-connected injury or death. The amount paid from such Fund in the fiscal year 1973 was $113,300.

Penalty Mail increased from $4,000 to $5,000..... 1,000

This amount is needed to reimburse the Post Office for all penalty mail costs incurred by the Office of the Architect of the Capitol. It is required to be paid under the provisions of Chapter 32 of Title 39 of the U. S. Code. The increase is based on current penalty mail cost.

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS..... $ 147,600

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Elevator Maintenance and repairs increased from $8,200 to $9,800.... $ 1,600

This allotment provides for the maintenance and upkeep of the 25 elevators, 2 sidewalk lifts, 11 conveyors, 2 escalators, and 1 dumbwaiter in the Capitol Building, including such items as hoisting cables, repair and replacement parts, lubricants, oil, grease, tools and cleaning fluids.

The $1,600 increase requested for 1975 is to meet increased costs of materials and parts and to bring this allotment more in line with actual expenditures. During the past 2 years, expenditures have averaged $8,900 and are expected to rise to some extent during the fiscal years 1974 and 1975.

Substation equipment and repairs increased from $7,000 to $12,000... 5,000

This allotment provides for the annual maintenance of 28 electrical transformer stations in the buildings under the Architect of the Capitol. The purpose of these transformer stations is to reduce the 13,000 high voltage current purchased from the local Utility Company to lower voltages suitable for use in operation of the lighting and other electrical systems, elevators, and other power-operated equipment in the Capitol group of buildings.

The substation allotment provides for maintenance of several miles of high-voltage feeder cables and about 300 low-voltage distribution transformers.

The transformer stations contain 36 - 13,000-volt circuit breakers, 88 power transformers, 28 network switchboards with approximately 500 secondary power circuit breakers, 12 battery banks and 5 Diesel emergency generators. This equipment must be inspected regularly and emergency repairs made promptly, in addition to performance of normal preventive maintenance work.

The allotment provides for replacement, servicing and repair of circuit breakers, batteries, transformers, cables, and all other equipment connected with the transformer stations.

The last increase provided under this allotment was 4 years ago. The increase of $5,000 requested for 1975 is to meet increased costs of materials and equipment and to provide funds for stocking of sufficient spare parts to enable prompt replacement of items showing metal fatigue before failure of such equipment occurs, in order to insure uninterrupted service.

Maintenance, air-conditioning systems increased from $16,500 to $20,000..... $ 3,500

There has been no increase provided under this allotment for the past 4 years. The $3,500 increase requested for 1975 is to meet increased costs of supplies, repairs, and replacement parts.

This allotment provides for the maintenance of all of the air-conditioning equipment in the Capitol, including such annually recurring items as filters, oil, grease, cleaning equipment, tools, paint, refrigerant; cleaning kitchen ducts, hoods, and other parts of the kitchen exhaust systems in the House and Senate Restaurants in the Capitol; cooling and heating coil replacements; maintenance and repair of refrigeration machines and other appurtenant equipment.

Breakdown of Estimate

Air filter replacements	$ 6,600
Oil, grease, cleaning equipment, tools, paint, refrigerant, and miscellaneous	3,000
Kitchen exhaust system: cleaning and repairs	3,500
Cooling and heating coil replacements	2,400
Maintenance and repair of refrigeration machines and appurtenant equipment	4,500
Total	$20,000

Repairs, Works of Art increased from $20,000 to $25,000..... $ 5,000

An increase of $5,000 is requested under this allotment to meet increased cost of care and preservation of the Works of Art in the Capitol collection. The allotment, established at $20,000 two years ago, requires an upward adjustment in cost for the fiscal year 1975.

The allotment of $25,000 requested for 1975, is based on a proposed allocation of $12,500 for care of Works of Art in the Senate side of the Capitol and $12,500 for those in the House side.

The collection of Works of Art in the Capitol now includes 131 portraits, 54 paintings, 82 busts, 102 statues, 90 reliefs on walls and ceilings, 183 frescoes, murals and lunettes (including the large canopy in the ceiling of the Dome, the circular frieze in the Rotunda, and 111 frescoes,

murals and lunettes in the Senate Wing and 70 in the House Wing); also such miscellaneous objects as mantels, models of the Capitol, 27 mottoes, plaques and markers, the Centennial Safe, 40 miscellaneous sculptures, and 16 stained glass windows and skylights. These Works of Art total, in all 725.

In addition, the Capitol Art Collection includes the following Works located on the exterior of the Capitol group of buildings: 15 pieces of statuary, 4 bronze doors, and 4 sculptured pediments; also, 2 statues on the Capitol Grounds.

When the allotment of $20,000 was established in fiscal year 1973, the Committee agreed that the point had been reached where an orderly program should be commenced under which sufficient funds would be made available to provide, each year, for cleaning and restoring a selected number of paintings, portraits, and other art works, determined by priority of need, which require work to be done for their proper preservation, in view of the growth and magnitude of the Capitol Art collection.

The Architect of the Capitol proposes in expending the funds requested for 1975, to confer with the Joint Committee on the Library and the Senate Commission on Art and Antiquities in determining priority of needs.

Maintenance of electronic equipment increased from $8,000 to $9,600..... $ 1,600

An increase of $1,600 is requested under this allotment for 1975 to meet increased cost of supplies, materials, and equipment required for maintenance of the electronic equipment in the Legislative buildings and the continued expanded use of such equipment in those buildings.

Expenditures for fiscal year 1973 amounted to $14,000 due, in part, to work required to be done by the Electronic Division in connection with the installation of the electronic voting system in the House Chamber. In order to meet current cost requirements, an allotment of $9,600 is required for 1975.

This allotment provides for the maintenance of the electronic systems installed in the Capitol, Senate Office Buildings, and the Rayburn House Office Building. The item covers the cost of repairs, maintenance, additions and changes in the Legislative signal and clock systems, and other specialized installations such as speech reinforcement systems, air raid alarms, television systems, frequency generators, capacitor couplers and high frequency wiring systems. The number and complexity of these systems continue to increase.

Most of the expenditures are for expendable components requiring periodic replacement, such as lamps, relays, vacuum tubes, transistors, capacitors, tools, instruments and other accessory items.

In addition to normal repairs and maintenance, the various systems are, as indicated, constantly being expanded to meet the increasing demands of building occupants. As new developments in the industry become commercially available the installations are modified and up-graded to improve their reliability and effectiveness.

Insect and Pest Control..... $ 2,500

Funds are provided the Architect of the Capitol annually for insect and pest control in the House and Senate Office Buildings under the appropriations provided for those buildings.

In the past, insect and pest control in the House side of the Capitol has been a function of the Doorkeeper of the House. Due to the transfer of housekeeping functions on the House side from the Doorkeeper of the House to the Architect of the Capitol last year at the direction of the House Committee on Administration, it is now a responsibility of the Architect to maintain an insect and pest control program on the House side.

In order that funds may be available to the Architect for this purpose, an amount of $2,500 is requested for the fiscal year 1975.

Maintenance of office and automatic data processing equipment increased from $12,500 to $44,400..... $ 31,900

This allotment is required annually to cover the cost of maintenance, rental, and service contracts required to provide and keep in good operating condition the business machines and other office equipment, including automatic data processing equipment requiring the services of specialists in the electronic field for proper maintenance and adjustment of this highly sophisticated equipment. The services are acquired through General Services Administration Supply Schedule contracts.

The amount of $44,400 requested for 1975 is based on the following breakdown:

Rental and servicing of automatic data processing equipment	$ 29,300
Rental and servicing of microfilm equipment	7,500
Servicing of multilith, itek, and addressograph equipment	2,000
Rental and servicing of Xerox equipment	2,600
Servicing typewriters and other miscellaneous office equipment	700
Rental and servicing of magnetic card typewriter for Flag Office	2,300
Total	$ 44,400

The increase of $31,900 requested for 1975 is explained, as follows:

$29,300 for rental of automatic data processing equipment, in replacement of government-owned equipment no longer dependable for required needs.

This equipment is required for preparation of payrolls, payroll records, individual earning records, leave records, retirement, bond, health benefits, government life insurance contributions and deductions, income tax withholding records, and other related personnel and payroll data.

This equipment is also required for maintenance of accounting and fiscal records, and production of accounting and statistical data and analyses, including annual real and personal property inventories.

The equipment now in use is rapidly becoming obsolete and is now subject to frequent and prolonged breakdowns, due to abnormally and constant heavy use exceeding its normal life expectancy. In addition, repair and replacement parts for the present equipment are no longer available on a timely basis.

The present equipment was purchased in January 1969 at a cost of $61,000. The gross cost was $74,000 which was offset by a trade-in allowance of $13,000 on old equipment. The normal life of such equipment is 4 years.

To purchase new equipment, adequate for our current needs, would cost in the neighborhood of $100,000, to which would have to be added a yearly maintenance-service cost of $6,000.

We therefore now find it advantageous to rent such equipment, commencing with the fiscal year 1975. The cost of rental, based on current rate, is $2,900 per month, or $34,800 per year. For the fiscal year 1975, the cost per year would be $29,300, due to an offset allowance of $5,500 for trade-in of the existing equipment.

On this basis, rental costs for 3-1/4 years would amount to no more than the purchase cost of new equipment, which would have only 1 more year of dependable life beyond that period.

In addition to rapidly becoming obsolete and in undependable condition, our present equipment lacks adequate memory capacity to enable us to perform all required payroll, accounting, fiscal, and analytical functions through use of this equipment.

For example, just within the past several days, our present equipment became inoperative, due to a breakdown of the equipment, which has required emergency repair services for 4 consecutive days in order to prepare our bi-weekly, weekly, and semimonthly payrolls for paychecks to be issued on time, without imposing hardships on employees. The manufacturer of this equipment advises us that this equipment is now in such condition that it must be replaced if we are to avoid prolonged periods of interrupted use while effort is being made to repair and restore the equipment to service.

This equipment is vital to the operations of the Office of the Architect of the Capitol. Accordingly, it is urged that an additional amount of $29,300 be provided under this allotment for rental of such equipment for the fiscal year 1975.

$2,600 - the balance of the increase - is required to cover a $8,300 rise in cost of rental, servicing, and repair contracts, attributable largely to more extensive use of microfilm and other equipment, offset by a reduction of $5,700 for a maintenance-service contract for our present automatic data processing equipment which would be eliminated, if funds for rental of the new equipment requested are approved for 1975.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... $ 51,100

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Installation of iron railings on lower cheek blocks, central steps and Senate and House Wing steps..... $ 49,000

For 1973, $14,000 was allowed to install iron railings on the two upper level marble cheek blocks at the central portico, East Front of the Capitol, as a permanent installation, in replacement of the temporary wooden barricades installed on these cheek blocks in 1962, to eliminate hazard. This work has been done.

For 1974, $96,700 was allowed to install marble balustrades on the two upper level marble cheek blocks of the Senate and House Wing steps, to provide similar

protection as provided under the 1973 appropriation on the upper level cheek blocks of the central steps. Bids for this work have been issued and a contract is expected to be awarded shortly.

For 1975, after further study, it is considered desirable to provide similar protection on the lower level cheek blocks as well. Accordingly, $49,000 is requested for such purpose for 1975.

The amount of $49,000 provides for the fabrication and installation of iron railings on the lower level cheek blocks of the East Front central steps, the Senate Wing steps, and the House Wing steps. This will complete work under this protective program.

Painting House Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering..... 67,500

For 1975, $67,500 is requested to paint the ceiling and the plaster-surface areas of the gallery walls of the House Chamber. This work has not been done since the Chamber was remodeled in 1949-1950.

When the House Chamber was remodeled, the old cast iron and glass skylight ceiling of the Chamber and temporary steel supports, were removed and replaced with the present ceiling, which is constructed of stainless steel and plaster. The stainless steel section is octagonal in shape and forms the central portion of the ceiling. It is perforated with small holes which convey conditioned air into the Chamber and cause even distribution of the air. It also provides improved acoustics for the Chamber.

The ceiling and plaster surfaces are now badly in need of repainting and such painting should be done in the interest of the proper preservation and appearance of the Chamber. Such work, if done, will result in reflecting better light in the Chamber and will enhance its beauty.

In order to do this work, it will be necessary to scaffold the Chamber and to use a paint that, when applied to the stainless steel section, will not clog the holes that are perforated in that part of the ceiling for conveying of conditioned air into the Chamber.

It is appreciated that this work, when done, must be performed during a period when the House does not require use of the Chamber, most likely during a sine die adjournment or prolonged recess.

The estimate is based on $50,000 for rental, erection, and removal of scaffolding; $13,000 for labor and materials for painting; and $4,500 for plastering repairs and other miscellaneous items.

Painting Senate Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering..... $ 46,000

For 1975, $46,000 is requested to paint the ceiling and the plaster-surface areas of the Senate Chamber. This work has not been done since the Chamber was remodeled in 1949-1950.

As in the case of the House Chamber, when the remodeling was done, the old cast iron and glass skylight ceiling and temporary steel supports were removed and replaced with the present ceiling, which is constructed of stainless steel and plaster. The stainless steel section is elliptical in shape and forms the central portion of the ceiling. It is perforated with small holes which convey conditioned air into the Chamber and cause even distribution of air. It also provides improved acoustics for the Chamber.

The ceiling and plaster surfaces are now badly in need of repainting and such painting should be done in the interest of the proper preservation and appearance of the Chamber. Such work, if done, will result in reflecting better light in the Chamber and will enhance its beauty.

In order to do this work, it will be necessary to scaffold the Chamber and to use a paint that, when applied to the stainless steel section, will not clog the holes that are perforated in that part of the ceiling for conveying of conditioned air into the Chamber.

It is realized that this work, when done, must be performed during a period when the Senate does not require use of the Chamber, most likely during a sine die adjournment or prolonged recess.

The estimate is based on $35,000 for rental, erection, and removal of scaffolding; $8,000 for labor and materials for painting; and $3,000 for plastering repairs and other miscellaneous items.

Painting walls and ceilings of gallery (3rd) floor corridors, north, east, and west sides of House Chamber..... $ 31,500

For 1975, $31,500 is requested for painting the walls and ceilings of the corridors on the gallery (3rd) floor, on the north, east, and west sides of the House Chamber.

These areas are now in need of painting. The existing paint has become dull and soiled and loose in places, and some of the plaster is in need of repair. This work is recommended in the interest of proper preservation and appearance of this part of the Capitol.

The estimate of $31,500 is based on $800 for cleaning the surfaces and removing loose paint and plaster from the walls and ceilings; $1,000 for plaster repairs; and $29,700 for labor and materials for painting.

The painting will involve the use of a multi-color scheme, with gold colored trim and highlighting.

Painting walls and ceilings of gallery (3rd) floor corridors, south, east, and west sides of Senate Chamber..... 28,000

For 1975, $28,000 is requested for painting the walls and ceilings of the corridors on the gallery (3rd) floor, on the south, east, and west sides of the Senate Chamber.

As in the case of the House gallery corridors, these areas are now in need of painting; existing paint has become dull and soiled and loose in some places, and some of the plaster is in need of repair. The work, if done, will properly preserve the appearance of this section of the Capitol.

The estimate of $28,000 is based on $700 for cleaning the surfaces and removing loose paint and plaster from the walls and ceilings; $800 for plaster repairs; and $26,500 for labor and materials for painting.

The painting will involve the use of a multi-color scheme, with gold colored trim and highlighting.

Repairs of cupolas under skirt of Dome over East Front stairs and over House small Rotunda, including installation of storm windows..... $ 3,300

There are 2 cupolas located on the roof under the Dome skirt over the East Front stairs and 1 cupola over the House

small Rotunda that have gradually deteriorated over the years to such a degree that a nonrecurring amount of $3,300 is requested for 1975 to make necessary repairs and provide for the installation of storm windows.

On cold days the heat of the building rises, resulting in condensation forming on the interior ceiling, walls and windows of the cupolas, causing the wooden structural members of the cupolas to deteriorate and the caulking around the windows to disintegrate.

The amount of $3,300 would provide for replacement of the wooden structural members where necessary, recaulking around the windows, replastering, repainting and the installation of storm windows. Due to their unusual features the storm windows would be custom-made.

Repair and replacement of sections of roof, gutters, and drains..... 82,500

A nonrecurring amount of $82,500 is requested for 1975 to replace three sections of cooper roof, and replacement of gutters and drains.

The sections of copper roof requiring replacement have been repaired as found necessary over the years, but have now reached the point of deterioration where patch-work repairs will no longer suffice. It has become evident that cracks are developing in these sections of the roof, gutters and drains to such an extent that these deteriorated areas should be replaced in fiscal year 1975 for proper preservation of the building.

Over the years as the various sections of the roof of the Capitol Building have deteriorated beyond feasible and economic repair, funds have been provided from time to time for necessary roof and gutter replacements. In fiscal year 1972, $17,000 was allowed for the replacement of gutters over Statuary Hall and a section of the roof over the central section of the Capitol Building, West Front. In fiscal year 1964, $49,800 was allowed to replace three sections of the copper roof located over Statuary Hall and the Senate Law Library.

For the proper preservation of the building it is urged that funds be allowed for 1975 for replacement of another three deteriorated sections of the roof, with new 16-ounce flat-seam copper roofing. The three sections of roof proposed for replacement total approximately 7,000 square feet.

A breakdown of the estimate follows:

Area	Cost	
Replacement of approximately 1,950 square foot section of roof under the Dome skirt, House side of Capitol.....	$19,500	
Replacement of cupola flashings, gutter and downspout.....	1,500	$21,000
Replacement of approximately 4,100 square foot sections of roof over the Old Supreme Court Chamber, running north and south, including new gutters, new standing seam roof, and flat seam roof areas.....	$41,000	

	Area	Cost	
Repair to roof drains, including relocation of large air conditioning ductwork beneath this section of the roof.....	6,000		$47,000
Replacement of approximately 950 square foot sections of roof on the west side of the Old Supreme Court Dome, including copper gutters.....		$ 9,500	
Replacement of two 8" roof drains, including relocation of air conditioning ductwork, cutting and patching existing concrete deck.....	5,000		14,500
Total Estimate.....			$82,500

Painting walls and ceilings of east central stairways including cleaning sandstone..... $ 21,000

These two east central stairways lead from the small Rotundas on the House and Senate sides of the Capitol to the ground floor. Funds for cleaning the sandstone, painting, and otherwise improving these Rotundas were allowed for the fiscal year 1974.

In furtherance of this improvement program, $21,000 is requested for 1975 for painting the walls and ceilings of the east central stairways, extending from the Rotundas, and cleaning the sandstone columns, cornices, bases, caps, and trim.

Installation of iron railings around statues of War and Peace, east front central portico..... $ 2,500

When the East Central Front of the Capitol was extended in 1958-1962, ornamental iron railings were removed which partly surrounded and protected the statues of War and Peace on the Portico, and were then stored.

In order to properly protect this statuary from possible damage when large groups assemble at the East Front, as has been done in the case of the cheek blocks on the steps of the east central front and House and Senate Wing steps, it is requested that $2,500 be allowed to restore existing rails fit and available for reuse and to procure and install specially fabricated rails to replace other sections of the rails.

Installation of book lift, third floor to attic, for Senate Library..... 15,500

For many years, the only means of transferring books and other materials from the Senate Library on the third floor of the Capitol to the area above on the attic floor assigned that activity has been by means of a small iron stairway.

In the interest of improved operation, pursuant to request received from the Librarian of the Senate, we have developed plans and an estimate of cost for installation of a dumb-waiter-type of book lift between the third floor and attic for this activity. The estimate of cost is $15,500, which we are asking in the 1975 budget.

The estimate is based on $2,500 for construction work, $10,400 for the dumbwaiter, with doors, and its installation, and $2,600 for field supervision and contingencies.

Converting Room H-138 into Ladies public toilet room..... $ 18,000

The House Legislative Subcommittee on Appropriations has indicated on past occasions that the Committee deemed it to be a pressing need to provide more public toilets, particularly for women, in the Capitol. The Architect of the Capitol, although concurring in this view, has pointed out in the past the lack of available suitable space for such converted use.

When the 1975 budget was being prepared, the Speaker of the House, after considering this need, advised that he has now assigned Room H-138 in the Capitol, formerly used for office purpose, for use as a Ladies Public Toilet room and authorized inclusion in the 1975 budget of a request for funds necessary for such converted use.

Our estimate of the cost of such conversion work is $18,000 and a request for such amount has been included in our 1975 "Capitol Buildings" appropriation estimate.

Room H-138 is located on the first floor in the House Wing of the Capitol and its assignment is controlled by the Speaker of the House. This room is located adjacent to the House Barber Shop.

Under the estimate, 4 toilet compartments will be provided, 3 wash basins, mirrors, disposal units, and other necessary facilities. Metal partitions will be installed, necessary construction will be performed, including plastering and painting.

Breakdown of Estimate

Metal partitions and marble wainscoting.....	$ 5,450
Doors for toilet stalls.....	600
Mosaic tile floor.....	900
Plumbing work.....	6,950
Ventilation and air conditioning.....	3,300
Painting, plastering, chasing walls, and other miscellaneous work.....	800
Total.....	$18,000

Installation of improved protection equipment, electrical substations and transformer stations, Legislative Buildings..... $ 65,000

Since 1951, all light and power for the Capitol group of buildings and other buildings under the Architect have been furnished through electrical energy procured from the Potomac Electric Power Company. Prior to 1951, such energy was generated at the Capitol Power Plant.

High-voltage current, received from the local Public Utility, is transmitted to transformer stations and substations located in and adjacent to the Capitol group of buildings, where it is reduced to lower voltages before distribution to the electrical systems in the buildings. In technical terms, these are referred to as network systems.

The network systems used in the Capitol Buildings provide the ultimate in service continuity but, in so doing, they result in very high capacity systems with inherently large short circuit currents flowing, in the event of a fault in the distribution system. Such short circuits can produce excessive damage if not interrupted instantaneously. At

the time these systems were designed and constructed it was virtually impossible to provide the degree of protection, at network buses, that had been used in other parts of electrical systems since the inception of electrical distribution.

There are 28 network buses upon which our buildings depend today, located in or adjacent to our buildings, and maintained by the Architect of the Capitol under annual funds provided for substation and transformer maintenance. A failure on any one could mean a total outage of a large percentage of a building.

Through utilization of recent-year developments in the electrical field, adequate protection can now be provided by changing the trip mechanisms in feeder circuit breakers to current limiting fuses and by replacing fuse links in network protectors with current limiting fuses.

Under an allotment of $75,000 provided for the fiscal year 1971, the trip mechanisms in all the circuit breakers were changed to current limiting fuses, through the purchase and installation of 435 conversion kits; also, 232 current limiting fuses were purchased and installed in replacement of fuse links.

In order to complete the program initiated in 1971 and to insure maximum protection, it is necessary to purchase and install 1,070 current limiting fuses in replacement of the remainder of the original total 1,302 fuse links, not replaced under the 1971 funds.

We are therefore requesting $65,000 for 1975 to complete this improved protection program, by purchase and installation of 1,070 current limiting fuses in replacement of such remaining fuse links.

Reconditioning of dehumidifier sections of 8 central air-conditioning units, including appurtenant equipment..... $ 463,000

The Senate and House Wings and central portion of the Capitol are served by a total of 8 large air conditioning units, ranging in capacity from 10,000 to 54,000 cubic feet of air per minute. These units were originally installed in 1935-37.

The present air conditioning systems were designed around a population, lighting, and equipment load as of that time, with physical characteristics of units and duct systems fixed by the design criteria.

Since most of the supply air for the rooms in the Capitol is distributed through masonry shafts of fixed dimensions in the walls, any substantial increased capacity required in ensuing years has had to be provided by operating at lower air temperatures, with air quantities compatible with the existing flue or masonry shaft dimensions.

Since the original installation of this equipment, due to increased population, lighting, and equipment loads imposed, it has been necessary to operate this equipment to its uppermost limit, such limit being fixed primarily, as indicated, by duct dimensions, fan and chilled water coil characteristics.

In 1960-62, funds were allowed to replace the chilled water coils, re-heating coils, and filter sections and

up-date the control systems of these units, due to deterioration of those components after 22 years of service and the heavy increase in loads imposed.

The sprayed coil dehumidifier sections of the air conditioning units consist primarily of casings formed of galvanized steel construction, with galvanized steel tube supports to prevent the copper coils encased within the galvanized casings from sagging or buckling. The dehumidifier tanks are constructed of copper bearing sheet steel and the eliminator plates of galvanized steel.

Zinc coating or galvanizing was a standard of the industry for sprayed coil dehumidifier sections when the present units were installed and is a standard of today, except for the method employed to zincify the steel.

The 8 air conditioning systems in the Capitol once again are in poor physical condition, due to accelerated deterioration of the galvanized steel dehumidifier sections, coil casings, re-heaters, eliminator plates and other miscellaneous appurtenant items.

Under the funds requested for 1975, it is proposed to completely rebuild the dehumidifier sections of these systems, replacing deteriorated dehumidifier casings, coils, eliminator plates, pre-heaters, re-heaters, air filters, and other miscellaneous items.

Deterioration has undoubtedly been accelerated due to increased amounts of destructive agents introduced to the atmosphere since these units were installed, many of which over a period of time are injurious to ferrous materials. Such destructive agents include sulfur dioxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, and other contaminants. These agents, combining with the wetted coil casings, react chemically with the galvanizing, eventually destroying the protection and attacking the steel, causing oxidation.

Various types of paints and metal treatment compounds have been used through the years with little success, as the dehumidifier areas affected are constantly being wetted. Preventitive methods have been employed to such extent as possible.

In performing the work under the funds requested for 1975, the deteriorated sprayed coil dehumidifier sections will be replaced with stainless steel and copper, which will not be subject to the destructive agents herein described and which will provide many more years of beneficial service.

In making the proposed replacements under the funds requested for 1975, due to the irregular schedules of Congress, it is planned to phase the rehabilitation work in such a manner as to avoid interference with the activities of the Congress.

Engineering details, plans, drawings and specifications will be prepared by the Architect's Engineering staff and purchase of materials will be made on a competitive bid basis. Installation will be accomplished by our regular maintenance forces, supplemented by skilled mechanics and laborers temporarily employed for this work. The work will be performed under the direction of the Architect's Engineering staff.

If this item is approved, it is requested that the funds be made available on a 2-year basis, until June 30, 1976.

Funds for this work are urgently requested in order to insure uninterrupted service and avoid emergency breakdowns of equipment.

Improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring in the Capitol -- 5th year allotment under program..... $ 100,000

Under funds, totaling $2,900,000 provided for such purpose under the Extension of the Capitol appropriations, a major program was carried forward during the period 1958 to 1966, of improvement of the illumination and wiring in the Capitol Building.

Under this program, 154 offices, hearing rooms and dining areas in the Capitol were provided with improved illumination and wiring, as were also many public areas, such as the Brumidi corridors on the first floor of the Senate Wing, the Hall of Columns on the first floor of the House Wing, the Crypt directly under the Rotunda, the connecting corridors on the first and second floors and the corridors on all floors in the central portion of the building. Upon completion of work under this program, there remained to be performed in other areas of the Capitol similar work estimated to require expenditures totaling in the neighborhood of $500,000, spread over a period of 5 years.

An appropriation of $100,000, as a first year allotment under the proposed 5-years program, was provided under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation for the fiscal year 1967. Work under the 1st year allotment had to be performed over a 4-year period, instead of a 1-year period as contemplated, due to the fact that with the exception of short recesses Congress remained in session from January 10, 1967 to December 15, 1967, from January 15, 1968 to October 14, 1968, from January 3, 1969 to December 23, 1969, and from January 19, 1970 to January 2, 1971. Due to the disruptive nature of work required in connection with this phase of the project, only a limited amount of the work could be performed in each of these years within the recess or other working periods available.

Work accomplished under the $100,000 allowed for 1967 included installation of ornamental bronze chandeliers in the east corridor leading to the Speaker's Office and in the west corridor of the House Wing in front of the House Appropriations Committee's suite -- all on the second floor; installation of new lighting and complete rewiring in one private office in the Senate Wing; completion of design and installation of a new chandelier in the connecting corridor in the Senate Wing, second floor, and of a new chandelier in the connecting corridor in the House Wing, second floor; installation of a newly purchased small chandelier at the north entrance to Statuary Hall; completion of design of two specially fabricated ornamental chandeliers for installation at the portico entrances to the House and Senate Wings. The work performed under this allotment also included preliminary studies for improving the illumination of the Capitol Dome and preliminary studies for new lighting installations for the large lobby just south of the

32-477 O - 74 - 25

Senate Chamber and the main corridor extending north from the House Chamber.

A second allotment of $100,000 was allowed for the fiscal year 1971 for continuation of the improved lighting and wiring program. Under this appropriation, made available until expended, the following was accomplished during the two year period July 1, 1970 to June 30, 1972.

20 specially-designed bronze outdoor ornamental lanterns were procured and installed on the Senate and House Wing porticoes; ornamental chandeliers were procured and installed in the Speaker's Lobby and the Member's Retiring Room, in the House Administration Committee Hearing Room, and two other rooms, and the wiring was renewed where the new lighting installations were made and in several other areas; also lamps for the fixtures have been procured.

Under a third year allotment of $50,000 for continuing the improved lighting and wiring program, due to the length of the Congressional session only a part of the scheduled work could be performed.

Under a fourth year allotment of $100,000 allowed for 1974, work scheduled to be done includes illumination of the oil paintings in the Rotunda, installation of improved lighting at the main cornice beneath the Rotunda frieze, improved lighting in Statuary Hall, and improved illumination of other areas of the building that can be made conveniently available.

For 1975, a fifth year allotment of $100,000 is requested to continue the improved lighting and wiring program. Work scheduled under this allotment includes lighting improvements in the House and Senate Chambers and in the gallery floor corridors, and other miscellaneous areas.

Improved speech reinforcement system, House Chamber..... $ 30,000

An amount of $105,000 was provided in the 1971 appropriation act for installation of an improved speech reinforcement system in the House Chamber. This installation has been delayed due to the necessity of awaiting the finalizing of decisions with respect to enclosure of the House Galleries and other improvements and modernization of the gallery areas proposed by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Such decisions have been under study by a special Commission appointed by the Speaker for modernization and improvement of the House Galleries since that time.

As a result of these delays, the amount of $105,000 was not obligated, but has been reappropriated for each of the fiscal years 1972, 1973, and 1974.

Matters have now been resolved to the point where it is expected that, in addition to an amount of $16,640 obligated by contract, September 15, 1973, for audio-acoustical consultant services for final design, preparation of equipment specifications, and other required professional services for the speech reinforcement system, the balance of $88,360 will be obligated within the fiscal year 1974 for equipment required to be procured for the new installation.

For 1975, $30,000 is requested for labor and other miscellaneous costs required to complete the speech reinforcement system installation. It is necessary to request this additional amount, due to the rise in costs of labor and materials that have occurred during the period 1971-1974, since the presently available amount of $105,000 was estimated and appropriated in 1971 and continued as a reappropriation for 1972, 1973, 1974; also, to take advantage of more recent technological developments.

Exhibit study, crypt and other display areas..... $ 8,000

This estimate results from a request received from the House Committee on Administration for a report on the feasibility of the placement of recorded-message devices and slide projectors at various locations in the Capitol, particularly in the Crypt, to supplement the guided tours in that building.

Meetings and discussions have been held between the Architect's staff and the Committee staff, which included considerations of the possibilities of installing small audio units at various items of interest in the crypt area, the catafalque, at various statuary, the bronze doors on display on the House side, the so-called "British" stairs on the House side, and other areas of interest.

Consultations were also held with personnel of the Smithsonian Institution who have knowledge about these matters because of similar equipment which is in operation for the Smithsonian exhibits. The existing displays that now exist in the Capitol were reviewed, with the goal in mind of effecting revisions that would enhance the museum aspects of the entire Capitol. Other pertinent matters were also considered.

After evaluating these matters, it was agreed that before requesting funds for such a program, funds should first be requested for employment of an Exhibits Consultant to make a study of the building in consultation with our office and to prepare recommendations and a cost estimate for the execution of improvements proposed.

For such consulting service, an appropriation of $8,000 is requested for 1975.

Installation of master antenna system ..... $ 3,500

Funds are being requested for 1975, under the "Additional House Office Buildings" appropriation, for installation of a master TV antenna system on the Cannon House Office Building which, if approved, can by cable extension serve the Longworth House Office Building and the Capitol. The primary system, proposed to be installed on the Cannon Building, would contain the basic equipment, including amplification cabinets, splitters, amplifiers, and antennae to provide VHF, UHF channels and FM reception.

Under the funds requested for 1975 under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation, if the funds requested for the Cannon Building installation are approved, it is proposed to extend the Cannon system to the Capitol Building, by cable.

Nonrecurring items of equipment		22,300

For the past several years, funds have been allowed for nonrecurring items of equipment for the Senate and House Restaurants and for other requirements. For 1972, $29,000 was allowed; for 1973, $86,000 was allowed; for 1974, $58,900 was allowed.

For 1975, $22,300 is requested as a contingency allowance for replacement of restaurant equipment, including maintenance and repair, and for expenses of the Sanitarian.

Experience in the past several years has indicated this amount to be necessary for normal requirements, based on items which become worn and in need of replacement each year. The allotment requested includes $10,000 for the Senate Restaurants, $10,000 for the House Restaurants, and $2,300 for miscellaneous expenses of the Sanitarian.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS		$ 1,056,600
TOTAL ADDITIONS	(f)	1,255,300
Total Estimate for 1975		$ 4,440,000

PAINTING SENATE CHAMBER AND THIRD FLOOR CORRIDORS

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes, specifically on painting the Senate Chamber and the third floor corridor outside, is there some $35,000 needed to rent scaffolding?

Mr. WHITE. Those are new nonrecurring items.

SCAFFOLDING

Senator HOLLINGS. Why don't you buy scaffolding?

Mr. WHITE. We do have quite a bit of scaffolding. As you know, the Senate Chamber is a room which, in order to reach the ceiling, requires extensive scaffolding. For us to retain such scaffolding here, we would not only need a place to store it, but it would not be suitable for general use in our normal activities.

Senator HOLLINGS. You don't have that much scaffolding?

Mr. WHITE. We do not, particularly of such size. We could perhaps buy it and store it and erect it ourselves. We haven't made a practice of that. The big problem is one of storage, Mr. Chairman.

As you know, we have rented a portion of a warehouse, which is shown under the contingent fund account, on South Capitol Street for use by both the House and the Senate. That is just now coming into service. I would hope that if the experience with that warehouse is shown to be as good as we anticipate, we would be granted more funds for rental of storage space. It seems to me a very appropriate way to find storage space, in old existing buildings close by, conveniently located for transporting back and forth items requiring storage, rather than attempting to provide storage space in new buildings.

Senator HOLLINGS. Just look at it and see. I don't want to waste it; I want to save money. How many days will it take to complete the Chamber?

TIME REQUIRED TO PAINT SENATE CHAMBER

Mr. WHITE. Do we have some estimate of that?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We will have to limit performance of the work to periods when the Senate is in recess.

Senator HOLLINGS. You will never get it completed on that basis. I haven't seen any sign of a long recess around here.

Mr. WHITE. We would not be able to paint it until you are recessed. We had a similar problem, as you recall, over in the Supreme Court. When we painted the ceiling in the Chamber of the Supreme Court Building, we had to wait for the Court to recess. The painting portion is not so difficult as the scaffolding. Once we had it up, we altered some lighting at the same time. But it will be necessary to have enough time in a recess to accomplish it, otherwise, it can't be done.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are not going to get much recess. How many days would it take? Let us say we recessed today—is it a 4-week job?

Mr. WHITE. It is more than 4 weeks, I am sure.

Senator HOLLINGS. How long? Two months?

Mr. WHITE. Probably 2 months. If we never get a 2-month recess period, we will never get it painted.

IMPROVED ILLUMINATION AND MODERNIZATION OF ELECTRICAL WIRING

Senator HOLLINGS. All right. How about that $100,000 requested for the illumination improvement project? That is a 5-year program, if I remember correctly?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. It is a continuation of that program. We are improving the lighting and modernizing the electrical wiring each year and we would like to continue that program. We have asked, as a matter of fact, to carry over a portion of this year's appropriation because we haven't been able to commit it all, due to delays resulting from the late enactment of the 1974 appropriation act, which was not approved as a Public Law until November 1, 1973. We feel it necessary to bring this building up to what is an acceptable standard, preparing for the Bicentennial in 1976.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. WHITE. We turn, then, to Capitol Grounds unless you have some other questions on that.

SENATE ITEMS UNDER "CAPITOL GROUNDS"

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the Senate item on Capitol Grounds?

The justifications on Capitol Grounds will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The justifications follow:]

Justification

CAPITOL GROUNDS -- (Net decrease for 1975.....$ 184,600)

1974 appropriation in annual act			$ 1,337,000
1974 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises			24,000
Total appropriations - 1974			1,361,000
Deductions			
Modifications to electrical systems of 5 Display Fountains: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	$ 3,500		
Alterations and additions to traffic signals, Capitol Grounds and adjacent areas, required for proper coordination of traffic control, conforming to similar installations being made by the District Government for other areas in the District of Columbia: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	250,000		
Replacement of 1951 Dump Truck: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	17,000		
Replacement of 1962 Ford Truck with new truck equipped with aerial line lift for tree work: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	23,000	(-)	293,500
Base for 1975			1,067,500

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases

Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:
Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced in August 1973, resulting from new wage rates effective October 28, 1973 under the Federal Wage System, affecting 75 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1974 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1975. Full year cost, $39,000, less part year cost, $24,000, requested as a 1974 Pay Supplemental -- Additional amount required for 1975..... $ 15,000

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 16,900

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)..... 3,200

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $116,210 to $121,700 resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 5,490

Contribution to retirement fund increased from $56,050 to $60,550, covering Government contribution to this fund required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, resulting from increased base pay rates..... 4,500

Night Differential Pay increased from $2,790 to $4,000..... $ 1,210

Under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5344, night differential pay is based on 7-1/2% of base pay rates for work schedules between 3:00 p.m. and midnight and 10% for work schedules between 11:00 p.m. and 8:00 a.m. The $1,210 increase requested for 1975 results from the new base pay rates established for Wage-Board employees, October 28, 1973.

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS..... $ 46,300

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

General Annual Repairs increased from $14,450 to $16,950..... $ 2,500

An increase of $2,500 is requested for 1975 to meet increased cost of work done under this allotment. The last increase provided under this allotment was in the fiscal year 1969. Expenditures for the past 2 years have averaged $20,000. The increase requested will help to offset the higher current costs.

This allotment provides for pointing of retaining walls and steps; repairs to catch basins, manhole frames and covers; repairs and maintenance of underground sprinkler systems, drain lines and sewers; repair of fountains and fountain pools, general miscellaneous repairs in and around the grounds;

repairs and upkeep of motor and other grounds equipment. It may be noted that there are over 7,500 sprinkler heads to be maintained under this allotment.

Maintenance of signal lights increased from $2,800 to $3,400..... $ 600

An increase of $600 is requested for 1975 to meet rise in maintenance costs. The expenditure required for 1973 was $3,114.

This allotment provides for maintenance of 180 traffic signals, mounted on standards, located in the Capitol Grounds, owned by the Federal Government and maintained by the Potomac Electric Power Company at rates determined by the Public Utilities Commission. The cost of electrical energy purchased from PEPCO for operation of the signal lights is not charged against this allotment. Such cost is charged against the Capitol Power Plant appropriation.

Costs incurred under this allotment cover the expense of servicing and replacement of lights and standards.

Supplies and Materials increased from $22,500 to $26,500..... 4,000

An increase of $4,000 is requested for 1975 to meet increased cost of items procured under this allotment and to adjust more nearly to current costs. The last increase provided under this allotment was in 1968.

This allotment provides for the purchase of large plant materials (other than obtainable from the Botanic Garden Nursery), grass seed, shrubs, fertilizers, soil, sod, insecticides, and gasoline and oil for motor equipment. Over one-half of the allotment is normally required for grass seed, peat, fertilizers, spray materials, soil and sod.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... $ 7,100

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Replacement of sections of sidewalks, Northwest Drive, First Street Northwest, and Northeast Drive..... $ 45,500

From time to time, as major repair and replacement of sections of sidewalks in the Capitol Grounds become necessary, which cannot be taken care of under the regular annual allotment provided for repairs to streets, sidewalks, curbing, and other paved areas, special allotments have been requested and allowed by Congress for such purpose.

For 1975, $45,500 is requested for replacement of defective sections of the concrete sidewalks in the vicinity of the Northwest Drive, First Street N.W., and Northeast Drive.

Over a long period of time, these areas of sidewalks have gradually become broken, raised, or severely cracked, and should be replaced with new concrete sections, in the public interest and to avoid the possibility of Federal Tort claims arising from personal injuries through accidents.

The estimate is based on replacement of a total of 2,530 square yards of concrete sidewalks at approximately $18.00 per square yard.

Purchase of 2 tractor mowers	10,000

An increase of $10,000 is requested for the purchase of two gang mowers, 5 units each, mounted on tractor to replace two old 1964 gang mowers now in use. The existing mowers are obsolete, worn out and repair parts are no longer available.

These tractor-driven mowers are in use 12 months of the year. They are used for mowing the lawns, fertilizing and liming. During the winter months, they are used for snow removal and sanding the walks and roads.

The gang mower reel assemblies, snow blades, and other attachments used along with the tractors do not have to be replaced and will be used on the new tractors.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS		$ 55,500
TOTAL ADDITIONS	(f)	108,900
Total Estimate for 1975		$ 1,176,400

Senator HOLLINGS. Proceed.

Mr. WHITE. The Capitol Grounds, of course, are not divided between the Senate and House, since the Capitol Grounds appropriation provides for maintenance of all the grounds of the Capitol as a unit, which is close to 180 acres. While we use some facilities on the Senate side for storage of trucks and materials, we do the same thing on the House side. It is divided to that extent.

In terms of use, the tractors and the mowers for mowing the lawns are used on both sides, so there is no special division on that equipment. We are asking for some minimum increases in materials and supplies, grass seed, shrubs, fertilizers, soils, sod, insecticides, fertilizers, and items of that nature. We are also asking for replacement of sections of the sidewalks. Those are areas physically located on the Senate side.

One year we may replace sections of the sidewalks on the Senate side and another year on the House side, depending upon their need for repairs. This year as it turns out, we are replacing them on the Senate side, only because that is where the repairs are needed. The sections to be replaced are deteriorating. As stated, it so happens this year they are all on the Senate side.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. The justification for the Senate Office Buildings will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS -- (Net Decrease for 1975.... $237,900)

1974 appropriation in annual act		$ 6,460,200
1974 supplemental appropriation		
($19,000-Modifications to Telephone Operating Room, Dirksen Bldg.)		
($16,000-Converting part of Old Senate Subway Tunnel for use as a Computer Duplication File Room)		
($38,000-Converting part of Old Senate Subway Tunnel for use as Republican Policy Photo Laboratory)		
($44,000-Replacement of elevator in Senate Annex (Old Plaza Hotel building, now government-owned and occupied by Senate Personnel))		117,000
1974 supplemental for Civilian Pay Act raises		73,500
1974 supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises		208,000
Total appropriations - 1974		6,858,700

Deductions

Elevator repairs and improvements: nonrecurring item allowed under this allotment for 1974 -- $10,000 in annual act and $44,000 in supplemental act -- for replacement of elevator in Senate Annex (Plaza Hotel Building), now government-owned and occupied by Senate personnel, not required for 1975	$ 54,000
Annual Painting: nonrecurring item allowed under this allotment for 1974 for painting the exterior woodwork of windows, doors, and other areas of the Russell Office Building, not required for 1975	20,000

Maintenance, air conditioning and refrigeration systems: nonrecurring items allowed under this allotment for 1974 -- $5,800 for replacement of the combination vacuum and pumping system in the Russell Building; $5,000 for replacement of 2 air compressors in the Dirksen Building; $1,500 for replacement of 2 steam reducing valves in the Dirksen Building -- not required for 1975	$ 12,300
Modifications to telephone operating room, Dirksen Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	19,000
Converting part of Old Senate Subway Tunnel for use as a computer duplication file room: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	16,000
Converting part of Old Senate Subway Tunnel for use as Republican Policy Photo Laboratory: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	38,000
Modernization of 7 passenger elevators in the Russell Office Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	660,000
Refinishing ornamental bronze balustrades and stringers for 5 stairways, Russell Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	124,700
Painting coffered ceiling of Rotunda, Russell Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	112,500
Cleaning marble walls and columns of Rotunda, Russell Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	41,800

Cleaning marble walls, 1st floor, northwest entrance, Russell Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	$ 5,500	
Modification of electrical distribution system, Dirksen Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	25,000	
Installation of interconnecting electrical facilities between the Russell and Dirksen Buildings: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	35,000	
Additional legislative call lights in Senators' offices in Dirksen and Russell Buildings and the Senate Gymnasium: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	9,700	
Improved lighting and soundproofing in 27 Robotype rooms and in 8 other rooms, Russell Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	17,000	
Remodeling the computer and service areas, Dirksen Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	125,000	
Replacements and improved facilities, Senate Restaurants: requirements decreased from $23,200 to $20,000	3,200	
Drapes, Committee Rooms and Offices, Dirksen Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	20,000	
Replacement of fork-lift machine: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	6,000	(-) 1,344,700
Base for 1975		5,514,000

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases

Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:

Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced in August 1973, resulting from new wage rates effective October 28, 1973 under the Federal Wage System, affecting 338 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates, for 8 months in fiscal year 1974 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1975. Full year cost, $245,600, less part year cost, $163,000, requested as a 1974 Pay Supplemental -- Additional amount required for 1975..... $ 82,600

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 24,600

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)..... 9,000

Increased Civilian Pay Act costs..... 23,000

This increase results from new pay rates established for "GS" employees by Executive Order 11691, effective January 1, 1973 and Executive Order 11739, effective October 14, 1973, issued under authority of subchapter I of chapter 53 of title 5 of the U. S. Code, and comparable rates established for other employees compensated under statutory authority other than statutes governing Wage-Board and GS employees by Orders of the Architect of the Capitol issued December 29, 1972, and October 12, 1973, under authority of section 5307 of title 5 of the U. S. Code, affecting such employees, explained more fully, as follows:

The gross full-year cost of the January 1973 new pay rates total $52,600 and of the October 1973 new pay rates $53,700 -- a grand total gross cost, on a full-year basis, for the fiscal year 1975 of $106,300.

In accordance with fiscal 1974 Budget instructions and Appropriations Committees' concurrence, no funds to cover any part of these costs were included in the regular annual 1974 Appropriation Act providing appropriations for the Architect of the Capitol.

The gross cost of $106,300 for the fiscal year 1975 is offset, in part, as follows:

$20,800 turnover savings resulting from filling of vacancies at lower rates and other organizational changes, applied toward gross cost.

$62,500 requested as a Pay Supplemental for fiscal year 1974, applied toward gross cost.

The balance, $23,000, is requested to cover the additional cost required for the fiscal year 1975.

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $451,000 to $475,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... $ 24,000

Payment to Life Insurance Fund increased from $13,755 to $16,755..... 3,000

This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8708. The additional amount requested for 1975 is to cover current costs.

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from $63,735 to $66,735, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906..... $ 3,000

This increase is requested to adjust the allotment to actual current cost of this item.

Contribution to retirement fund increased from $271,710 to $283,510..... 11,800

This increase, covering government contribution to this fund, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, results from increased base pay rates.

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS..... $ 181,000

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

36 new positions requested for 1975 - annual cost..... $ 345,000

The need for these additional positions is explained, as follows:

Maintenance Staff for building in Square 724 being vacated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, to be occupied by the Senate

Under authority of Public Law 92-607, the large office building in Square 724, located at 119 D Street N.E., government-owned and for many years occupied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service under lease with General Services Administration is being vacated by that agency and formal transfer of jurisdiction over the building from the General Services Administration to the Architect of the Capitol will be effected on or before April 1, 1974.

The building is being vacated in the interim and will be completely vacated by April 1, 1974; each floor is being readied for occupancy by the Senate as it is vacated; full occupancy by the Senate is expected before the end of the present fiscal year.

Under funds provided for such purpose in Public Law 92-607, structural and mechanical changes to accommodate the requirements of the Senate are being made, consisting of installation of steel partitions, rewiring of the building, plastering and painting.

This is a 7-story building. Under the renovations being made, 5 floors are being converted into 125 office rooms for Senate personnel and 3 rooms for maintenance staff of the Architect of the Capitol (1 of which will be a storeroom). The other 2 floors are being converted, in their entirety, for Robotype use.

This building, to be maintained by the Superintendent of the Senate Office Buildings as part of the Senate Office Buildings Complex under the Architect of the Capitol, will require the following maintenance staff for the fiscal year 1975.

Char Force

1 Supervisor, WS-1 @ $9,560 p.a.	$ 9,560
12 Charwomen, WG-2 @ $6,700 p.a. each	80,400
4 Night Laborers, WG-3 @ $8,370 p.a. each	33,480
Total - Char Force	$ 123,440

This force is required to clean and remove trash from 125 office rooms, the 2 floors to be devoted to Robotype use, and 14 public toilets.

Day Labor Force

6 Laborers, WG-4 @ $7,693 p.a. each	$ 46,160
1 Labor Leader, L-4 @ $8,360 p.a.	8,360
Total - Day Labor Force	$ 54,520

This force is required for heavy manual work, such as moving and handling furniture and equipment, delivering materials to and from this building and other buildings in the Senate Office Buildings Complex, making deliveries to and from the Senate Service Department, and other miscellaneous labor work required for normal daytime operations.

Upholstery Force

2 Upholsterer Helpers, WG-5 @ $8,090 p.a. each	$ 16,180

These helpers are required to assist the present Senate Office Buildings maintenance force in the repair, upkeep, and re-upholstering of furniture used in this building.

Electrical Department

1 Electrician, WG-8 @ $9,422 p.a.	$ 9,422

One electrician is required for maintenance of the electrical systems, including lighting, in this building. He will work as a team with an electrician now provided and stationed in the Senate Annex (formerly "Plaza Hotel" building) for the care of that building.

Plumbing Department

1 Pipefitter, WG-10 @ $10,338 p.a.	$ 10,338

One pipefitter is required for maintenance of the plumbing and heating systems in this building, which contains, among other items, 14 toilet rooms. This employee will be stationed in this building and, insofar as time will permit, will assist in such work in the "Plaza Hotel" building.

Total - 28 employees @ basic compensation of	$ 213,900
Plus: Overtime pay for 4 hours work on Saturdays.	20,000
Plus: Contribution to Retirement Fund	16,100
Total - 28 employees - Gross per annum cost	$ 250,000

Other Additional Staff Required for 1975
Senate Office Buildings Complex

Air Conditioning Department

2 Air Conditioning Mechanics, WG-10 @ $10,335 p.a. each	$ 20,670
2 Air Conditioning Helpers, WG-5 @ $8,090 p.a. each	16,180
Total - Air Conditioning Department	$ 36,850

32-477 O - 74 - 26

These 4 positions are urgently needed to provide an adequate staff for maintenance and operation of the heating, ventilating, refrigeration , and air conditioning systems and equipment in all buildings in the Senate Office Buildings Complex.

The present force consists of 2 Foremen, 1 Assistant Foreman, 11 journeyman mechanics, 6 mechanics, and 1 helper. These 21 employees maintain and operate all of these systems in the Russell and Dirksen Office Buildings and the Senate Annex buildings.

There has been no increase provided in this force since 1962, although the Plaza Hotel and other temporary annex buildings have been added to the workload of this force, as well as other miscellaneous additions.

Addition of the building being vacated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Senate Complex will increase the workload to the point where it is necessary to request that the present force be augmented by the addition of 2 mechanics and 2 helpers.

The "Immigration" building is equipped with 210 tons of air conditioning equally distributed on each of the 7 floors, a total of 14 package-type direct expansion systems, all of which are connected to one central cooling tower located on the roof of the building.

The "Plaza Hotel" building is equipped with 82 window-type units and one 20-ton package system.

The Computer Division of the Senate Service Department, when originally installed in 1968, required and was equipped with 7-1/2 tons of air conditioning; in 1969, expansion of this facility, necessitated increasing the air conditioning from 7-1/2 to 17-1/2 tons; in 1973, further expansion necessitated a further increase in air conditioning from 17-1/2 to 40 tons.

In the near future, the Security Complex located in the Old Senate Subway tunnel will be completed and will incorporate 40 tons of specialized air conditioning equipment designed to provide proper environmental conditions for the electronic equipment and for the personnel required to operate the complex 24 hours a day on a year-around basis.

These last 2 paragraphs are examples of increases that have been occurring in the existing Senate Office Buildings in the past several years.

The addition of the 4 air conditioning employees requested for 1975 is therefore deemed an urgent need.

Elevator Department

2 Elevator Mechanics, WG-10 @ $10,338 p.a. each..... $ 20,675

These two positions are requested to provide an adequate staff for maintenance of the 30

elevators, 1 dumbwaiter, and 2 escalators in the Senate Office Buildings Complex.

The present force consists of 1 Foreman, 1 Assistant Foreman, and 4 mechanics. There has been no increase in this force since the Dirksen Building was staffed in 1959.

Addition of the "Immigration" building, with its 2 elevators, and the "Plaza Hotel" building, with its 1 elevator, as well as several other additions in existing buildings, will increase the workload to the point where it is deemed advisable to request that the present force be augmented by the addition of 2 mechanics.

Sheet Metal Department

2 Sheet Metal Mechanics, WG-10 @ $10,338 p.a. each..... $ 20,675

These 2 positions are requested to provide an adequate staff for the extensive amount of sheet metal work that must be done annually in the Senate Office Buildings Complex. With the addition of the "Immigration" and "Plaza Hotel" buildings and modifications and additions to existing equipment installations involving work of a sheet metal nature, the need has become more pressing.

The present force consists of a Foreman, Assistant Foreman, and one mechanic. We have been required, with increasing frequency in the past several years, to supplement this force, from time to time, with extra day labor paid at higher rates, in order to try to keep abreast of the increasing workload, particularly where rush jobs are required.

Providing 2 additional mechanics on the regular year-around force will result in savings through reduced usage of outside labor.

Total - 8 employees @ basic compensation of....	$ 78,200
Plus: Overtime pay for 4 hours work on Saturdays.	11,800
Plus: Contribution to Retirement Fund.....	5,000
Total - 8 employees - Gross per annum cost.....	$ 95,000

GRAND TOTAL PER ANNUM COST - 36 ADDITIONAL EMPLOYEES REQUESTED FOR 1975..... $ 345,000

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Elevator repairs and improvements: annual allotment increased from $5,500 to $7,000..... $ 1,500

This increase is requested to cover the rise in cost of work performed under this allotment. The last increase

provided under this allotment was in 1969. Since then, maintenance costs have continued to rise.

This allotment provides for the regular annual maintenance and repair of 28 elevators, 1 dumbwaiter, and 2 escalators in the Senate Office and Annex buildings, which will be increased for 1975 by the addition of the 2 elevators in the "Immigration" building. Under this allotment, there are procured such items as cable, minor replacement and repair parts, lubricants, oil, grease, tools, and cleaning fluid.

Furniture repairs increased from $10,000 to $15,000..... $ 5,000

This increase is requested to cover the rise in cost of materials for refinishing, re-upholstering, and repair of furniture throughout the Senate Office and Annex buildings. The last increase provided under this allotment was in 1971. The present allotment is insufficient to meet current needs.

Maintenance, air-conditioning: annual allotment increased from $12,700 to $25,500..... 12,800

For 1974, $12,700 was allowed for maintenance of the air conditioning and refrigeration systems in the Senate Office and Annex buildings. For 1975, an increase of $2,800, increasing this amount to $15,500, is requested for those buildings, to meet rising costs.

In addition, for 1975, it is requested that this allotment be further increased by the allowance of an additional amount of $10,000 for maintenance of the air conditioning equipment in the "Immigration" building. The additional amount of $10,000 is required as follows: $900 for air filters, $900 for refrigerants and refrigeration oil, $2,800 for contingency for replacement parts; $500 for cooling tower water treatment, $3,700 for maintenance of refrigeration machines, and $1,200 for miscellaneous equipment and expenses.

Insect and pest control increased from $6,300 to $8,300..... 2,000

Since 1970, an allotment, in the amount of $6,300, has been provided annually for insect and pest control in the Senate Office buildings.

For 1975, it is requested that this allotment be increased by $2,000 in order to initiate and maintain a similar insect and pest control program in the "Immigration" building.

Laundry increased from $87,000 to $95,000..... $ 8,000

For 1974, $87,000 was allowed, of which $23,000 was for laundry expenses for the Senate Office and Annex buildings and $64,000 for the Senate Restaurants.

For 1975, an increase of $8,000 is requested, of which $3,000 is requested to meet rising costs of laundering, particularly the cost of laundry service for the Senate Restaurants, and $5,000 for laundry service for the offices and other units to be housed in the "Immigration" building. This increase, if approved, will then provide for 1975, an amount of $23,000 for the present Senate Office and Annex buildings, $5,000 for the "Immigration" building, and $67,000 for the Senate Restaurants.

Miscellaneous repairs and services, Senate Restaurants increased from $20,500 to $22,000..... 1,500

For 1974, $20,500 was allowed. For 1975, $22,000 is requested, an increase of $1,500 to meet rising costs and projected repair and service requirements. This item provides for miscellaneous items for the Senate Restaurants, the repairs and services including such items as repairs to office machines, money service, and the like.

Supplies and Materials increased from $171,500 to $218,000..... $ 46,500

For 1974, $171,500 was allowed. For 1975, $218,000 is requested, an increase of $46,500.

Of this increase, $28,500 is requested to cover the rise in cost of supplies and materials required for the present Senate Office and Annex buildings and to bring the allotment more in line with actual current expenditures, and $18,000 is requested for supplies and materials required for maintenance of the "Immigration" building, based on $5,000 for cleaning supplies and materials, $5,000 for toilet supplies and $8,000 for lumber and other carpentry supplies and materials.

Annual rugs and floor coverings increased from $35,000 to $50,000..... 15,000

This allotment provides for the annual replacement of rugs and floor coverings in the Russell and Dirksen Office Buildings. The last increase provided under this allotment was in 1967. An increase of $15,000, from $35,000 to $50,000, is requested to meet an increase of 35% in the cost of carpets and carpet cushion in the past several years and to meet the need for more frequent replacements due to increased wear caused by heavier traffic in offices, resulting from expanded personnel, overcrowding, and other causes.

Annual furniture and furnishings increased from $10,000 to $20,000..... 10,000

This allotment provides for the purchase of typewriter stands, tables, chairs, filing stools, and other miscellaneous furniture and furnishings for the Senate Office and Annex buildings.

For 1975, an increase of $10,000 (from $10,000 to $20,000) is requested to meet higher prices that now have to be paid for items procured under this allotment. The increase is also required due to increase in office staffs, resulting in added needs; also, to provide such items, as required, for the "Immigration" building, and to help bring the allotment in line with current normal expenditures. The last increase provided under this allotment was in 1972.

File cabinets increased from 5,000 to $10,000..... $ 5,000

For 1975, it is requested that this allotment be increased from $5,000 to $10,000 to meet rising costs, expanded needs, and to help bring the allotment in line with current expenditure requirements.

The amount requested for 1975 provides for the purchase of 5-drawer and 2-drawer letter and legal,

lock and no-lock, steel file cabinets. The increase results largely from the fact that the offices are requiring more and more legal-size files, each year, both 5-drawer and 2-drawer.

New typewriter desks and flat-top desks increased from $35,000 to $40,000..... 5,000

For 1975, it is requested that this allotment be increased from $35,000 to $40,000 to meet rising costs, expanded needs, and to help bring the allotment in line with current expenditure requirements.

This allotment provides for the purchase of left-compartment, right-compartment, and flat-top desks for offices in all buildings in the Senate Office Buildings Complex. This allotment was last increased in 1970.

Revolving arm chairs for offices increased from $5,000 to $15,000..... $ 10,000

This increase is required to meet rising costs, expanded needs, and to help bring the allotment in line with current expenditure requirements. Cost of replacing and purchasing new arm chairs has risen 25%; office staffs have continued to expand; and the "Immigration" building will be added to 1975 demands, as well.

The last increase provided under this allotment was in 1972.

Typist Chairs for offices increased from $5,000 to $10,000..... 5,000

This increase is required to meet rising costs, expanded needs, and provide also for demands likely to occur through the addition of the "Immigration" building to the Senate Office Buildings Complex.

Annual tools, machinery, and miscellaneous increased from $15,000 to $17,500..... 2,500

This allotment provides for the replacement of motors, machinery, tools, and other miscellaneous items of equipment. The increase of $2,500 requested for 1975 is for replacement of 2 of the 6 electric scrubbing machines now provided for all of the Senate Office and Annex buildings. These 2 machines are now 9 years old, in very bad condition, and beyond economical repair.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... $ 129,800

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Replacement of chilled water coils, air conditioning system, Dirksen Office Building..... $ 357,000

For 1975, an amount of $357,000 is requested to replace deteriorated sections of 18 central air conditioning units in the Dirksen Building, which have been in continuous service since original occupancy of that building in 1958.

There are, in all, 18 central air conditioning units in the Dirksen Building, each equipped with a sprayed coil dehumidifier section. The dehumidifier sections, casings, and tanks are entirely of copper construction and still in excellent condition.

Under the funds requested for 1975, it is proposed to replace only the coil sections of these units. The coil sections are manufactured as a single component consisting of the coils, coil framing, and coil supports. Simultaneously, as the coils, framing and supports are replaced, controls, dampers damper operators, reheaters, and fan sections will be reconditioned. Controls that have become obsolete will be replaced in their entirety with controls of a type that will be compatible with the reconditioned controls.

The coils proposed for replacement consist of seamless hard drawn copper tubing, uniformly spaced throughout the width of the air conditioning units and are encased in a galvanized steel casing. The outside air, with its impurities, and the water spray combine as they pass through the coils, causing a chemical reaction that affects the galvanized steel frames and tube supports, gradually destroying the galvanized protection and corroding the steel frame and eventually causing complete disintegration.

Periodically, as indications of rust appear on the frames and supports, the maintenance personnel remove the rust and repaint the frames. In spite of this continual maintenance, due to the chemical reaction, the frames and supports continue to erode and the tubes sag and buckle. A rupture or break in any single tube in a unit would eliminate comfort conditions to occupants served by that particular air-handling unit.

In order to insure comfort conditions during periods when the Senate is in session, the rehabilitation work of the systems will be phased in such a manner that shutdowns will not interfere with the activities of the Senate.

Detailed plans, drawings and specifications will be prepared by the Architect's engineering staff and purchase of materials will be on a competitive bid basis. Installation will be accomplished by our regular maintenance forces, supplemented by temporary employment of mechanics and laborers, working under the supervision and direction of the Architect's engineering staff.

To successfully complete the objectives described, due to the nature of the work, it is requested that if the item is allowed, the funds be made available on a 2-year basis, until June 30, 1976.

There is urgent need for this work to be done in order to insure uninterrupted service and avoid emergency breakdowns.

Installation of fire sprinkler system in attic and sub-basement spaces, Dirksen Building..... $ 94,000

For 1975, an amount of $94,000 is requested for installation of a fire sprinkler system in the two East-West attic spaces and in storage spaces in the sub-basement of the Dirksen Building.

The attic areas are now filled with stored records of Committees and Senate offices. The sub-basement spaces are filled with a general miscellany of records and documents.

In order to insure adequate protection for these records and documents, it is proposed under the amount of $94,000 to install fire sprinkler systems in these areas, including necessary water supplies, Fire Department connections, monitor valves, fire pumps, and other necessary components.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS	$ 451,000
TOTAL ADDITIONS	(+) 1,106,800
Total Estimate for 1975 (including $386,800 Budget Amendment)	$ 6,620,800

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 systems. The Russell Office Building contains approximately 425 offices and committee rooms, together with storage rooms, shops, electrical transformer station, and subway, and is 65 years old, having been occupied March 5, 1909. The Dirksen Office 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. The Old Building was designated as the "Richard Brevard Russell Office Building" and the New Building as the "Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building" by Senate Resolution 296, 92nd Congress, agreed to October 11, 1972.

The appropriation also provides for the structural, mechanical and domestic care of the former Plaza Hotel properties located at First and D Streets, N.E., acquired by the Government in November, 1970; of the property located at 129 C Street, N.E., and at 127 C Street, N.E., these properties having been acquired by the Government in August, 1970. All of these properties are now maintained and operated as part of the Senate Office Buildings under authority of Public

Law 92-51. In addition, funds are requested for fiscal year 1975 under this appropriation for the structural, mechanical, and domestic care of the building, formerly occupied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, located at 119 D Street, N.E., transferred to the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, April 1974, under authority of Public Law 92-607, now being occupied by the Senate.

For 1974, a force of 451 employees was allowed. For 1975, a regular force of 487 employees is required for the care of the two Senate Office Buildings and their mechanical equipment, which includes such items as the extensive air-conditioning and refrigeration systems; 30 elevators, including 1 freight elevator, and 1 dumbwaiter; 2 escalators; electric fixtures and wiring; legislative bell and buzzer systems; plumbing and piping; and subway systems; also of the other buildings acquired in 1970-1974, operated as part of the Senate Office Buildings facilities.

The force required, covering 3 shifts daily, is made up, for 1975, of 68 mechanics in the general shops; 35 engineers in the heating, ventilating and air-conditioning departments; 50 operators for the elevators; 3 mechanics and 9 subway car operators; 118 general laborers,

1 matron, 8 rest-room attendants, 131 charwomen, and 9 charforce inspectors; 1 Superintendent and 25 clerical and other assistants; 2 nurses and 5 aides; and 22 Senate Restaurant employees.

The Architect performs his duties in connection with the Russell Office Building under authority of the Act of June 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 343); in connection with the Dirksen Office Building under authority of the Act of June 25, 1948 (62 Stat. 1029); and in connection with the buildings acquired in 1970 under authority of the Act of July 9, 1971 (85 Stat. 138), and in 1974 under authority of the Act of October 31, 1972 (86 Stat. 1510-1511).

ITEMS UNDER WHICH NO CHANGES OCCUR

General Annual Repairs	$ 35,000
Ice	1,000

SENATE ANNEX BUILDINGS IN SQUARES 724 AND 725

Senator HOLLINGS. Let me ask Mr. Caraway about the Senate Office Buildings. At the present time you have 100 to 120 rooms presently in the annex divided up in small rooms. Yet, when you take over the new annex, you end up with about 125 office rooms, is that correct? Is not the space to be policed and cleaned about the same? I am trying to get why you are going to put on 28 additional employees.

Mr. CARAWAY. We are moving people out of the present annex, but the Rules Committee is assigning people to the rooms as fast as we empty them.

Senator HOLLINGS. Don't you end up with practically the same number of rooms?

Mr. CARAWAY. The new annex, that is the Immigration Building has two or three times as much space as the present annex. It is a large building.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is it two or three times the amount of work as the present?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. It is a much larger building, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WHITE. In addition to that, the annex in Square 725 will not be demolished until about 6 months into the next fiscal year, and it will continue to be used by Senate personnel up until that time. I am talking about the existing annex in Square 725.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right. Go ahead. What next do you have?

SENATE RESTAURANT REQUEST

Mr. WHITE. I have a request, Mr. Chairman, from Senator Allen, chairman of the Senate Restaurant Subcommittee that comes under the item of "Senate Office Buildings," and has to do with an additional employee for the Senate restaurant.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let me insert at this point in the record, Mr. White, your letter to me of May the 9, transmitting the request of the chairman of the Senate Restaurant Subcommittee.

[The letters follow:]

THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
1793

Washington, D.C. 20515

May 9, 1974

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I have been requested by the Honorable James B. Allen, Chairman of the Senate Restaurant Subcommittee, Committee on Rules and Administration, to request an additional GS-12 position for fiscal year 1975, under the appropriation "Senate Office Buildings", in connection with the operation of the Senate Restaurant.

The Chairman of the Restaurant Subcommittee has expressed concern from time to time that the Restaurant manager is in need of additional managerial assistance as a result of the continuous increase in the volume of business.

I share the concern of the Chairman because the increase in sales in the Senate Restaurant has now reached the point where the manager and his assistant are no longer able to devote the amount of time required to control properly many of the details involved in the day-to-day operation. Since the management of the facilities was transferred to the Architect of the Capitol in 1961, there has not been any increase in the managerial staff.

Chairman Allen has indicated a desire to employ an individual experienced in restaurant operations to provide adequate assistance to the Restaurant Manager, thereby enabling the manager to devote time to the many activities requiring his personal attention.

The full year cost for this GS-12 position will amount to $19,000, which includes basic pay for 40 hours per week, and government contributions for health and life insurance and retirement.

I strongly urge that funds be included in the pending 1975 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill for the position requested herein.

I have attached hereto a copy of the letter received from Chairman Allen requesting the additional GS-12 position.

Cordially,

George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

LETTER FROM HON. JAMES B. ALLEN

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION,
Washington, D.C., May 1, 1974.

HON. GEORGE M. WHITE,
Architect of the Capitol, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GEORGE: The Senate Restaurant has now become big business and it is my feeling that we need, at this time, an additional qualified managerial person in our operation.

I will appreciate it if you will take the necessary steps to give us an additional GS–12 slot so that we can employ a qualified top-notch person to assist the manager.

With every good wish to you, I am
Sincerely,

JAMES B. ALLEN,
Chairman, Restaurant Subcommittee.

INCREASE IN SALES

Senator HOLLINGS. Is the increase in business measured in dollars or volume?

Mr. WHITE. I believe it is computed on the number of meals served, Mr. Chairman. I have some information with regard to that item that might be of interest. In the fiscal year 1961, prior to transfer of the Senate restaurants to the Architect of the Capitol, for example, sales were $629,000.

In 1973, they were $1,761,000.

In 1974, we estimate sales will be $2,066,000. There has been a substantial increase in sales since 1961.

Senator HOLLINGS. In the last few years isn't much of that inflation? Soup, for example, used to be 15 cents, now I believe it is 35 cents.

Mr. WHITE. I am sure that some of the increase in sales is due to inflation.

Senator HOLLINGS. I mean you get the same amount of soup for twice the old cost?

Mr. WHITE. There may be something to that. I believe there are additional meals being served beyond what was being served in the past. The prices haven't gone up that much.

CLOSING OF RESTAURANTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Well, there were many complaints that too many of the restaurant facilities were closed down after adjournment. Waits of 25 to 40 minutes in the carryout line seemed to be the rule of the day. The cafeteria was closed down, and there was no place else to go except the carryouts.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, we have been in discussion with the Restaurant Subcommittee in that regard, in an effort to prevent a recurrence of that situation. There was however, one other problem during the last adjournment that contributed to this inconvenience. We were remodeling the kitchen during adjournment, which meant we had to close both the cafeterias in the Dirksen Building. Normally, one of the cafeterias would have remained open. As was mentioned, we face a similar problem with regard to the painting of the Senate

Chamber. With the Congress in almost continuous session, it becomes almost impossible to service and repair some of the equipment; therefore, sometimes, we just have to close down to accomplish our regular maintenance work.

SALARIES OF NURSES

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the problem with regard to the salaries of the nurses in the attending physician's office?

Mr. WHITE. I understand that is being looked into on the House side by Congresswoman Green who has made a request of us in regard to salaries paid to male and female nurses. The civilian nurses in the attending physician's office are on the Architect's payroll, but, by law, the attending physician has authority to allocate these positions to whatever grade in the general schedule he deems appropriate. The Architect is required to compensate the nurses in accordance with the rates of the GS grade selected by the attending physician.

Senator HOLLINGS. Did the Capitol physician ask for any increases in salary for his nurses?

Mr. RAINES. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you know when the last time was that they received a raise?

Mr. RAINES. They received the general Government-wide increase last October.

SENATE GARAGE

Mr. WHITE. If there are no other questions with respect to the Senate Office Building, the Senate garage would be the next item.

Senator HOLLINGS. The justification for the Senate garage will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

SENATE GARAGE -- (Increase for 1975.....$3,500)

1974 appropriation in annual act	$ 97,000
1974 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises	2,800
Total appropriations - 1974	99,800

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases

Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:
Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced in August 1973, resulting from new wage rates effective October 28, 1973 under the Federal Wage System, affecting 7 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1974 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1975. Full year cost, $3,500, less part year cost, $2,300, requested as a 1974 Pay Supplemental -- Additional amount required for 1975..... $ 1,200

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 200

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $19,500 to $21,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 1,500

32-477 O - 74 - 27

Contribution to retirement fund increased from $4,200 to $4,800, covering Government contribution to this fund required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, resulting from increased base pay rates	600	
Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS		(f) 3,500
Total Estimate for 1975		$ 103,300

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. The 1965 Act requires that such regulations provide for the continued assignment of space and the continued furnishing of service in such Garage for official motor vehicles of the House and the Senate and the Architect of the Capitol and Capitol Grounds maintenance equipment. 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 1974, 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.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES

Mr. WHITE. The Senate garage item is one in which there is no additional funding being asked except for the mandatory wage increases required by law.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why is the Senate garage staff paid a substantially lower rate of pay than the House garage staff?

Mr. RAINES. Mr. Chairman, at the request of the chairman of the House Select Committee on Parking, language was included in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1974, that authorized removal of House garage personnel from coverage under the Wage Board system. These employees are now paid on an annual rate basis and their basic compensation now includes their former basic salary, plus premium pay—overtime, night differential, and Sunday pay—received under the Wage Board system. In the case of Senate garage personnel, their basic salary is exclusive of the pay they receive for overtime, night differential, and Sunday premium pay. If you add the premium pay of Senate garage personnel to their basic salary, I don't know that there would be that much difference between House and Senate garage personnel. I haven't checked it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Can you check it and let us know what it is now over on the House side after it was reduced and averaged out, and then what is the experience on the Senate side.

Do you know why the House asked to put it all in one?

Mr. RAINES. It was the result of a study conducted for the House Select Committee on Parking, which indicated that House garage personnel were being paid more than similar private industry positions. The committee grandfathered in employees on the rolls at the time of conversion to the new system, but new employees will be brought in at a much lower rate. House garage attendants are now receiving a starting salary of $7,696.

[The information follows:]

COMPARISON OF CURRENT AVERAGE GROSS COMPENSATION OF HOUSE AND SENATE GARAGE EMPLOYEES, PROJECTED ON AN ANNUAL BASIS

Position	Senate garage	House garage
Garage foreman	$16,674	$16,800
Garage attendant	12,905	11,997

CAPITOL POWERPLANT

Senator HOLLINGS. The justification for the Capitol Powerplant will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

CAPITOL POWER PLANT -- (Net Increase for 1975.....$158,887)

1974 appropriation in annual act			$ 5,206,700
1974 reappropriation			62,413
1974 supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises			15,000
Total appropriations - 1974			5,284,113
Deductions			
Rewind 2 electric refrigeration machine motors -- 3rd year allotment under 4-year program	$ 50,000		
Modifications and repairs to steam distribution systems: nonrecurring item (1974 reappropriation), not required for 1975	62,413	(-)	112,413
Base for 1975			5,171,700

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases

Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:

Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced in August 1973, resulting from new wage rates effective October 28, 1973 under the Federal Wage System, affecting 87 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1974 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1975.

The full-year cost for the fiscal year 1975 is $55,000, which is offset, in part, as follows:

$13,000 turnover savings resulting from filling of vacancies at lower rates, organizational and other changes, applied toward gross cost.

$15,000 requested as a Pay Supplemental for fiscal year 1974, applied toward gross cost.

The balance, $27,000, is requested to cover the additional cost required for 1975 ..... $ 27,000

Within-grade promotions and other changes authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system 24,650

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) 2,900

Contribution to retirement fund increased from $79,720 to $84,970, covering government contribution to this fund required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, resulting from increased base pay rates 5,250

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS ..... $ 59,800

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Purchase of electrical energy increased from $2,457,500 to $2,610,000 ..... $152,500

For 1974, $2,457,500 was allowed for purchase of 160,300,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy, at an average cost of 1.52 cents per kilowatt hour, including all demand charges, surcharges, and fuel adjustment costs, based on rates effective August 1972 negotiated by the General Services Administration for use throughout the Washington Metropolitan area by Government agencies, plus a $20,000 contingency allowance.

For 1975, $2,610,000 is requested for purchase of 167,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy, at an average cost of 1.55 cents per kilowatt hour, including all demand charges, surcharges, and fuel adjustment costs, based on rates effective October 1973 negotiated by the General Services Administration

for use throughout the Washington Metropolitan area by Government agencies, plus a $20,000 contingency allowance, amounting to an increase of $152,500 for 1975.

As will be noted, the average cost per kilowatt hour under the new rates effective October 1973 is 1.55 cents, as compared to 1.52 cents under the August 1972 rates, upon which the 1974 Budget was based.

An analysis of the 1975 increase of $152,500 requested follows:

160,300,000 K.W. hours, based on 1.52 cents per K.W. hour for 1974, increased to 1.55 cents per K.W. hour for 1975, resulting in an increase in cost of..... $ 48,000

4,800,000 K.W. hours, estimated to be required for 1975, over 1974, at 1.55 cents per K.W. hour, to meet annual increase in consumption, based on increased use over the past 5 years for all buildings included in the 1974 estimate..... $ 74,500

665,000 K.W. hours, estimated for 1975 at 1.55 cents per K.W. hour, to meet additional cost due to additional and modified traffic signal installations authorized by Congress to be made in fiscal year 1974 in the Capitol Grounds and border streets..... $ 10,000

970,000 K.W. hours, estimated for 1975 at 1.55 cents per K.W. hour, for testing and operating new refrigeration equipment required to supply future service to the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building, the Extension to the Dirksen Senate Office Building, and other future additions, scheduled for delivery during the latter part of fiscal year 1975; also other preliminary load tests..... $ 15,000

300,000 K.W. hours, estimated to be required for 1975, at 1.55 cents per K.W. hour, for the new Security System being installed for the Capitol Complex..... $ 5,000

With respect to the 1975 increase of 4,800,000 kilowatt hours over the 1974 estimate of 160,300,000 kilowatt hours for the buildings included in the 1974 estimate, it is to be noted that this represents an increase in consumption of 3 percent, which accords with the average annual increase in consumption for the past 5 years. For fiscal year 1970, there was a consumption increase of 2.6 percent; for fiscal year 1971, an increase of 3.5 percent; for fiscal year 1972, an increase of 2.6 percent; for fiscal year 1973, an increase of 3 percent; for fiscal year 1974, an increase estimated at approximately 3 percent.

The other 1975 increases in cost, as indicated, result from items not requiring power supply in the fiscal year 1974 and accordingly were not included in the 1974 estimate.

Every effort is being made to cut down on the use of electrical energy, where possible and feasible, but any saving effected thereby may be offset, in whole or part, by higher fuel adjustment costs in 1975 -- a factor that enters into the determination each year of electrical energy rates. Accordingly, it is recommended that the total amount requested for purchase of electrical energy for fiscal year 1975 be approved.

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 floodlighting 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.

Comparative Expenditures for Electrical Energy, 1965-1974

Fiscal Year	Expenditure for Electrical Energy
1965	$1,052,573
1966	1,244,868
1967	1,332,771
1968	1,415,775
1969	1,487,713
1970	1,620,020
1971	1,970,625
1972	2,033,700
1973	2,298,600
1974	2,457,500 (Est.)

COMPARATIVE EXPENDITURES FOR ELECTRICAL ENERGY, BY BUILDINGS - 1971-1975

BUILDING	ACTUAL EXPENDITURES FY-1971	FY-1972	FY-1973	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FY-1974	FY-1975
CAPITOL	182,934	186,396	206,100	220,500	234,900
RUSSELL S.O. BLDG.	100,770	98,393	111,700	129,200	130,500
DIRKSEN S.O. BLDG.	144,384	146,702	162,500	177,500	182,700
CANNON H.O. BLDG.	98,852	96,069	108,700	138,700	122,700
LONGWORTH H.O. BLDG.	96,913	95,054	108,400	117,200	122,700
RAYBURN H.O. BLDG.	376,370	375,810	415,000	442,500	469,800
MAIN LIBRARY BLDG.	138,134	140,433	155,200	175,600	177,400
LIBRARY ANNEX	115,867	117,211	141,800	162,600	161,800
SUPREME COURT BLDG.	43,958	46,739	61,000	52,600	70,500
SENATE GARAGE	22,386	22,043	24,200	28,600	28,700
CAP. POWER PLANT	620,611	667,415	727,400	718,600	824,800
STREET & TRAFFIC LIGHTS & OTHER MISC. ITEMS	29,446	41,435	51,200	31,400	54,800
HOUSE ANNEX (CONG. HOTEL)	.....	.....	25,400	62,700	28,700
TOTALS.....	$1,970,625	$2,033,700	$2,298,600	$2,457,500	$2,610,000

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Rewind 2 electric refrigeration machine motors (Final Allotment)..... $ 50,000

For Fiscal Year 1972, $50,000 was allowed as the first year allotment to initiate a program to extend over a 4-years period, for rewinding 8 large electric refrigeration machine motors essential to the operation of the Capitol Power Plant.

For 1973, a second-year allotment of $50,000 was allowed to complete the 2nd phase of the program. The condition of the motors designated for rewinding in 1973, and the work involved in the rewinding was such that 3 of the motors were rewound in 1973, resulting in the completion of the rewinding of 5 motors, leaving 3 motors for rewinding in fiscal years 1974 and 1975.

For 1974, a third-year allotment of $50,000 was allowed to rewind two more of these motors and a final allotment of $50,000 is requested for fiscal year 1975 to rewind the last of the eight motors. As stated last year, it is anticipated the last motor will require a $50,000 allotment due to its condition and the fact that its rewinding will entail a major and more complex operation.

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 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.

For approximately one-third of the cost of a new motor, the proposed rewinding should normally add a full new life span of 15 years to these motors.

The insulation material to be used for the contemplated rewinding program is a new fiberglass-plastic material having a capability to withstand high operating temperatures to which this equipment is subjected.

The schedule for rewinding the 8 electric refrigeration machine motors in operation at the Capitol Power Plant under the four-year program follows:

SCHEDULE FOR REWINDING ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION MOTORS
CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Motor No.	H.P.	Year Manufactured	Date for Rewind	Winding Life Years	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
4	2500	1960	1972	12	1973 FY
3	1250	1960	1973	13	1974 FY
3A	1250	1960	1973	13	1974 FY
4A	2500	1960	1972	12	1975 FY

Repairs to transformer and testing of induction motors driving condenser water and chilled water pumps..... $ 9,000

If funds are allowed for fiscal year 1975 for the rewinding of the final motor of the motor rewinding program, the phased program for rewinding and balancing of the 8 motors driving the refrigeration machines will be completed.

Observations conducted during the course of the motor rewinding program indicate that some further, unforeseen problems may exist that pose a threat to a possible breakdown and failure of the induction motors driving condenser water and chilled water pumps, and 4160-volt transformer leakage.

Definite conclusions cannot be reached without first conducting specialized tests and experiments beyond the limits of capability of our Power Plant equipment and personnel.

Observation of existing conditions warrants high voltage equipment testing and reporting on the prevailing conditions of this equipment. The cost of such testing and reporting involves equipment and the services of highly trained personnel that would be used in such rare frequencies, making it necessary for the work to be performed by contract, at an estimated cost of $9,000.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS.....		$ 59,000
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	(f)	271,300
Total Estimate for 1975.....		$ 5,443,000

MODIFICATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF PLANT

Senator HOLLINGS. Proceed.

Mr. WHITE. Turning then to the Capitol Power Plant, I might say that, when discussing the public works projects, I inadvertently skipped over the project "Modifications and Enlargement, Capitol Power Plant." Work under that Capitol Power Plant expansion program is progressing on schedule. Contracts for many of the long lead-time items and the design work are continuing on schedule, so that we will have sufficient chilled water capacity to serve the James Madison Memorial Library Building when it is ready for occupancy.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

So far as the justifications for maintenance and operation of the Capitol Power Plant are concerned, we have an increase requested for the purchase of electrical energy. We are not absolutely certain at this time that this will be enough. We may have to come back for additional funds in the supplemental, because of the national energy situation. There is no way to tell at this point what the energy rates will change to during the coming year. The average cost per kilowatt-hour, used in the 1975 estimates, is 1.55 cents. We don't know whether that will hold fast or not.

In addition, there are several other items of increase that we have enumerated in our justifications.

REIMBURSEMENTS FOR SALE OF STEAM

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. White, if you can, for the committee, please update the report entitled "Steam Sales to Outside Customers."

Mr. WHITE. Yes, we will update that and submit it for the record.

[The information follows:]

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, REPORT OF STEAM SALES TO OUTSIDE CONSUMERS

	Pounds of steam furnished	Cost reimbursed
Fiscal year 1972 (actual):		
City Post Office	44,073,800	$64,788.50
Government Printing Office	44,825,000	65,892.75
Folger Shakespearean Library	1,403,000	2,062.41
Fiscal year 1973 (actual):		
City Post Office	45,690,400	67,164.89
Government Printing Office	44,630,000	65,606.10
Folger Shakespearean Library	1,526,200	2,243.51
Fiscal year 1974, total (estimated):		
City Post Office	32,000,000	79,680.00
Government Printing Office	40,000,000	99,600.00
Folger Shapespearean Library	1,730,000	4,307.70

REFRIGERATION MACHINE MOTORS

Mr. WHITE. There is a cost for rewinding two electrical refrigeration machines included in the 1975 estimates. That is an ongoing program. The amount for 1975 is the final appropriation required for rewinding all eight of the refrigeration machine motors, rendering them capable of being used for another 15 years.

There is a small amount for repair to the transformers and for testing of induction motors required as part of the operation of that plant.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Senator HOLLINGS. The justification for Library buildings and grounds will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE -- (Net Decrease for 1975.....$149,800)

1974 appropriation in annual act	$ 1,593,800
1974 reappropriation (1973 funds continued available until 6/30/74)	150,000
1974 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises	37,000
Total appropriations - 1974	$ 1,780,800

Deductions

Improved lighting, bookstacks, Annex Building: 2nd year allotment under a 6-years program	$ 50,000
Installation of floor tile, both buildings: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	10,000
Roof repairs, Main Building (including $10,000 provided under reappropriation of $150,000): nonrecurring item not required for 1975	25,000
Air-conditioning section of sub-basement, Annex Building (provided under reappropriation of $150,000): non-recurring item, not required for 1975	10,000
Air-conditioning areas occupied by Photo-Duplication Section, Annex Building (provided under reappropriation of $150,000): nonrecurring item, not required for 1975	30,000

Resurfacing desk tops and central desk, Main Reading Room, Main Building (provided under reappropriation of $150,000): nonrecurring item, not required for 1975.....	8,000	
Air-conditioning Decks A and B, Main Building (provided under reappropriation of $150,000): nonrecurring item, not required for 1975.....	82,000	
Replace revolving doors at entrances to both buildings with glass vestibule doors: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975.....	$ 145,000	
Convert unfinished south cellar area in Annex for storage space: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975.....	30,000	
Installation of glass sound and security screen in Reading Room Visitors Gallery, Main Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975.....	8,000	
Fire protection installation in Rare Book area, Main Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975.....	100,000	(-) 498,000
Base for 1975.....		$ 1,282,800

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases

Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:

Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced in August 1973, resulting from new wage rates effective October 28, 1973 under the Federal Wage System, affecting 67 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1974 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1975.

For 1974, $7,500 was applied to such costs through savings from 4 months delay in filling 4 new positions allowed for 1974 (Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1974 having been approved November 1, 1973), resulting in a Supplemental Appropriation of $25,000 being requested for 1974. These savings cannot be applied to the 1975 full-year cost, since the 4 positions will be paid on a full-year basis in fiscal year 1975.

The full-year cost of the October 28, 1973 pay raise is $42,500. Deduction of the 1974 Pay Supplemental of $25,000 from this total leaves a balance of $17,500. Restoration of the 1974 nonrecurring saving of $7,500 results in an additional amount of $25,000 required for 1975..... $ 25,000

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 25,700

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)..... 3,500

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $178,000 to $203,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 25,000

Contribution to retirement fund increased from $66,000 to $69,000, covering Government contribution to this fund required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, resulting from increased base pay rates..... 3,000

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from $10,000 to $15,000, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906..... $ 5,000

This increase is requested to adjust the allotment to actual current cost of this item.

Total Increase -MANDATORY ITEMS..... $ 87,200

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

General annual repairs increased from $35,000 to $42,000..... $ 7,000

This increase is requested to cover the rise in cost of work performed under this allotment. The last increase provided under this allotment was in 1971.

This allotment provides for the structural and mechanical care and repair of the 2 Library buildings,

other than air-conditioning, refrigeration, and elevators.

Maintenance and repair, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems -- annual allotment increased from $15,600 to $19,000..... 3,400

The total requested in the 1975 Budget under this head is $27,000 which includes a nonrecurring item of $8,000 explained on subsequent pages under "Nonrecurring Increases".

The annual allotment for recurring items has not been increased for the past 4 years. Current expenditures exceed the present allotment and the increase of $3,400 requested for 1975 is asked to partially offset rise in costs.

This allotment provides for care, maintenance and repair of the various air-conditioning and refrigeration systems in the 2 Library buildings.

Breakdown of Air-Conditioning Estimate

Air filter replacements	$ 9,600
Oil, grease, cleaning equipment, tools, paint	2,000
Refrigerants, steam and refrigeration parts	2,000
Heating coil replacements	600
Automatic controls and electrical parts	2,000
Repairs to refrigeration machines and miscellaneous equipment	2,800
Total	$ 19,000

Maintenance and repair, elevators increased from $7,500 to $9,000..... $ 1,500

This increase is requested to cover the rise in cost of work performed under this allotment. The last increase provided under this allotment was 3 years ago.

This allotment provides for routine annual maintenance and repair of the 26 elevators, 3 lifts and 4 dumbwaiters in the 2 Library buildings.

Supplies and Materials increased from $53,000 (including $5,000 reappropriation) to $66,600..... 13,600

This increase is requested to cover the rise in cost of items procured under this allotment and expanded needs, particularly sheet metal and carpentry. The last increase provided under this allotment was 3 years ago.

This allotment provides for the procurement of engineering, electrical, plumbing, carpentry, sheet metal and miscellaneous materials, including fluorescent tubes and incandescent lamps, required for the maintenance and upkeep of the 2 Library buildings.

Movable partitions and acoustical ceiling wall materials increased from $15,000 to $18,000..... $ 3,000

This allotment has been carried under the "Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care" appropriation for the past 3 fiscal years and the amount has remained unchanged during that period. Prior to 1971, this item was carried under the appropriation "Furniture and Furnishings" under the Architect of the Capitol. The change was effected pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 91-280, approved June 12, 1970.

In addition to meeting increase in cost of such partitions, the funds requested for 1975 expand the scope of the allotment to include acoustical ceiling material and acoustical wall insulation to control inter-office noise.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... $ 28,500

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Replacement of existing air filters in Library Annex with high efficiency filters, under "Maintenance and repair, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems" allotment..... $ 8,000

There are fifteen (15) Central Air Conditioning units in the Library of Congress Annex Building, all equipped with roll type air filtration systems, with an average efficiency of 20%, as rated in accordance with National Bureau of Standards testing method. The present systems were designed for a maximum face velocity not exceeding 500 feet per minute. Due to increased population, lighting and equipment loads, resulting from necessary shifting of activities under present overcrowded conditions in the Library, it has been necessary in many cases to increase fan capacities to such extent that filter velocities are now inadequate. In many cases "necking" of the media has been encountered as well as "blow through" resulting in large amounts of dust and dirt distributed throughout the entire systems. As a corrective measure it is recommended that higher efficiency extended-surface type filters be installed in the units, at a cost of $8,000. As indicated, this is a nonrecurring item.

Improved lighting, bookstacks, Annex Building..... $ 50,000

This amount is requested as a third year allotment under a 6-year bookstack lighting improvement program approved by the Committee, with an initial allotment of $50,000 for 1973 and a second allotment of $50,000 for 1974. The complete cost of the 6-year program is projected at $300,000.

The following information, furnished the Committee last year, with respect to this program and the need thereof, is again presented.

The bookstack aisles in the Annex Building are presently illuminated by bare incandescent lamps, spaced on 4-foot centers. This installation was made over 25 years ago, when designers had little choice in the selection of light sources for good illumination. As a result, the present lighting is poor, making it very difficult to read the titles and identifying numbers of books stored on the lower shelves. The electrical energy consumed by the existing inefficient lamps is out of proportion to the comparative results now obtained from the new lighting installed in the bookstacks in the Main Building.

The total linear footage of bookstack aisle space in the Annex Building is 1,317,120 feet. The total cost of improving these areas by installation of fluorescent lighting fixtures, the same as installed in the bookstacks in the Main Building, in replacement of the existing incandescent lamps is, as indicated, $300,000.

The work is being performed by hire of per diem labor with design and supervision being furnished by the Architect's employees on the permanent roll.

Modernizing 2 elevators, Rare Book area, Main Building..... $ 70,000

The two elevators servicing the Rare Book deck areas are the original elevators installed in 1933 during the addition to the Main Building. The only modernizing changes made to these elevators has been the conversion of these elevators from direct current to 60-cycle alternating current. Due to age, it is no longer possible to procure repair parts in the normal manner. In most instances, repair and replacement parts have to be specially fabricated at premium prices.

The existing operating mechanisms and control systems are of the original manual control type. Due to obsolescence, these mechanisms are now difficult to keep in satisfactory working order.

Under the funds requested for 1975, it is proposed, as a part of the modernization work, to convert these elevators from manual to selective-collective control, which will permit the elevators to function through both manual and automatic operation. It is further proposed to replace or make modifications to all equipment required to place these elevators in a dependable condition.

In effecting these improvements, it is proposed to retain and reuse the worm gear, and governor, the drive sheave and shaft, the car frame and safety, the hoistway entrance frames, the counterweight frame, the guide rails and buffers.

The following new equipment will be provided for these 2 elevators:

New two-speed alternating current motor
" direct current brake and pulley
" controller and selector
" power operator for car and hoistway doors
" cab and landing operating fixtures
" hoistway door interlocks and emergency door-closing devices

This item has been requested by the Librarian.

Painting iron gratings over areaways, Main and Annex Buildings..... $ 24,500

The iron grates around the Main and Annex Buildings require sandblasting and repainting. This work has not been done since 1954. During the past year, the paint has begun to peel away and the grates to rust. All the grates now require cleaning by sandblast and painting.

For security reasons, the grates have been welded or bolted in place, which will necessitate special handling of the sandblast procedure and painting, since the work must be done with the grates remaining in place. The work on the grates of the Annex Building will require particular precaution, because the area below these grates is used for parking, and special equipment must be used to prevent over-spray while painting.

48,830 square feet of grates are involved. It is estimated that the cost of sandblasting, rental or purchasing of special spray equipment, paint, and labor will amount to $24,500 -- the amount we are asking for 1975.

Installation of underground lawn sprinkler system, grounds of Main Building..... $ 80,000

For 1975, an amount of $80,000 is requested to install an underground sprinkler system, with fixed sprinkler heads, in the grounds of the Main Library Building.

Similar installations are now installed throughout the Capitol Grounds; on the grounds of the Library Annex, the grounds of the Supreme Court Building, and the grounds of 2 of the 3 squares comprising the main Botanic Garden site. Such installations were originally commenced in 1931. Previous requests for funds for installing such a system on the main Library grounds were not allowed. No such request has been made for 5 or more years, now.

At present, the grounds of the Main Library Building, consisting of approximately 185,000 square feet of lawns, shrubs, and trees, are watered by lawn valves supplied by underground piping. Garden hoses and portable sprinklers are attached to the valves and moved about the grounds as required for watering. Due to gradual deterioration of branches of the supply system and some of the valves, it has become necessary to use long hoses for watering and frequent relocation of the sprinkler valves is required.

In order to maintain the grounds of this building in good condition and proper appearance, it is recommended that $80,000 be allowed for 1975 to install an underground sprinkler system, with fixed sprinkler heads, in the grounds of the Main Library Building -- the same as has been done in the Capitol Grounds and other grounds under the Architect of the Capitol.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS.....		$ 232,500
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	(f)	348,200
Total Estimate for 1975.....		$ 1,631,000

Senator HOLLINGS. Proceed.

Mr. WHITE. Turning to the Library Buildings and grounds, the new nonrecurring items begin on page 182. We are asking $8,000 for replacement of existing air filters. The existing filters are an old type. They have an efficiency of only 20 percent. They were installed in 1938, and it is now time to replace them.

For improved lighting in the book stacks, a third year allotment is requested under a 6-year light improvement program. That amounts to $50,000.

Two elevators in the Rare Book Room were installed in 1933 and, although maintained continuously since that time, now require extensive modifications. It is difficult to get replacement parts for the old equipment. There is a request also for painting the iron gratings over the areaways, which are deteriorating and need repair.

We are asking for installation of an underground sprinkling system on the grounds of the main Library building. We have an underground sprinkling system throughout the Capitol Grounds, on the grounds of the Library Annex, and on two of the three squares comprising the main Botanic Garden site. The Main Library grounds and the third square of the Botanic Garden site are now the only locations without underground sprinkler systems. This item was requested previously, but was not allowed. We last requested it 5 years or more ago and are requesting it again now.

Botanic Garden

nonrecurring items

Senator Hollings. Proceed.

Mr. White. Turning to the Botanic Garden, the nonrecurring items begin on page 194. In addition, there are some small increases requested for annual maintenance.

On page 196 is the request for the lawn sprinkler system which I mentioned a moment ago which is an $8,000 item for an underground sprinkler system to be installed on the third plot of ground which belongs to the Botanic Garden. The plans of the District indicate cutting a street through the Botanic Garden grounds to the west. We would extend this sprinkler system under that planned street and install it on the other side rather than having to remove it later on. We also ask funds for replacement of a 1964 Dodge pickup truck, which we think at this point is incapable of being properly repaired for dependable use. That is a $2,700 item.

That completes all of our items, Mr. Chairman, unless you have any questions?

Senator Hollings. No. We appreciate very much your appearance. Thank you very much.

The justification of the Botanic Garden will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOTANIC GARDEN -- (Net Increase for 1975.....$31,900)

1974 appropriation in annual act		$ 860,200
1974 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises		24,500
Total appropriations - 1974		884,700

Deductions

General Annual Repairs: 3rd year allotment under a program for replacement of concrete sidewalks in 16 greenhouses at Poplar Point Nursery, allowed under this heading for 1974	$ 4,000	
Replacement of temporary exterior wood vestibule with new permanent interior vestibule: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	5,000	
Modifications to electrical systems of 2 display fountains: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	1,000	
Pest control (1 year item) allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	1,000	
Purchase of new tractor: nonrecurring item allowed for 1974, not required for 1975	4,500	(-) 15,500
Base for 1975		869,200

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases
Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:
Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced in August 1973, resulting from new wage rates effective October 28, 1973 under the Federal Wage System, affecting 51 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1974 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1975. Full year cost, $30,000, less part year cost, $20,000, requested as a 1974 Pay Supplemental -- Additional amount required for 1975 ..... $ 10,000

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system 8,500

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) 3,500

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $96,500 to $101,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law 4,500

Contribution to retirement fund increased from $47,215 to $48,015, covering Government contribution to this fund required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, resulting from increased base pay rates 800

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS ..... $ 27,300

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Temporary Labor increased from $7,500 to $10,000 ..... $ 2,500

An increase of $2,500 is requested under this allotment to cover the cost of wage adjustments that have occurred during the past several years and to adjust the allotment on a current expenditure basis. For 1973, temporary labor expenses amounted to $10,147, and are expected to amount to the same for 1974. The amount of this allotment has remained unchanged for the past 3 years.

Expenditures under this allotment are made principally for extra day labor hired during the summer months and during such periods as heavy snow falls. They assist the regular annual force of gardeners and laborers in the care of the gardens and grounds, removal of trash, removal of snow from walks and roadways, and other miscellaneous duties as assigned.

Utility services increased from $4,100 to $5,000 900

Current expenditures under this allotment amounted to $5,028 for fiscal year 1973 and are expected to equal that total for 1974. An increase of $900 is asked for 1975 to meet rise in costs and to adjust this allotment on an actual requirement basis. The amount provided

under this allotment has remained unchanged for the past 5 years.

This allotment covers the annual cost of electric service at Poplar Point Nursery and provides electric current for lighting and power for the pumps at the Nursery, which circulate water in the heating system serving the greenhouses at the Nursery; it also covers the cost of propane gas required for the boilers at the Nursery.

Supplies and Materials increased from $18,000 to $20,000..... $ 2,000

An increase of $2,000 is requested under this allotment for 1975 to meet rise in cost over the past 2 years. The expenditure required for 1973 amounted to $19,300.

This allotment provides all miscellaneous supplies and materials for the Main Garden, Nursery, Conservatory, and office, including electrical supplies, flower pots and tubs, gas and oil for motor vehicles, mowers and tractors, hardware and tools, labels and boxes, manure, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, scalecides, medical and office supplies, paints and brushes, periodicals and books, towels, soap, and cleaning supplies.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... $ 5,400

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

General Annual Repairs, increased from $11,500 to $15,500..... $ 4,000

For 1974, $11,500 was allowed for the regular annual recurring allotment for this item, the same as requested for 1975. This allotment 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, an amount of $4,000 is requested for 1975 as a 4th year allotment under an 8-year program for replacement of the concrete sidewalks in 2 of the 16 greenhouses, constructed in 1960-1961. An amount of $4,000 allowed in each of fiscal years 1972, 1973 and 1974 provided for replacement of sidewalks in 2 greenhouses each of those years, leaving 10 greenhouses yet to be done.

As stated last year in hearings before your Committee, 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 conditions should be corrected.

As also stated last year, it is estimated that an amount of $2,000 per greenhouse is required over an 8-year period to eliminate the problem.

Under the fourth year allotment of $4,000 requested for 1975, we propose to replace the concrete sidewalks in two more greenhouses next year.

Installation of lawn sprinkler system in Square 576 West..... $ 8,000

Square 576 West is a plot of land located west of the Main Conservatory Building, bounded by Independence Avenue, Third Street S.W. and Maryland Avenue S.W. and was the site of the Botanic Garden greenhouses which were razed in 1962. Upon completion of the demolition of the greenhouses, the area was seeded and planted with trees and shrubs. Due to the lack of an adequate watering system, the area did not properly flourish and its appearance was not compatible with the adjoining Capitol Grounds. The grass was seldom green and the trees and shrubs showed very little growth.

In June of 1966, a right-of-entry for Square 576 West was given to the District of Columbia, Department of Highways and Traffic, for the construction of the Center Leg-Inner Loop Freeway through the Mall Tunnel.

The construction of the Mall Tunnel has been completed and the restoration of the site will be completed this Spring.

Square 576 West will be developed into a park area with large expansive grass areas, and planted with trees and shrubs.

Previous experience has shown that the development of this area into a green park area is futile without an adequate watering system.

Under the amount of $8,000 it is proposed to install an underground lawn sprinkler system that is necessary for the growth and survival of the grass, trees and shrubs.

Provisions will be made in the design of this irrigation system which would cause minimal changes for the future construction of the Ceremonial Drive proposed to be constructed through Square 576 West.

This is the only part of the main garden site that is not provided with an underground sprinkler system. As indicated, such a system was not installed in past years since this square was occupied for many years by greenhouses, since relocated at Poplar Point Nursery. It may be further noted that there are underground sprinkler systems throughout the Capitol Grounds; also, on the grounds of the Supreme Court Building and the Library of Congress Annex. Such installations, originally commenced in 1931, have proven an advantageous investment, both from saving in labor and improved appearance of lawns and other landscaped areas.

Replacement of Pick-Up Truck..... $ 2,700

A nonrecurring amount of $2,700 is requested for 1975 for the purchase of a heavy-duty pick-up truck to replace a 1964 Dodge pick-up truck, which is no longer economically repairable, and the body of the truck will no longer pass the District of Columbia auto inspection requirements.

This vehicle is required for use by the Maintenance Division to transport men and equipment to and from maintenance jobs at the Main Conservatory, Office, and Poplar Point Nursery. It will also be used for hauling mowers for lawn work and all general type hauling.

Under the amount of $2,700 requested for 1975, it is proposed to purchase a new 6-cylinder pick-up truck, with standard transmission, and a heated cab necessary for winter use.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS.....	$ 14,700
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....(f)	47,400
Total Estimate for 1975.....	$ 916,600

U.S. SENATE

Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper

STATEMENT OF NICHOLAS J. LACOVARA

ACCOMPANIED BY:
CHIEF JAMES POWELL
JAMES ESTEP

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator Hollings. Our next item this morning is the request of the Sergeant at Arms for an additional $2,108,620 above the $10,602,090 included in the budget for expansion of certain activities under his office.

Hon. Nicholas J. Lacovara is here to present the request and is accompanied by Chief James M. Powell of the Capitol Police Force. Chief, we are glad that you are back on your feet again and that you can be with us.

Mr. Lacovara, we will put the materials that you have furnished regarding your request in the record at this point, and you and the Chief can proceed to tell us about these items.

[The information follows:]

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 10, 1974

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I recommend the following increases in fiscal year 1975 Appropriations for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms to implement a major redirection of the Computer Center from a maintenance type operation to a development capability. This must be accomplished to put into effect the application development previously authorized by the Subcommittee on Computer Services, under the Committee on Rules and Administration.

4	Senior Computer Specialists	$24,225.	
2	Senior Programmer Analysts	22,515.	
3	Systems Analysts	20,805.	
2	Systems Programmers	20,805.	
8	Programmer Analysts	20,805.	
4	Computer Specialists	18,240.	
1	Secretary Receptionist	11,115.	
1	Secretary	10,260.	
			$506,730.

In addition, a realignment of the existing position of Systems Supervisor from $25,080. to $26,790. to make the position comparable with the other technical supervisors. This represents an increase of $1,710.

Total increase	$ 1,710.

I find it necessary at this time to request personnel in order to set up an Equipment Section within the Senate Service Department to handle the receiving, distribution, and inventories of office equipment, and to establish a Microfilm Center and a Composing Center.

1	Equipment Supervisor	$18,240.
1	Assistant Equipment Supervisor	14,820.
1	Secretary Receptionist	11,115.

1	Secretary	$ 9,975.	
6	Cameramen	10,260.	
1	Film Processer	11,115.	
1	Assistant Film Processer	10,545.	
3	Messengers	8,265.	
			$162,165.

In direct relation to the aforementioned personnel request, it will be necessary to purchase the following equipment:

Microfilm equipment and supplies	$100,000.	
35 Reader/Printers	210,000.	
		$310,000.

Post Office

Additional postal employees will be necessary to provide service in the Annex Buildings recently acquired by the Senate for expansion of Committees and Subcommittees.

1	Mail Supervisor	$11,115.	
6	Mail Carriers	9,975.	
			$70,965.

Cabinet Shop

I would further request compensation increases for employees of the Cabinet Shop so that their pay may be in line with the employees of the House of Representatives, the Architect, and other Government agencies as follows:

	From	To
Chief Cabinet Maker	$15,960	$18,525
Assistant Chief Cabinet Maker	13,680	17,670
2 Cabinet Makers	12,255	13,395
1 Finisher	12,255	13,395
1 Upholsterer	12,255	13,395

Total difference $11,115.

In addition, I recommend one new position of Cabinet Maker at $12,255.

$12,255.

Capitol Police

To increase the personnel of the Capitol Police as allocated to the United States Senate at an increase of $934,800. annually, plus $54,880. to equip the personnel, as indicated by the attached letter addressed to me and signed by Chief James M. Powell.

Total increase $989,680.

Automobiles and Maintenance

I request the following fund increase to cover the needs of increased costs of purchase, leasing, repair work, parts and labor for official vehicles.

To increase Automobiles and Maintenance from $36,000 to $40,000.

Total annual increase $4,000.

Capitol Guide Service

To provide the employees of the Capitol Guide Service with longevity pay increases as provided to other service personnel of the United States Senate and House of Representatives on a five year basis.

Finally, I request an amount not to exceed $40,000 to install a much needed new carpet on the floor of the Senate Chamber and adjoining rooms during a summer or fall recess this year. This, of course, will be non-recurring appropriation of $40,000.

The above requests are submitted for your consideration and I will be happy to appear before your Committee to justify the additional equipment, personnel, and increases as set forth above.

Sincerely,

William H. Wannall
Sergeant at Arms

United States Senate
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 10, 1974

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Attached you will find a copy of a letter from James M. Powell, Chief of United States Capitol Police. The letter outlines the changes during the past years in the duties and responsibilities of the United States Capitol Police Force. The letter brings to my attention the fact that it has been necessary to assign House personnel to provide service on the Senate side of the Senate complex. Chief Powell has recommended new positions for two (2) lieutenants, ten (10) sergeants, and seventy (70) privates.

I endorse the recommendations and proposals as set forth by Chief Powell to enable the Capitol Police Force to meet its increased duties. As a member of the Capitol Police Board I feel that the additional protection is in the best interests of the Congress of the United States.

Your consideration of this request is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

William H. Wannall
Sergeant at Arms

LETTER FROM JAMES M. POWELL

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE

April 9, 1974

Dear Mr. Wannall:

As you are aware, due to the continuous changes in the behavior of our society during the past several years, the United States Capitol Police Force is faced with ever increasing responsibilities.

With the combined support of the leadership of the Congress and under the direction of the Capitol Police Board, we have maintained a more rigid enforcement of security regulations and procedures for all the Capitol Buildings since the date of the explosion in the Capitol Building on March 1st, 1971.

Some, but not all, of the various categories of responsibility for the Capitol Police are:

1. Routine security and police services for Members of Congress and employees of the Congress.

2. Routine services connected with the control of visitors and tourists.

3. Security services necessitated by visits of persons both foreign and domestic on official business at the Capitol Buildings.

4. Security measures necessary to allow persons exercising their Constitutional Rights to protest or to express themselves in a nonviolent and unobtrusive manner.

5. Security measures necessary to control persons who act without due regard for the rights of others. Persons who act in this manner disregard the valid rules, regulations and laws and constitute a serious threat of violence.

6. Measures involving the detection and appropriate disposition of persons suffering from mental illness.

7. Steps taken that are necessary to insure a constant vigil for the apprehension of individuals who threaten

bodily harm to the Members of Congress or other Government Officials.

8. Preventing violent crime by persons who prowl the streets watching for unsuspecting victims.

9. Preventing thefts within the various office buildings.

10. Detecting and thwarting the plans of persons involved with subversive groups who seek to destroy our way of life by extreme violence, such as with the use of various types of explosives.

In an effort to meet these increasing responsibilities the following steps have been taken. We have expanded our Investigations Division and provided special training for those men so assigned. At present all of the men assigned to investigative duties have attended and graduated from the Special Investigations Training program at the Metropolitan Police Academy. Members of the Identification Section have completed training courses in fingerprint work and photography. We have established our own Intelligence unit and maintain close liaison with other law enforcement agencies in the area with a mutual exchange of pertinent information. We have continued our training program for approximately 275 members of the Special Operations Unit, which is organized and trained to cope with more serious conditions such as riotous mobs, etc. At present we have 13 K-9 teams. Six of these dogs are well trained to search for certain types of explosives and are used as necessary in cases of bomb threats. Beginning April 14, 1974, two men will attend a school at the Red Stone Arsenal, Huntsville, Alabama, for training in the deactivation of explosives. Others will be sent as the opportunity presents itself.

At present eight of our supervisory officials have graduated from the intensive twelve week training program at the F. B. I. National Academy, at Quantico, Virginia. One other is attending at present and others have been approved for admittance in the near future.

Electronic surveillance equipment is being installed at present and we are informed that it should become operational during 1974. X-ray machines are being installed at selected points of entry to the various Capitol Buildings for the purpose of improving the procedure of checking briefcases, packages, tote bags, etc.

In an effort to reduce violent crime within the Capitol Grounds, it continues to be necessary to provide concentrated

police patrols in the grounds during peak hours. Upon request, we also provide police escorts during night hours for employees enroute to their automobiles. While there has been some violent crime within the Capitol Grounds, the following statistics for 1973 for the adjacent areas reveal a much worse picture. The surrounding area used to determine the major crime statistics in the table below is 6th St. N. W. & S. W. to 6th St. N. E. & S. E. & H St. N. W. & N. E. to G St. S. E. & S. W.

	U. S. Capitol Grounds	Surrounding Area
ADW Gun	1	13
Assault (Sexual)		4
Homicide		2
Kidnapping		1
Rape		2
Robbery Force & Viol ...	9	78
Robbery Holdup		102
Robbery PBS	4	30
TOTALS	14	232

In the past I have always anticipated a future with a lessening of tension and violence which would bring about a similar reduction in the need for police services. However, that has not been the case. In order to provide what has been deemed to be minimum security for the Congress during the past few years, it has been necessary to ask the members of the force to work some of their regular days off and also additional hours to their regular tours of duty, without monetary compensation.

During each of the calendar years of 1972 and 1973 the members of the force worked a total of more than 185,000 hours additional time without monetary compensation. The men are awarded a credit of straight compensatory time off for all days off or holidays worked and are awarded 1 1/2 times compensatory time credit for overtime. It is apparent that during the next several months it will be necessary for members of the force to continue to work more than their regular tours of duty. All other Police Departments in the area including the Executive Protective Service (White House Police), U. S. Park Police and the Metropolitan Police are paid extra when required to perform duty which is in addition to their regular tour of duty. While the moraleof the force

appears to be generally good, I do not believe that the Congress is desirous of permitting unequal treatment of the Capitol Police in comparison with other area law enforcement agencies. In order to clarify the status of the law on this point, I recommend that the language relating to overtime pay for the Capitol Police in the Legislative Appropriations Act for Fiscal 1972, Public Law 92-51, page 6, be amended to make it permanent law.

I further recommend that a study be conducted, as expeditiously as possible, by the Capitol Police Board as to the feasibility of legislation to include the United States Capitol Police in the identical pay and retirement benefits as those to which the Executive Protective Service and the U. S. Park Police are entitled. (At present the Metropolitan Police Department officers are also included in these same laws but will not necessarily remain so if and when the Home Rule bill becomes effective.) The duties of the Executive Protective Service and the U. S. Park Police are very similar to those of the U. S. Capitol Police and it seems only proper that members of the U. S. Capitol Police be treated in a similar manner.

Recently the Senate Detail has been assigned the responsibility of providing security for the building at 119 D Street N. E. The estimated need for additional police personnel is 25, exclusive of any consideration for leave.

Since the advent of letter bombs and other similar threats, it has become necessary to increase our investigative unit by approximately 12 men. Another additional 32 men will be assigned to the Communications Section when the closed circuit television system is operative.

I fear that some people may have been inadvertently misled to believe that use of the closed circuit television system will reduce the need for police personnel. This is true only to the extent that without the system it was estimated that a minimum of 400 additional police officers would be necessary for the House and Senate. This new system was presented as a supplement to improve the security of the Capitol Complex when coupled with an adequate number of police officers. For example, whenever an intrusion is detected by monitors in the CCTV Control Room, it will be necessary to dispatch a police officer or officers to the scene. In order to provide expeditious response to the suspected area it will be required that police officers are assigned to patrol beats within reasonable proximity.

Our present annual turnover rate is approximately 15%. This means that about 150 men per year must be recruited and trained. In order to train these 150 recruits approximately 30 man years are lost.

I hope that this brief presentation has conveyed the ever increasing requirement for services rendered by the Capitol Police. In order to meet these requirements I find it necessary to request authorization for additional Capitol Police Personnel. For the past several years the force has been composed of approximately 56% House Personnel and 44% Senate Personnel. It has become necessary to assign officers from the House Rolls to provide services on the Senate Side of the Capitol Complex.

The minimum number of increased police personnel necessary to meet current responsibilities is 82. I feel that increasing the authorized Senate allocation by 2 lieutenants, 10 sergeants and 70 privates would go far toward enabling the Capitol Police Force to meet its increased duties.

The total cost for this proposed increase of personnel is $ 989,680. This figure is arrived at by the use of the following table:

Salaries:		
2 Lieutenants @ $ 17,100 per year ...	$ 34,200	
10 Sergeants @ $ 14,250 per year	142,500	
70 Privates @ $ 10,830 per year	758,100	
Sub Total		$ 934,800
Equipment:		
82 men @ $ 699.25 each		54,880
Total		$989,680

Authorization of the additional Senate Police positions would also prevent as escalation of overtime duty for Capitol Policemen. As I have stated earlier, our officers are frequently required to work their days off and time in excess of their normal tour of duty. The men are currently given compensatory time off when they work overtime. By increasing the authorized strength of the Senate Rolls and giving the men monetary compensation for overtime worked, current manpower shortages would be greatly alleviated.

It is my sincere desire that the above proposals meet with your approval. I will be available to accompany you to appropriate committee hearings should you so desire.

Sincerely,

James M. Powell

James M. Powell
Chief of Police

LETTER FROM WILLIAM H. WANNALL

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 7, 1974

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter addressed to me by Chief of Police, James M. Powell, requesting changes in two supervisory positions of the Capitol Police detail. I have been assured by Chief Powell that the amount of money indicated in his letter can be absorbed within the budget of the United States Capitol Police. Therefore, I am requesting only the necessary language be inserted to amend H. R. 14012, 93rd Congress, 2nd Session, dated April 10, 1974, as follows:

Page 11, line 6, item (5) strike all the wordage in that item and insert a new item (5) to read as follows:

"(5) to elevate and pay the lieutenant detailed under the authority of this paragraph the rank and salary of captain plus $1,625 and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as this position is held by the present incumbent."

Further, page 11, line 11 , item (6) after the words "detective sergeant" add the words "and uniform sergeant." On page 11, line 14, item (6) strike the words "this position is" and insert in lieu thereof the words "these positions are" and on the same line 14 strike the word "incumbent" and insert in lieu thereof "incumbents" so that item (6) will read as follows:

"(6) to elevate and pay the detective sergeant and uniform sergeant detailed under the authority of this paragraph the salary of lieutenant and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as (this position is) these positions are held by the present (incumbent) incumbents."

As a member of the Capitol Police Board, I concur with the recommendations of Chief Powell and appreciate their consideration by your Committee.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

William H. Wannall
Sergeant at Arms

LETTER FROM JAMES M. POWELL

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
CAPITOL BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 26, 1974

Dear Mr. Wannall:

We have found it necessary to recommend additional changes in two supervisory positions within the Patrol Division due to increased responsibilities on the part of the two officials concerned. The individuals and justifications follow:

Lieutenant John J. O'Brien has been assigned for ten years at the U.S. Capitol in a supervisory capacity. He is the Lieutenant assigned to supervise the Uniform Patrol Detail on the 1500-2300 (3-11 p.m.) relief. Experience has dictated that there is a definite need for a Captain on that busy shift in order to assume the decision making responsibilities which occur during that period of time. Lieutenant O'Brien has over twenty-five years experience in uniform with four years supervisory experience in the rank of Lieutenant. He has performed capably, efficiently and loyally during his career and merits this adjustment in rank.

Sergeant Joseph F. Burge has been assigned to the U.S. Capitol Detail for over seven years and in a supervisory capacity for more than three of those years. He is an excellent supervisory official with fifteen years police experience and will fill the vacancy created by the adjustment in rank of Lieutenant O'Brien, if approved.

In order to accomplish the foregoing adjustments in rank, it is recommended that H.R. 14012, 93rd Congress, 2nd Session, dated April 10, 1974, be amended as follows:

Page 11, line 6, item (5) strike all the wordage in that item and insert a new item (5) to read as follows:

"(5) to elevate and pay the lieutenant detailed under the authority of this paragraph the rank and salary of captain plus $1,625 and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as this position is held by the present incumbent."

Further, page 11, line 11, item (6) after the words "detective sergeant" add the words "and uniform sergeant." On page 11, line 14, item (6) strike the words "this position is" and insert in lieu thereof the words "these positions are" and on the same line 14 strike the word "incumbent" and insert in lieu thereof "incumbents" so that item (6) will read as follows:

"(6) to elevate and pay the detective sergeant and uniform sergeant detailed under the authority of this

paragraph the salary of lieutenant and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as /this position is/ these positions are held by the present /incumbent/ incumbents."

The names of personnel and salaries affected by the foregoing changes are as follows:

	Present	Proposed	Increase
John J. O'Brien	$18,110.	$20,225.	$2,115.
Joseph F. Burge	15,620.	16,485.	865.
Totals			$2,980.

With appreciation for your consideration of these recommendations, I am

Sincerely yours,

James M. Powell

James M. Powell
Chief of Police

LETTER FROM WILLIAM H. WANNALL

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 7, 1974

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Attached please find letter and excerpts of Guide Board meeting recommending longevity pay increases for members of the United States Capitol Guide Service. I am requesting that the necessary language granting longevity pay increases due employees of the Capitol Guide Service be incorporated into the Legislative Appropriation Bill, as recommended by the Capitol Guide Board.

Your consideration of this request will be greatly appreciated.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

Wm H. Wannall

William H. Wannall
Sergeant at Arms

LETTER FROM KENNETH R. HARDING

U.S. House of Representatives
Office of the Sergeant at Arms
Washington, D.C. 20515

April 25, 1974

Hon. William H. Wannall
Sergeant at Arms
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I am enclosing a copy of excerpts of action recently taken by the Capitol Guide Board to provide longevity increases to employees of the Capitol Guide Service, and ask that you present this to the Appropriations Committee for inclusion in the Legislative Appropriations Bill.

I understand this is the proper procedure for the reason that the Capitol Guide Service is funded through the United States Senate.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter, I am,

Sincerely,

Kenneth R. Harding

KENNETH R. HARDING
Sergeant at Arms
Chairman
Capitol Guide Board

April 2, 1974

Exceprts from Capitol Guide Board Meeting:

By unanimous consent, the Capitol Guide Board recommends that employees of the Capitol Guide Service be granted the longevity pay increases as provided to other service personnel of the United States Senate and House of Representatives on a five year basis. Service of the individual employees on the Guide Force, for the reason of longevity increases, is deemed to begin no sooner than the time that they were placed on the Federal payroll as Capitol Guides. Service prior to the date of Guides becoming Federal employees would not, of course, be included under this longevity proposal.

STATEMENT OF SERGEANT AT ARMS

Mr. LACOVARA. Mr. Wannall has asked me to read into the record his statement for the reason he was unable to be here due to other official business.

Senator HOLLINS. Mr. Wannall's statement will be placed in the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

Dear Mr. Chairman and Senators:

I would like to summarize for you the requests of my recent letter for increased appropriations for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms. Additional personnel is necessary for the Computer Center to develop programs approved by the Committee on Rules and Administration, and to utilize the capabilities of the existing computer to provide greater use by the Members and Committees of the Senate. To date, the Computer Center has been primarily used to maintain existing programs and it is hoped that we may now develop retrevial systems, indexing systems, inventory systems, and others to increase the efficiency of all Senate personnel.

During the past several years the advance of technology has greatly increased the use of many types of office equipment. I am requesting at this time approval to centralize the evaluation, receipt, distribution, and repair of the equipment to better serve the needs of the Members of the Senate. In order to conserve space, there have been numerous requests to set up a Microfilm Center to enable the offices to discard the many file cabinets necessary for document storage.

The additional postal employees are requested to provide a needed mail service in the buildings recently acquired by the Senate for the housing of Subcommittees and staff personnel.

In the Cabinet Shop I am requesting that the levels of salaries be raised to a comparable level of woodworking employees in other branches of the Government. The employees of this shop are skilled craftsmen in the art of design and cabinetmaking. Their skills are such that it would be difficult to find replacements for them and for that reason I have asked for an additional position of cabinetmaker so that I may employ an apprentice capable of learning the skills necessary to maintain the special needs of the Congress.

I am also requesting an increase of $4,000 for the maintenance of official vehicles due to increased costs in fuel, labor, and parts, due largely in part to the rising prices in our present day economy.

After consultation with the Leadership of the Senate, I hope to replace the carpeting in the Senate Chamber and adjoining rooms as soon as time is available. This carpet must be specially made and a sufficient amount purchased to replace worn areas that will occur over the coming year.

I am requesting the necessary language be incorporated in the Legislative Appropriation Act to grant longevity pay increases to members of the Capitol Guide Service in the same manner in which service employees of the Senate and House are increased each five year period of service. The Capitol Guide Service is a joint undertaking of the two Houses of Congress and was brought under the federal pay system in 1971, but was not included in the longevity schedule at that time.

The increase for the Capitol Police is supported by the letter addressed to me, which has been forwarded to the Committee, and Chief Powell is here with me to answer any necessary questions.

CARPETING FOR SENATE CHAMBER

Senator HOLLINGS. What is so special about the rug?

Mr. LACOVARA. Well, it has to be made in a large quantity, Senator, to take care of the Chamber, it is one which the carpet people call an exclusive design.

Senator HOLLINGS. You claim the one they have now is called "exclusive"?

Mr. LACOVARA. Yes, it was made especially for the Senate Chamber 15 years ago.

Senator HOLLINGS. Who designed it?

Mr. LACOVARA. I don't know.

Senator HOLLINGS. There is nothing exclusive about that.

Mr. LACOVARA. We have to order such a large quantity that over the years——

Senator HOLLINGS. In my State they have got rugs coming out of their ears. The one thing you can get a bargain on is carpet.

COMPUTER OUTPUTED MICROFILM EQUIPMENT

Senator Talmadge is interested in the computer outputed microfilming equipment. He estimates you can take 23,000 computer pages and put it on 115 small cards. What can you tell us about this?

Mr. LACOVARA. At the present time, Senator, we hope to be able to microfilm any Senator's office who so desires and put it on film rather than bulk file cabinets and at the same time work up an indexing system with our computer with a terminal lead in each Senator's office so they can in turn call up any piece of information or correspondence they have with constituents in the home State, or with any of the agencies that pertain to various things of interest to them or to their constituents.

The two methods of handling the reduction of files are microfilm, which is continuous roll film with pictures of the individual documents, or microfiche, which are films mounted on small cards but which can be misfiled such as regular index cards.

We are attempting at this time to provide support to both systems, but hope that there will be a standardization to one system in the future.

It is a program that will probably take 1 year to implement, sir, once the initial stages are put in being.

COMPUTER CENTER

Senator HOLLINGS. When you talk about implementation, will you elaborate what you mean by that?

Mr. LACOVARA. The direction of the computer center, to date, has been merely a maintenance of the existing programs, primarily as to the names and addresses of the mailing lists for the Senators. We hope to redirect the efforts of the computer center in area of a retrieval system so that all Senators may have the availability of a bill status system whereby they can call up on a terminal within the confines of their own office, for pending legislation, and any information pertaining to it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Have you backstopped this with some kind of study program?

Mr. LACOVARA. Yes, we certainly have.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is this document entitled, "System's Development Plan."

Who made that?

Mr. LACOVARA. It was made by our personnel in conjunction with personnel of the IBM Corp.

I might add, this has been a continuing study, Senator, of the Committee on Rules and Administration, the Subcommittee on Computer Services, and our computer center as well.

Senator HOLLINGS. There is some thought that you may have some top-heaviness in your computer center. You have 36 positions there now. How do these new positions fit?

Mr. LACOVARA. If I may, sir, I have Mr. Estep here with me. He is our computer center manager, and he may better be able to answer that for you.

Senator HOLLINGS. Tell us the difference between an analyst, a specialist, and a programer.

Mr. ESTEP. Analysis is a new function that we have taken on. It is work that has been done either through contract or through the Subcommittee on Computer Services. Analysts are the higher salary ratings in the computer industry. This does significantly raise our average salary across the system. We have no data preparation staff which normally accounts for the majority of the personnel. They are at a comparatively low salary. We don't have a top-heavy staff in the sense that we have heavy supervision or management overhead. We have five people involved as working supervisors, spending less than 60 percent of their time in supervision.

The distinction between analyst and programer is that the analyst is concerned with problem definition while the programer is concerned with the actual solution of the problem on the computer. Computer specialist is a term we use to denote a less experienced programer.

MICROFILM EQUIPMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. If we allow you to go ahead with the microfilm, Mr. Lacovara, what about placing an embargo on purchasing file cabinets?

Mr. LACOVARA. Senator, I feel that if we go ahead with the microfilm center, the type of filing cabinet you are referring to would become obsolete and we would have so many around that we wouldn't have to buy any more. However, we would have to buy a special cabinet to hold the microfilm files which would be probably in the neighborhood of one file to replace 20 existing four-drawer files.

SENATE POST OFFICE

Senator HOLLINGS. Why do we need seven more positions in the Post Office?

Mr. LACOVARA. Yes, that is primarily to take care of the expansion to the Annex Building, the Immigration Building which has just been acquired, and it is filling up rapidly with subcommittees and other functons of the Senate which are requiring postal service, both delivery and pickup.

Senator HOLLINGS. Isn't six mail carriers a little high for the additional work you have to do?

Mr. LACOVARA. Not for a seven-story building, and if you take into consideration it overlaps two shifts and if a man is off sick or absent, it is necessary to have personnel to cover for him. We feel this is right down to the bone to take care of that situation.

AUTOMOBILES

Senator HOLLINGS. What can you tell me about the additional $4,000 for automobiles and maintenance?

Mr. LACOVARA. That item deals primarily with the rising costs in fuel, labor and repairs which has gone up by large percentages. It is just a constant increase for every type of repair work, adjustment, and as you well know, the oil and gasoline prices have skyrocketed.

Senator HOLLINGS. I note some of the agencies are switching from large expensive gas guzzlers to compacts? Has anybody done that in the Senate?

Mr. LACOVARA. Yes, in fact, most of our vehicles have been reduced to smaller, or medium-size cars. The leadership of the Senate have given up their large vehicles for smaller vehicles, but when there are repairs to be done, it doesn't matter whether the vehicle is large or small. The prices have gone up. Outside labor is something we have no control over.

CAPITOL POLICE

Senator HOLLINGS. Chief Powell, how many do you have on the Capitol Police Force?

Mr. POWELL. We have authorized strength for 945. We have 12 or 13 vacancies——

Senator HOLLINGS. What is your program of physical fitness? Chief Powell.

Mr. POWELL [continuing]. The only physical fitness program we have is connected with our training program which consists of trainees, while so assigned, participating in daily physical fitness activities.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why is that good for a trainee and not good for regular personnel?

Mr. POWELL. It is equally good for the regular personnel. We just don't have the facilities to provide for a physical fitness program sponsored by the department.

Senator HOLLINGS. What facilities are used for the trainees?

Mr. POWELL. Well, we use the Metropolitan Police Gym some, and then on occasion we have used the Fort Myer Army facilities. We don't have any facility here for our physical fitness program.

Senator HOLLINGS. No place for indoor calisthenics or anything like that?

Mr. POWELL. No, they are encouraged to participate in sports on their own wherever they can. Some run, and some ride bikes, but I am afraid it is not very uniformly carried out.

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Tydings and some of us used to run around the Capitol. You don't find any of them running around the Capitol?

Mr. POWELL. Not very often.

POLICE BUILDING

Senator HOLLINGS. Perhaps I should have asked this earlier of the Architect but, what is the projected plan as to a building for the Capitol Police?

Mr. POWELL. The Architect is highly in favor of a police building. We are in dire need of such a building. At the present time, our training facility here should be used only as a firing range. However it is also used for the academic training. We have some space in the Congressional Building which is the old Congressional Hotel where our recruits are trained but that is all on a temporary basis. We are in real bad shape as far as space is concerned.

ADDITIONAL POLICE POSITIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. Why does it take a force of 25 to provide security for the Immigration Building?

Mr. POWELL. Well, sir, we feel that we need five men on duty on what we call the second relief, 7 days a week, and five on the third which is the 3 to 11 shift and four on the first relief.

Broken down, we will have one man stationed at the entrance to the front door. We will have one man at the rear. There is a fire escape system that comes out from all seven floors; and the fire regulations say they have to open from the inside, so we have a man stationed 24 hours a day, 7 days a week at a location to set the alarm system, and to alert him if somebody comes below the level of the third floor on that system. The other three would be on the building patrol and the other would be the relief man. So, on days off and relief, et cetera, it would take 25.

I believe our letter is in error. We said exclusive of leave. However, that is not correct, leave had been included in our estimate.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are requesting no additional personnel on the House side, but on the Senate side you are asking for 82 additional?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why is that?

Mr. POWELL. The House side has 554 and the Senate has 431. From actual survey of our needs for police officers in the Capitol Building—the grounds that we patrol are a little more accessible on the Senate side than the House.

The crowds come to the Senate. They want to see the Senate. Over the years we have picked up a need for more personnel in the Senate wing than the House. However, we are using some House men in some of these areas.

TV SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

Senator HOLLINGS. Will the closed circuit television system require a special office?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir.

To monitor the system. It will require police officers to interpret the pictorial image reflected. This system will reveal an activity, and in some cases it will be necessary to investigate this area at the same time. Unless a police officer is on patrol within a reasonable proximity where an expeditious response can be made it will not be of value to see that some unauthorized person is present. I think there is some mis-

understanding in some areas. Somehow some people mistakenly thought we would reduce the size of the force by this television system, and it was never my intent to leave that impression. It was never explained to me that way.

It would improve security but not permit any reduction in personnel.

TRAFFIC LIGHTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Let us look down there on Louisiana Avenue and First, C, and D Streets where the new I–95 tunnel comes out. Is there some way to provide a direct route from the tunnel to the Office Buildings by using the old trolley tunnel?

Mr. POWELL. Yes. The problem is: We don't know where to put the cars parked there on both sides. The Architect's employees who work on the grounds are among those presently utilizing this space.

Senator HOLLINGS. We might try to make an adjustment and rearrange those lights. It could change the flow of traffic.

Mr. POWELL. I have arranged to meet with some Highway Department officials this week to see if we can correct some of that.

But—frankly, I hesitate to recommend that we move the cars out because we don't know where they can park. We would do much better if we had a location for the cars. There is another bad factor. There are entrances for architect's employees shops. I saw a car going through there too fast this morning, and there would be a serious danger to the employees in the shops with through-traffic.

Senator HOLLINGS. You could get them to go slow enough if somebody was down there. There is no reason for anybody speeding through there at 30 miles an hour.

Mr. POWELL. That is correct. It isn't safe.

METROPOLITAN POLICE PHYSICAL FITNESS

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the requirement of the Metropolitan Police on physical fitness? Didn't you indicate that they have a gym?

Mr. POWELL. Their gym is only for their training programs. They have no continuous arrangement for keeping physically fit except they have a requirement as to weight.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have that kind of requirement?

Mr. POWELL. No. That is not mandatory. We are heading hopefully in the direction of encouraging it.

Senator HOLLINGS. I would think so. I hear they are getting so fat literally that some couldn't run a block if they had to chase somebody.

Mr. POWELL. I don't believe so. Six members of our force have graduated from the FBI Academy. One requirement to be accepted is to be physically fit, vigorous and to be able to participate in the programs down there. Those men on our force who have had some FBI training are fit. For an applicant to attend the school, it is necessary to be fit. We have one or two who are being held in abeyance until they do something about their weight.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, is there anything you wish to add?

Mr. LACOVARA. Nothing.

Senator HOLLINGS. We appreciate very much your appearance here this morning.

Mr. LACOVARA. Thank you.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. RIDGELY, FINANCIAL CLERK

ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT A. MALSTROM, ASSISTANT FINANCIAL CLERK

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. Next, Mr. William A. Ridgely, the financial clerk of the U.S. Senate, with respect to the Senate items.

Mr. RIDGELY. First, Mr. Chairman, supplemental requests have been submitted and are included in the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill for fiscal 1974. The supplemental bill has been reported by the Committee on Appropriations and has passed the Senate. Inasmuch as these items affect the budget for fiscal year 1975, I ask you to permit me to consider the items in the second supplemental as being enacted for the purpose of this presentation.

Senator HOLLINGS. You may proceed on that basis.

Mr. RIDGELY. I have a copy of my statement which I would like to read.

Senator HOLLINGS. Proceed.

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Chairman, the budget estimates submitted for fiscal year 1975 are based on the amounts authorized and appropriated for fiscal year 1974 plus the increased costs for health insurance agency contributions, the full-year funding for increased pay costs, and full-year funding for additional positions and salary adjustments authorized after the fiscal year 1974 regular appropriation bill was enacted. None of the estimates go beyond that which has heretofore been authorized, that is, no new estimates are included in any area of expenses, positions or changes in compensation which have not been previously authorized.

The budget authority utilized in preparation of the estimates for fiscal year 1975 are:

1. General pay increase of 5.14 percent effective January 1, 1973, authorized by order of the President pro tempore dated December 16, 1972.

2. General pay increase of 4.77 percent effective October 1, 1973, authorized by order of the President pro tempore dated October 4, 1973.

3. Increase in the agency contributions from 40 percent to 50 percent for Federal employees health benefits effective January 1, 1974, authorized by Public Law 93–246 approved January 31, 1974.

4. Increase in the allocation for telegrams for Senators under the "Consolidated office expense allowance." The Committee on Rules and Administration authorized a 17-percent increase in this allocation effective January 1, 1974.

32-477 O - 74 - 30

5. Full-year funding of additional positions and salary adjustments authorized in the First and Second Supplemental Appropriations Acts, 1974.

6. Rental payment to General Services Administration for office space occupied by Senators in designated cities in their home State. Authority for this item is contained in Public Law 92–313 approved June 16, 1972.

The total estimated budget for fiscal year 1975 for the Senate, as revised, is $102,971,725. This is a net increase of $6,393,132 over the total of $96,578,593 appropriated for fiscal year 1974.

SUMMARY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES

A summary of this increase reflects that, of this amount, $3,390,179 represents increased pay costs which were absorbed in fiscal year 1974 in the appropriation for "Salaries, officers and employees."

The remaining amount of the increase of $3,002,953 is represented by the following changes:

(*a*) Increase for health insurance agency contributions of $66,445.

(*b*) Increase for the full-year funding of the October 1, 1973 general pay increase of $1,853,921.

(*c*) Increase for the full-year funding of new positions and salary adjustments in the Offices of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of $141,000.

(*d*) Increase in the telegram allocation of the "Senatorial consolidated office allowance" of $215,525.

(*e*) Increase in the amount due the employees compensation fund of $3,586.

(*f*) Increase for the full-year funding of amounts authorized for the Secretary of the Senate—Federal Election Act—of $65,000.

(*g*) Increase for a new item for reimbursement to General Services Administration for home State office space occupied by Senators in Federal buildings of $1,507,666.

(*h*) Decrease representing four nonrecurring loans for equipment and computer software for the Office of the Secretary and Sergeant at Arms of $350,000.

(*i*) Decrease for a nonrecurring item in the stationery appropriation of $190.

(*j*) Decrease in the appropriation for "Expenses of inquiries and investigations" for a fiscal year 1973 deficiency included in the fiscal year 1974 appropriation of $500,000.

With the concurrence of the committee; I would like to briefly cover each item as to the details of the changes between fiscal year 1974 and fiscal year 1975 and as I proceed, submit for the record tables of the estimates for fiscal year 1975 and documentation of the revisions.

Senator HOLLINGS. You may proceed.

Mr. RIDGELY. First of all, I have the summary table of the Senate items which I submit for the record. The first page is the summary which shows each one of the items. Unless you have any questions on the summary, I will proceed to the details following the first page.

[The tables follow:]

UNITED STATES SENATE

	APPROPRIATION	Appropriated Fiscal Year 1974 (P.L. 93-145)	Appropriated (1st) Supplemental Appropriation 1974	Appropriated 2nd Supplemental Appropriation 1974	Total Appropriated Fiscal Year 1974	Revisions Increase	Revisions Decrease	Estimate Fiscal Year 1975
1	Compensation and Mileage of the Vice President and Senators	$4,781,505			$4,781,505	$9,190		$4,790,695
2	Expense Allowances, Vice President and Leaders	16,000			16,000			16,000
3	Total, Vice President and Senators	4,797,505			4,797,505	9,190		4,806,695
	Salaries, Officers and Employees:							
4	Office of the Vice President	430,200			430,200	43,185		473,385
5	Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders	206,165			206,165	7,585		213,750
6	Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips	104,640			104,640	4,230		108,870
7	Office of the Chaplain	23,818			23,818	1,262		25,080
8	Office of the Secretary	2,374,930	$36,480	$13,965	2,425,375	258,350		2,683,725
9	Committee Employees	7,745,665			7,745,665	209,825		7,955,490
10	Conference - Majority	153,070			153,070	15,365		168,435
11	Conference - Minority	153,070			153,070	15,365		168,435
12	Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators	39,210,700			39,210,700	3,676,100		42,886,800
13	Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper	9,577,985	46,055	5,890	9,629,930	972,160		10,602,090
14	Offices of Secretaries to the Majority and Minority	248,120			248,120	10,840		258,960
15	Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation	3,000,000		1,000,000	4,000,000			4,000,000
16	Total, Salaries, Officers and Employees	63,228,363	82,535	1,019,855	64,330,753	5,214,267		69,545,020
	Other, Senate:							
17	Legislative Counsel	474,375		21,365	495,740	4,480		500,220
	Contingent Expenses of the Senate:							
18	Senate Policy Committees	620,430		43,330	665,760	8,400		674,160
19	Automobiles and Maintenance	36,000			36,000			36,000
20	Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations	13,443,230		3,067,975	16,511,205	213,470	$500,000	16,224,675
21	Folding Documents	74,475		6,635	81,110	935		82,045
22	Miscellaneous Items	8,310,850	115,000	1,206,545	9,632,395	1,442,580		11,074,975
23	Postage	2,485			2,485			2,485
24	Stationery	25,640			25,640		190	25,450
25	Total, Contingent Expenses	22,513,110	115,000	4,326,485	26,954,595	1,665,385	500,190	28,119,790
26	Total, Senate	91,013,353	197,535	5,367,705	96,378,593	6,893,322	500,190	102,971,725

	APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1974 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
1	COMPENSATION AND MILEAGE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS.....	$ 4,781,505	$ 9,190	$ 4,790,695	Health Insurance agency contributions increased effective 1-1-74 from 40% to 50% per P.L. 93-246 approved 1-31-74. Annual increase per individual = $90.96 x 101 = $9,186.96
2	EXPENSE ALLOWANCES OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND LEADERS.	16,000	-0-	16,000	No change
3	TOTALS.....	$ 4,797,505	$ 9,190	$ 4,806,695	
4	SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES:				
5	Office of the Vice President.....	$ 430,200	$ 43,185	$ 473,385	Increased pay costs = $43,185 ($37,315 absorbed in fiscal year 1974)
6	Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders.....	206,165	7,585	213,750	Increased pay costs = $7,585 ($6,645 absorbed in fiscal year 1974)
7	Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips.....	104,640	4,230	108,870	Increased pay costs = $4,230 ($3,670 absorbed in fiscal year 1974)
8	Office of the Chaplain	23,818	1,262	25,080	Increased pay costs = $1,262 ($977 absorbed in fiscal year 1974)

	APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1974 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
	SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES: (continued)				
9	Office of the Secretary....	$ 2,425,375	$ 258,350	$ 2,683,725	a) Increased pay costs = $179,690 ($157,167 absorbed in fiscal year 1974) b) Full year funding for Disbursing Office on 3 permanent regular positions=$18,810 c) Reduction of temporary 6 month increase for Disbursing Office=$9,975 d) Full year funding for Stationery Room on 2 additional positions and 2 salary adjustments=$19,240 e) Full year funding for Public Records Office on 5 additional positions= $50,585
10	Committee Employees.....	7,745,665	209,825	7,955,490	Increased pay costs = $209,825 ($169,905 absorbed in fiscal year 1974)
11	Conference Committees:				
12	Majority.....	153,070	15,365	168,435	Increased pay costs = $15,365 ($13,445 absorbed in fiscal year 1974)
13	Minority.....	153,070	15,365	168,435	Increased pay costs = $15,365 ($13,445 absorbed in fiscal year 1974)
14	Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators...	39,210,700	3,676,100	42,886,800	Increased pay costs= $3,676,100 ($3,187,040 absorbed in fiscal year 1974)
15	Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.....	9,629,930	972,160	10,602,090	a) Increased pay costs = $909,820 ($791,045 absorbed in fiscal year 1974) b) Full year revision of 3 additional positions in the computer center= $23,865

	APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1974 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
	Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper (cont.)..				c) Full year revision of 2 additional positions in the Post Office = $9,025 d) Full year revision of 3 additional positions in the Service Department = $29,450
16	Offices of the Secretaries, Majority and Minority...	$ 248,120	$ 10,840	$ 258,960	Increased pay costs = $10,840 ($9,525 absorbed in fiscal year 1974)
17	Agency contributions and longevity compensation..	4,000,000	-0-	4,000,000	Increased agency contributions: Health insurance from 40% to 50% effective 1-1-74 for an annual increase per individual of $90.96. Salary increases result in increased costs for retirement and life insurance.
18	TOTALS.....	$64,330,753	$5,214,267	$69,545,020	
19	OTHER, SENATE				
20	OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL.....	$ 495,740	$ 4,480	$ 500,220	a) Increased pay costs = $2,750 b) Increased health insurance agency contributions = $1,730
21	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE				
22	SENATE POLICY COMMITTEES.... (Each Committee)	665,760 (332,880)	8,400 (4,200)	674,160 (337,080)	a) Increased pay costs = $5,850 ($2,925 for each committee) b) Increased health insurance agency contributions = $2,550 ($1,275 for each committee)

	APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1974 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE (continued)				
23	AUTOMOBILES AND MAINTENANCE..	$ 36,000	-0-	$ 36,000	No change
24	INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS.	16,511,205	($286,530)	16,224,675	a) Reduction of $500,000 included in the fiscal year 1974 appropriation for fiscal year 1973 obligations b) Full year revision of increased pay costs = $160,780 c) Increased health insurance agency contributions = $52,690
25	FOLDING DOCUMENTS.....	81,110	935	82,045	Full year revision of increased pay costs = $935
26	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.....	9,632,395	1,442,580	11,074,975	a) Increased pay costs = $518 b) Increased health insurance agency contributions = $285 c) Full year revision - Secretary - Federal Election Act - contract technical personnel = $20,000 d) Full year revision - Secretary - Federal Election Act - detailed personnel = $25,000 e) Full year revision - Secretary - Federal Election Act - travel expenses = $20,000 f) Employees compensation - Bureau of Labor - reimbursement for fiscal year 1973 chargeback billing = $3,586 g) Senatorial consolidated office expense allowance - telegram allocation increase of 17% by Committee on Rules and Administration = $215,525 h) Sergeant at Arms - reduction of non-recurring item for purchase, lease and modification of software = $100,000

	APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1974 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
	CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE (continued)				
	MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (cont.)..	$			i) Sergeant at Arms - reduction of non-recurring item for additional folding, printing and inserting equipment = $130,000 j) Sergeant at Arms - reduction of non-recurring item for computer support for Disbursing Office payroll system = $60,000 k) Secretary - reduction of non-recurring item for computer software = $60,000 l) Full first year item for reimbursement to GSA for Federal office space occupied by U. S. Senators in the home States = $1,507,666
27	POSTAGE STAMPS.....	$ 2,485	$ -0-	$ 2,485	No change
28	STATIONERY.....	25,640	(190)	25,450	Reduction of non-recurring item = $190
29	TOTALS - CONTINGENT FUND.....	26,954,595	1,165,195	28,119,790	
30	TOTAL - SENATE.....	$96,578,593	$6,393,132	$102,971,725	

COMPENSATION AND MILEAGE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS

Mr. RIDGELY. Under the item for "Compensation and mileage of the Vice President and Senators" the increase of $9,190 is reflected solely in the increased costs of agency contributions for health insurance.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the allocation for the Vice President's office? There is a request for an additional $75,000.

Mr. RIDGELY. The estimate for 1975 based upon the prior amounts authorized is $473,385. That is for the staff.

Senator HOLLINGS. That does not include the $75,000 amount requested?

Mr. RIDGELY. No, sir.

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

The next item, "Expense allowances of the Vice President and majority leader and minority leader," no change.

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

Under the heading of "Salaries, Officers and Employees," a summary of this item reflects that the increased pay costs in this appropriation is $5,073,267 and the full-year funding for new positions and changes in compensation total $141,000, as follows:

Office of the Vice President, the increase of $43,185 is the result of the increased pay costs only. It is actually a full-year revision for 1975 and takes into consideration the amounts that were absorbed in fiscal 1974, so this actually takes care of the last two general pay increases.

OFFICE OF MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

Under the heading "Office of Majority and Minority Leaders," the increase of $7,585 is also the result of the last two pay increases.

STATUTORY POSITIONS—OFFICE OF MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

I submit for the record a schedule of the statutory positions that are authorized for these two offices.

[Schedule 1 follows:]

SCHEDULE 1

Statutory positions—Offices of the majority and minority leaders

[All salaries are not to exceed rates]

	Gross salary
Office of the majority leader:	
Administrative assistant ($40,755 limited to)	$35,910
Legislative assistant ($37,620 limited to)	34,485
Executive secretary	19,665
Clerical assistant	16,815
Total	106,875

Office of the minority leader:	
Administrative assistant ($40,755 limited to)	$35,910
Legislative assistant ($37,620 limited to)	34,485
Executive secretary	19,665
Clerical assistant	16,815
Total	106,875
Grand total	213,750

STATUTORY POSITIONS—OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

Mr. RIDGELY. Office of Majority and Minority Whips, an increase of $4,230 is also a result of the pay increases. I submit for the record a schedule of the authorized statutory positions of these two offices.

[Schedule 2 follows:]

SCHEDULE 2

Statutory positions—Offices of the majority and minority whips

[All salaries are not to exceed rates]

	Gross salary
Office of the majority whip:	
Administrative assistant ($39,045 limited to)	$34,770
Executive secretary	19,665
Total	54,435
Office of the minority whip (assistant floor leader):	
Administrative assistant ($39,045 limited to)	34,770
Executive secretary	19,665
Total	54,435
Grand total	108,870

STATUTORY POSITIONS—OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

Mr. RIDGLEY. Office of the Chaplain, the increase of $1,262 is the result of the two pay increases. I submit a schedule of the two positions authorized for this office.

[Schedule 3 follows:]

SCHEDULE 3

Statutory positions—Office of the Chaplain

	Gross salary
Chaplain (fixed statutory salary)	$15,960
Secretary (not to exceed salary)	9,120
Total	25,080

LETTER FROM REV. EDWARD L. R. ELSON, CHAPLAIN OF THE SENATE

Senator HOLLINGS. I will put in at this point in the record a letter from the Chaplain requesting an increase in the secretary's salary for that office.

[The letter follows:]

United States Senate
OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN
THE REV. EDWARD L. R. ELSON, S.T.D.

February 27, 1974

The Honorable
Ernest F. Hollings
Suite 437, Russell Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Hollings:

This is to recommend appropriate Senate action at the proper time which will make possible an increase in the compensation of the Chaplain's secretary so as to make it comparable to that of other staff personel doing similar work.

Allie Stricklin Johnson holds B.A. and M.A. degrees plus stenographic skills. She began her service in the Chaplain's office September 13, 1971 and has served with marked efficiency. She is not only competent in her special field but is a great asset to the United States Senate. In terms of dependability, trustworthiness, sound judgment and loyalty, she would hard to replace at any salary.

The secretary is the sole assistant to the Chaplain and she is confined to the office more than other employees. Since we must be prepared for the opening of each days session, her day begins earlier than most other employees and because the Chaplain is involved in many events throughout the day each day has an unpredictable closing time.

The annual maximum rate for the Chaplain's secretary is $9,120. I recommend that at the appropriate time an increase to approximately $12,500 be authorized for this position, to bring it more nearly in conformity with similar positions and persons of like competency.

Sincerely yours,

Edward L.R. Elson

Edward L.R. Elson

Mr. RIDGLEY. Office of the Secretary, the increase is $258,350.

This increase is the result of six items. The first is the increased pay costs of $179,690. The second is a full-year revision of a permanent increase for the disbursing office in the amount of $18,810. This was authorized in the first supplemental appropriation for 1974 and is the full-year funding of that authorization.

The third item is a reduction of a temporary increase authorized for the disbursing office. The decrease is $9,975. This was authorized by the committee to help the disbursing office over the hump on the automation of the payroll system.

Item No. 4 is the full-year funding of five additional positions authorized for the Public Records Office in the second supplemental appropriation for 1974. The amount of the revision is $50,585.

Item 5, is an increase of $16,866 for the full-year funding of two additional positions and an increase of $2,275 for changes in compensation of two existing positions in the Senate stationery room.

At this point I would like to offer for the record a schedule of all the statutory positions authorized for the Office of Secretary, including his administrative fund.

Senator HOLLINGS. That includes the campaign expenses too?

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, sir, it includes the positions for the Public Records Office.

[Schedule 4 follows:]

SCHEDULE 4

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

		GROSS SALARY
Secretary of the Senate	($45,885 limited to)	*$36,000
Assistant Secretary of the Senate	($42,465 limited to)	36,000
Parliamentarian	($42,465 limited to)	36,000
Assistant Parliamentarian	($35,055 limited to)	33,915
Legislative Clerk	($35,055 limited to)	33,915
Assistant Legislative Clerk	($33,630 limited to)	32,775
Journal Clerk	($35,055 limited to)	33,915
Administrative Assistant		27,075
Curator of Arts and Antiquities		31,635
2d Assistant Legislative Clerk		25,365
2d Asstistant Parliamentarian		25,365
Printing Clerk		25,365
Assistant Printing Clerk		22,800
3d Assistant Parliamentarian		21,660
Executive Clerk		20,235
Enrolling Clerk		20,235
Clerk of enrolled bills		20,235
Secretary		20,235
Receptionist		15,390
Secretary to Parliamentarian		14,535
Assistant Journal Clerk		14,535
Bill Clerk		14,535

*Fixed statutory salary—All other salaries are not to exceed rates.

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

	GROSS SALARY
Assistant Executive Clerk	$ 14,535
Secretary to the Curator	14,535
Assistant Bill Clerk	10,260
Assistant to the majority ($37,620 limited to)	34,485
Assistant to the minority ($37,620 limited to)	34,485
Special assistant	20,520
Special assistant	13,395
Clerk (Office of Printing Clerk)	12,825
Deputy special assistant	11,400
Clerk (7 at $9,690 each)	67,830
Delivery clerk (Office of Printing Clerk)	9,690
Assistant messenger	9,405
Assistant messenger	8,265
Assistant messenger	7,410
Editor, Digest	27,360
Assistant editor, Digest	23,940
Clerk, Digest	11,115
Financial clerk ($42,465 limited to)	36,000
Disbursing Office Fund (not to exceed in the aggregate)	400,425
Superintendent, document room	26,790
Assistant superintendent, document room	19,665
1st assistant, document room	14,535

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

	GROSS SALARY
2d assistant, document room	$ 13,965
Assistant in document room (6 at $ 11,685 each)	70,110
Chief messenger in document room	10,545
Custodial assistant, document room	9,975
Messenger	9,690
Messenger	9,690
Librarian	26,790
Assistant librarian	19,665
Senior reference assistant	13,965
Senior reference assistant	14,535
Chief indexer	17,100
Assistant indexer	11,685
Secretary in the library	11,685
Reference assistant (5 at $ 11,685 each)	58,425
Chief messenger in library	10,545
Messenger (3 at $ 9,690 each)	29,070
Keeper of Stationery	26,790
Assistant Keeper of Stationery	21,660
Chief clerk, stationery room	15,390
Bookkeeper, stationery room	13,965
Clerk (4 at $ 11,685 each)	46,740
Messenger (4 at $ 9,690 each)	38,760
Messenger	10,545

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

		GROSS SALARY
Chief reporter of debates	($42,465 limited to)	$ 36,000
Reporter of debates	($40,755 limited to)	35,910
Reporter of debates	($40,755 limited to)	35,910
Reporter of debates	($40,755 limited to)	35,910
Reporter of debates	($40,755 limited to)	35,910
Reporter of debates	($40,755 limited to)	35,910
Reporter of debates	($40,755 limited to)	35,910
Reporter of debates	($40,755 limited to)	35,910
Assistant reporter of debates		27,075
Staff assistant		20,235
Special assistant		20,235
Expert transcriber (6 at $19,665 each)		117,990
Clerk		14,820
Superintendent, Public Records Office		26,790
Assistant Superintendent, Public Records Office		19,665
Chief Auditor, Public Records Office		14,535
Secretary, Public Records Office		14,535
Clerk, Public Records Office		12,825
Technical assistant, Public Records Office		11,685
Technical assistant, Public Records Office		11,685
Technical assistant, Public Records Office		11,685
Technical assistant, Public Records Office		11,685

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

	GROSS SALARY
Technical assistant, Public Records Office	$ 11,685
Auditor, Public Records Office	14,535
Secretary, Public Records Office	11,970
Clerk, Public Records Office	10,830
SUB-TOTAL	$2,573,715
Administrative Fund (annual lump sum)	110,010
TOTAL	$2,683,725

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Mr. RIDGELY. For committee employees, the increase of $209,825 is a result of the two general pay increases and the reason for this being such a small item is because of the ceiling that is imposed on the higher positions which means there is a considerable amount of money that is authorized, but can't be paid because of the limitation on the salary ceilings.

There is approximately $1 million that is not being appropriated for due to the ceiling on the maximum salaries that can be paid. That is why this revision under the pay increase is in reality small compared to some of the other increases in the budget estimates.

At this point I have schedules 5 and 6 which I will submit for the record.

Schedule 5 is a rundown of the amounts included for the Committee on Appropriations, the 17 other standing committees, and other positions that are permanently authorized for standing committees, and then schedule 6 is a rundown——

Senator HOLLINGS. You don't have it broken down by committee, do you?

Mr. RIDGELY. No sir. This is for the standing committees only, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many subcommittees on appropriations and how many, say, on judiciary? Can you furnish that later for the record?

Mr. RIDGELY. I think I have that here, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. All committees is what I am interested in.

Mr. RIDGELY. I made up a schedule of all the authorizations by Senate resolution which I can submit for the record today. When I come to the appropriation for inquiries and investigations, the schedule will show the parent committee, each subcommittee, and the amount of money authorized for each for the current operating year.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is what I would like to have.

Mr. RIDGELY. This item relates solely to the authorized staff for the standing committees.

[Schedule 5 follows:]

SCHEDULE 5

COMMITTEE EMPLOYEES

Appropriations	(3,176*)	$ 905,160.
Others (17)	(20,536**)	$5,852,760.
Resolution and Reorganization (49 positions)	(4,202***)	$1,197,570.
* 3,660 units less 484 units on limited positions = 3,176 units		
**24,038 units less 3,502 units on limited positions = 20,536 units		
*** 4,777 units less 575 units on limited positions = 4,202 units		
TOTALS 32,475 units less 4,561 units on limited positions = 27,914 units		$7,955,490.
($9,255,375 less $1,299,885 limited to $7,955,490)		

STANDING COMMITTEE MAXIMUM RATES:

Appropriations Committee:

3 at $43,890 limited to $35,910

16 at $41,895 limited to $34,770

Others (17):

6 PSM	2 NTE $43,890	limited to	$35,910	=$71,820	(252 units)
1 CC	4 NTE $41,895	limited to	$34,770	=$139,080	(488 units)
1 ACC	2 NTE $40,185	limited to	$33,060	=$ 66,120	(232 units)
4 CA	NTE $16,815			=$ 67,260	(236 units)
(1,414 units less 206 units on limited positions= 1,208 units)				$344,280	(1,208)
				x17	x17
				$5,852,760	(20,536)

LIMITED POSITIONS - REDUCTION

Appropriations:

3 at $43,890 limited to $35,910 (- 84 units)
16 at 41,895 limited to 34,770 (-400 units)
(-484 units)

Others:

2 at $43,890 limited to $35,910 (- 952 units)
4 at 41,895 limited to 34,770 (-1,700 units)
2 at 40,185 limited to 33,060 (- 850 units)
(-3,502 units)

PERMANENT POSITIONS AUTHORIZED FOR STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. RIDGLEY. Schedule 6 is a rundown of all of the additional permanent positions authorized for standing committees. The Legislative Reorganization Act authorizes each standing committee six professional staff members, one chief clerk, one assistant chief clerk and four clerical assistants.

In addition, by virtue of the amendments to the Legislative Reorganization Act in 1970 there are some permanent positions automatically authorized for the minority, and these are being appropriated for through the appropriation for salaries of officers and employees which follows the policy of this committee in putting these funds in this appropriation since they are permanent positions.

[Schedule 6 follows:]

SCHEDULE 6

RESOLUTION AND REORGANIZATION ROLL

(All salaries are not to exceed rates)

POSITION AND AUTHORITY	COMMITTEE	GROSS SALARY
Permanent		
Clerical Assistant Public Law 92-136	Aeronautical and Space Sciences (Min.)	$ 16,815
Clerical Assistant Public Law 92-136	Armed Services (Min.)	16,815
Clerical Assistant Public Law 92-136	District of Columbia (Min.)	16,815
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 224, April 20, 1966	Finance $40,185 limited to	33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 224, April 20, 1966	Finance $40,185 limited to	33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 224, April 20, 1966	Finance $40,185 limited to	33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 224, April 20, 1966	Finance $40,185 limited to	33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 224, April 20, 1966	Finance $40,185 limited to	33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 224, April 20, 1066	Finance $40,185 limited to	33,060
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 66, February 17, 1969	Finance	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 66, February 17, 1969	Finance	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 66, February 17, 1969	Finance	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 66, February 17, 1969	Finance	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 66, February 17, 1.69	Finance	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 66, February 17, 1969	Finance	16,815
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 30, February 2, 1959	Foreign Relations $40,185 limited to	33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 30, February 2, 1959	Foreign Relations $40,185 limited to	33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 247, February 7, 1962	Foreign Relations $40,185 limited to	33,060

POSITION AND AUTHORITY	COMMITTEE	GROSS SALARY
Permanent		
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 30, February 2, 1959	Foreign Relations	$ 16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 30, February 2, 1959	Foreign Relations	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 30, February 2, 1959	Foreign Relations	16,815
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 355, August 18, 1959	Government Operations	$40,185 limited to 33,060
Clerical Assistant Public Law 92-136	Government Operations	(Min.) 16,815
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 66, February 17, 1949	Judiciary	$40,185 limited to 33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 66, February 17, 1949	Judiciary	$40,185 limited to 33,060
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 66, February 17, 1949	Judiciary	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 66, February 17, 1949	Judiciary	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 66, February 17, 1949	Judiciary	16,815
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	$40,185 limited to 33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	$40,185 limited to 33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	$40,185 limited to 33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Works	$40,185 limited to 33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	$40,185 limited to 33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	$40,185 limited to 33,060
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	$40,185 limited to 33,060
Assistant Chief Clerk S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	$40,185 limited to 33,060
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	16,815
Clercial Assistant S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	16,815

POSITION AND AUTHORITY	COMMITTEE	GROSS SALARY
Permanent		
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	$ 16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	16,815
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 74, February 20, 1967	Labor and Public Welfare	16,815
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 253, February 10, 1964	Labor and Public Welfare $40,185 limited to	33,060
Clerical Assistant S. Res. 14, February 8, 1965	Post Office and Civil Service	16,815
Professional Staff Member S. Res. 342, July 28, 1958.	Rules $40,185 limited to	33,060
Assistant Chief Clerk Public Law 93-145, November 1, 1973	Rules $40,185 limited to	33,060
SUMMARY: 21 Professional Staff Members at $40,185 limited to $33,060		
2 Assistant Chief Clerks at..... 40,185 limited to 33,060		
26 Clerical Assistants at..... 16,815		
TOTAL:	$1,361,445 limited to $1,197,570	$1,197,570
(4,777 units less 575 units = 4,202 units)		

CONFERENCES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

Mr. RIDGELY. Conference of the majority, the increase of $15,365 is related solely to the increased pay cost.

Conference of the minority, the increase of $15,365 is also related solely to the increased pay cost.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators, $3,676,100. It is also related to the increased pay cost only and is the largest item under "Salaries, officers and employees" for increased pay costs.

I submit for the record schedule 7 which is a rundown of the allowances of the several population categories and the total amount that is being estimated for each population category.

Senator HOLLINGS Very good.

[Schedule 7 follows:]

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

Population (in millions)	Number of Senators	Allowance	Units	Group Total	Group Units
Less than 2	38	$ 369,075	1,295	$14,024,850	49,210
2 but less than 3	14	380,190	1,334	5,322,660	18,676
3 but less than 4	12	406,980	1,428	4,883,760	17,136
4 but less than 5	12	441,465	1,549	5,297,580	18,588
5 but less than 7	6	469,680	1,648	2,818,080	9,888
7 but less than 9	4	499,320	1,752	1,997,280	7,008
9 but less than 10	2	531,525	1,865	1,063,050	3,730
10 but less than 11	2	556,320	1,952	1,112,640	3,904
11 but less than 12	6	588,810	2,066	3,532,860	12,396
12 but less than 13	--	613,605	2,153	- - - - -	- - -
13 but less than 15	--	645,240	2,264	- - - - -	- - -
15 but less than 17	--	676,875	2,375	- - - - -	- - -
17 or more	4	708,510	2,486	2,834,040	9,944
Total	100	$		$42,886,800	150,480

OFFICE OF SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Mr. RIDGELY. Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper, $972,160. The amount related to increased pay costs for the past two increases is $909,820.

The second item is the full-year funding of three additional positions in the computer center and two additional positions in the post office for an increase of $32,890.

The third item is the full-year funding of three additional positions in the service department authorized in the Second Supplemental Appropriation for 1974. The increase is $29,450.

At this point in the record I submit schedule 8 which contains all statutory positions authorized for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.

[Schedule 8 follows:]

SCHEDULE 8

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

	GROSS SALARY
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper ($45,885 limited to)	*$ 36,000
Administrative assistant to Sergeant at Arms ($33,630 limited to)	32,775
Telecommunications adviser	24,510
Secretary to the Sergeant at Arms	15,960
Secretary	12,540
Clerk	13,110
Procurement officer, auditor, and Deputy Sergeant at Arms ($33,630 limited to)	32,775
Chief clerk, Deputy Sergeant at Arms	14,535
Assistant chief clerk, Deputy Sergeant at Arms	10,260
Clerk	19,950
Clerk	15,675
Stockroom clerk	11,400
Auditor	10,260
Special officer	11,685
Driver-messenger, Vice President	13,110
Driver-messenger, President Pro Tempore	13,110
Driver-messenger, Majority Leader	13,110
Driver-messenger, Minority Leader	13,110
Driver-messenger, attending physician	13,110
Driver-messenger	13,110
Assistant doorkeeper	15,390

*Fixed statutory salary—All other salaries are not to exceed rates.

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

	GROSS SALARY
Messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper	$ 12,540
Messenger acting as assistant doorkeeper (3 at $ 11,970 each)	35,910
Messenger at card door	15,390
Messenger at card door	13,965
Messenger at pass door	11,115
Messenger at pass door	11,115
Chief messenger	11,400
Messenger (25 at $ 9,975 each)	249,375
Messenger (4 at $ 9,405 each)	37,620
Messenger	8,550
Messenger (2 at $ 8,265 each)	16,530
Chief messenger for the minority	11,115
Messenger for the minority (3 at $ 9,975 each)	29,925
Superintendent of Press Gallery	26,505
1st assistant superintendent of Press Gallery	23,655
2d assistant superintendent of Press Gallery	18,525
3d assistant superintendent of Press Gallery	16,530
4th assistant superintendent of Press Gallery	13,110
Messenger for service to press correspondents	8,550
Messenger for service to press correspondents	8,550
Secretary, Press Gallery	11,970
Superintendent of Radio Press Gallery	26,505

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

	GROSS SALARY
1st assistant superintendent in Radio Press Gallery	$ 23,655
2d assistant superintendent in Radio Press Gallery	18,525
3d assistant superintendent in Radio Press Gallery	16,530
Superintendent, Periodical Press Gallery	23,655
Assistant superintendent, Periodical Press Gallery	16,530
Superintendent, Press Photographers Gallery	23,655
Assistant superintendent, Press Photographers Gallery	16,530
Press liaison	13,110
Assistant at the press door	9,975
Director, recording studio	32,205
Chief video engineer	29,070
Administrative officer	23,655
Director of photography	22,800
Chief sound engineer	18,240
Assistant video engineer	21,660
Assistant video engineer	20,805
Laboratory supervisor	18,240
Cameraman	16,245
Film and radio recording engineer	14,250
Color film technician	14,820
Shipping and stock clerk	10,260
Traffic manager	11,685

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

	GROSS SALARY
Production assistant	$ 15,390
Editor and printer	18,240
Laboratory technician	11,970
Chief cabinetmaker	15,960
Assistant chief cabinetmaker	13,680
Cabinetmaker	12,255
Cabinetmaker	12,255
Finisher	12,255
Upholsterer	12,255
Chief telephone operator	14,535
Assistant chief telephone operator (4 at $ 11,970 each)	47,880
Telephone operator (27 at $ 9,405 each)	253,935
Chief janitor	15,960
Assistant chief janitor	11,400
Night foreman	9,405
Foreman of skilled laborers	10,830
Skilled laborer	9,975
Skilled laborer	9,975
Skilled laborer	9,405
Skilled laborer	9,120
Skilled laborer	11,400
Attendant	8,835

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

	GROSS SALARY
Attendant	$ 8,835
Laborer (3 at $ 9,405 each)	28,215
Laborer (49 at $ 8,265 each)	404,985
Laborer (4 at $ 7,980 each)	31,920
Laborer (2 at $ 7,695 each)	15,390
Laborer (6 at $ 4,275 each)	25,650
Computer center manager	27,930
Senior programer supervisor (2 at $ 26,790 each)	53,580
System supervisor	25,080
Manager programer	24,795
Lead analyst	23,085
Programer	22,515
Senior programer analyst (5 at $ 22,515 each)	112,575
Systems programer (3 at $ 20,805 each)	62,415
Senior programer	20,520
Computer specialist (4 at $ 19,095 each)	76,380
Production manager	18,810
Applications programer	17,955
Programer analyst (2 at $ 17,385 each)	34,770
Program analyst (2 at $ 17,385 each)	34,770
Technical writer	16,815
Supervisor operator	15,960

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

	GROSS SALARY
Job controller	$ 13,965
Liaison and documentation specialist	13,965
Support operator (3 at $ 13,110 each)	39,330
Operator	13,110
Programer-operator	12,825
Operator	12,255
Operator (4 at $ 11,685 each)	46,740
Systems clerk	10,545
Key punch operator	7,695
Superintendent, service department	28,215
Assistant superintendent, service department	18,810
Night supervisor, service department	13,680
Assistant night supervisor	11,400
Secretary to superintendent, service department	12,540
Truck driver	11,970
Assistant truck driver	9,975
Clerk (3 at $ 10,260 each)	30,780
Technical clerk	9,975
Clerk in service department	9,690
Clerk-stenographer	9,975
Messenger (7 at $ 8,265 each)	57,855
Chief machine operator	13,965

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

	GROSS SALARY
Assistant chief machine operator	$ 12,540
Machine operator	8,835
Inserting machine operator (11 at $ 9,405 each)	103,455
Folding machine operator (8 at $ 9,975 each)	79,800
Automatic typewriter repairman (6 at $ 13,110 each)	78,660
Automatic typing technician	15,675
Repairman	14,250
Repairman	13,110
Repairman (3 at $ 11,970 each)	35,910
Mailing equipment repairman	11,970
Senior pressman	13,110
Printing press operator (4 at $ 13,110 each)	52,440
Supervisor, addressograph section	13,110
Senior addressograph operator	11,115
Senior addressograph operator	11,115
Addressograph operator (11 at $ 9,975 each)	109,725
Assistant foreman, duplicating department	13,965
Assistant night foreman, duplicating department	10,260
Cameraman, duplicating department	13,110
Night foreman	10,545
Foreman of duplicating department	15,960
Night foreman, duplicating department	13,965
Composer	13,110
Composer technician (2 at $ 11,115 each)	22,230

32-477 O - 74 - 32

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

	GROSS SALARY
Offset press operator (11 at $ 12,255 each)	$ 134,805
Mimeograph operator (4 at $ 9,120 each)	36,480
Photostat operator	11,115
Photostat operator	11,115
Photostat helper	9,120
Foreman of warehouse, service department	13,110
Warehouseman (4 at $ 8,550 each)	34,200
Supervisor, supply section	12,255
File clerk	9,690
File clerk	9,120
Laborer, service department (17 at $ 8,265 each)	140,505
Postmaster	31,065
Assistant postmaster	24,510
Chief clerk, post office	13,965
Superintendent of mails	15,960
Registry clerk	10,260
Mail carrier (57 at $ 9,975 each)	568,575
Mail specialist (4 at $ 10,830 each)	43,320
Special employee (15 at $ 5,700 each)	85,500
Special employee	1,425
Special employee	1,425
Inspector, police force	23,370

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

	GROSS SALARY
Inspector, police force	$ 23,370
Captain, police force (5 at $ 20,235 each)	101,175
Lieutenant, police force (10 at $ 17,100 each)	171,000
Special officer, police force	17,100
Special officer, police force	17,100
Sergeant, police force (40 at $ 14,250 each)	570,000
Detective, police force (4 at $ 12,540 each)	50,160
Technician, police force (12 at $ 11,685 each)	140,220
Plainclothesman, police force (8 at $ 11,685 each)	93,480
K-9 officer, police force (6 at $ 11,685 each)	70,110
Private, police force (342 at $ 10,830 each)	3,703,860
Page (30 at $ 8,550 each)	256,500
TOTAL	$10,602,090

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

Mr. RIDGELY. For the Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority, the increase of $10,840 is related solely to the pay increase. I submit Schedule 9 for the record which is a listing of the statutory positions authorized for these offices.

(Schedule 9 follows:)

SCHEDULE 9

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

		GROSS SALARY
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE MAJORITY		
.....	Secretary for the majority ($42,465 limited to)	*$ 36,000
.....	Assistant secretary for the majority ($40,755 limited to)	35,910
.....	Clerk to the secretary for the majority	15,675
.....	Chief telephone page for the majority	17,100
.....	Telephone page for the majority	13,110
.....	Telephone page for the majority	11,685
	TOTAL	$ 129,480

*Per PL 89-691: Majority leader authorized to fix gross compensation of incumbent. Otherwise position is a fixed statutory salary. All other salaries are not to exceed rates.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE MINORITY		
.....	Secretary for the minority ($42,465 limited to)	*$ 36,000
.....	Assistant secretary for the minority ($40,755 limited to)	35,910
.....	Clerk to the secretary for the minority	15,675
.....	Chief telephone page for the minority	17,100
.....	Telephone page for the minority	13,110
.....	Telephone page for the minority	11,685
	TOTAL	$ 129,480
	GRAND TOTAL	$ 258,960

*Fixed statutory salary—All other salaries are not to exceed rates.

AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS AND LONGEVITY COMPENSATION

Mr. RIDGELY. Agency contributions and longevity compensation, no increase for fiscal year 1975 inasmuch as the second supplemental appropriation for 1974 included an amount to increase this appropriation.

Our contributions costs for longevity compensation, retirement, life and health insurance, based on March 1974, reflects an annualized amount of $4,350,000 which means that the $4 million estimated will cover these payroll costs since any unused amounts in other items under this appropriation can be utilized for this purpose.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE SENATE

Office of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate.

The increase of $4,480 is represented by $2,750 for the full-year revision of the increased pay costs and increased health insurance agency contribution of $1,730.

Mr. Littell, the Legislative Counsel, has testified before your committee on an additional request, I think, of $10,000.

SENATE POLICY COMMITTEES

Senate Policy Committees, the increase of $8,400, which is $4,200 for each committee, is a result of the full-year revision of the pay increase of $2,925 for each committee and $1,275 for health agency contributions for each committee.

AUTOMOBILES AND MAINTENANCE

The estimate of $36,000 is the same as the estimate for 1974 and the Sergeant at Arms has just presented an additional request on that.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

The estimate for fiscal 1975 is $16,224,675. I will submit for the record an analysis of the current amounts authorized by Senate resolution for all of the subcommittees and special and select committees.

[The analysis follows:]

SENATE INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Authorizations 93d Congress, 2d Session

Aeronautical and Space Sciences	$ 52,000
Agriculture and Forestry	220,000
Armed Services	520,000
Consultants for full committee	25,000
General	346,000
Preparedness	149,000
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	686,500
General	336,000
Housing and urban affairs	220,500
Securities industry	130,000
Commerce	1,643,800
District of Columbia	175,000
Foreign Relations	708,800
Government Operations	2,099,000
Consultants for full committee	20,000
Permanent investigations	1,036,000
Intergovernmental relations	360,000
Reorganization, research, and internatl. organizations	344,000
Budgeting, management, and expenditures	189,000
Federal procurement	150,000
Interior and Insular Affairs	475,000
Judiciary	4,073,000
Administrative practice and procedure	377,800
Antitrust and monopoly	767,000
Constitutional amendments	252,000
Constitutional rights	299,900
Criminal laws and procedures	221,000
Federal charters, etc	16,500
Immigration, naturalization	205,000
Improv. in judicial machinery	235,000
Internal security	400,000
Juvenile delinquency	353,000
Patents, trademarks, etc	178,000
Penitentiaries	88,000
Refugees and escapees	182,000
Revision and codification	64,800
Separation of powers	263,000
Citizens' interests	150,000
FBI oversight	20,000
Labor and Public Welfare	1,700,000
Post Office and Civil Service	235,000
Public Works	744,900
Rules and Administration	374,000
Privileges and elections	180,000
Computer services	194,000
Veterans' Affairs	221,000
Small Business (Select)	168,000
Nutrition, Human Needs (Select)	288,800
Aging (Special)	415,000
National Emergencies and Delegated Emergency Powers (Spec)	166,000
Presidential Campaign Activities (Select)	300,000
	$15,265,800
Nutrition, Human Needs (Select) S. Res. 295, agreed to March 29, 1974 (amending S. Res. 260)	65,000
	$15,330,800

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have a total, say, for the Appropriations Committee?

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. What would that be?

Mr. RIDGELY. The Appropriations Committee standing committee staff is included in the item "Committee Employees" and the funds for the Investigations Division of the Appropriations Committee is included in the appropriation for inquiries and investigations. The amount included for the Investigations Division is $538,205.

The schedule I presented for the standing committees, schedule 5, I believe, has an amount on there for all standing committee staffs and the amount for the Appropriations Committee is $905,160.

Senator HOLLINGS. What I would like is a composite.

Mr. RIDGELY. That first item that schedule 5 gives you is the amount included in the bill under salaries, officers and employees for the full committee staff and then included in the inquiries and investigation is an amount of $538,205.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are geared so that I can look and find out what it is for each committee?

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, sir, we will do it. Do you want me to include the amounts authorized for their expenses?

Senator HOLLINGS. Everything. I want to know what the Appropriations Committee cost, what the Commerce Committee cost, what the Government Operations cost.

Mr. RIDGELY. We can do that. I will make up an analysis and insert it in the record.

[The information follows:]

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE U. S. SENATE

AUTHORIZED STAFF
(Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 as Amended)

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.....$905,160

Any number of Professional Staff Members at not to exceed	$33,060	) of which: 3 may be paid at not
One (1) Chief Clerk at not to exceed	33,060	) to exceed $35,910 AND 16 may
One (1) Assistant Chief Clerk at not to exceed	33,060	) be paid at not to exceed $34,770
Two (2) Assistant Clerks at not to exceed	33,060	)
Any number of Assistant Clerks at not to exceed	24,795	
Any number of Clerical Assistants at not to exceed	16,815	

SEVENTEEN (17) OTHER COMMITTEES*.....$344,280 each

Six (6) Professional Staff Members at not to exceed	$33,060	) of which: 2 may be paid at not
One (1) Chief Clerk at not to exceed	33,060	) to exceed $35,910 AND 4 may
One (1) Assistant Chief Clerk at not to exceed	33,060	) be paid at not to exceed $34,770
Four (4) Clerical Assistants at not to exceed	16,815	

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Standing Committee Staff (lump sum fiscal year appropriation included in Salaries, Officers and Employees under the heading "Committee Employees")	$ 905,160.
Standing Committee Expense Funds	155,000. (b)
Funds Authorized by Senate Resolution 193, agreed to October 14, 1943 for:	
1. Investigations Division (lump sum fiscal year appropriation included in "Inquiries and Investigations")	538,205.
TOTAL	$1,598,365.

*Including the Select Committee on Small Business

COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280.	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. One (1) Permanent Clerical Assistant (Minority Employee per Legislative Reorganization Act Amendments - Public Law 92-136)	16,815.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 258, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:		
1. General Investigations	52,000.	(c)
TOTAL	$ 418,095.	

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 236, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:		
1. Subcommittee on Rural Development	220,000.	(c)
TOTAL	$ 569,280.	

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280.	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. One (1) Permanent Clerical Assistant (Minority Employee per Legislative Reorganization Act Amendments - Public Law 92-136)	16,815.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	65,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 270, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:		
1. Consultants for Standing Committee $ 25,000.		
2. General Investigations 346,000.		
3. Subcommittee on Preparedness 149,000.	520,000.	(c)
TOTAL	$ 946,095.	

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000.	(b)

Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 240, agreed to March 13, 1974 for:		
1. General Investigations	$336,000.	
2. Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs	220,500.	
3. Subcommittee on Securities Industries	130,000.	
		686,500. (c)
TOTAL		$1,035,780.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280. (a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000. (b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 262, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:	
1. General Investigations	1,643,800. (c)
TOTAL	$1,993,080.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280. (a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:	
1. One (1) Permanent Clerical Assistant (Minority Employee per Legislative Reorganization Act Amendments - Public Law 92-136)	16,815. (a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000. (b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 256, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:	
1. General Investigations	175,000. (c)
TOTAL	$ 541,495.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280. (a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:	
1. Six (6) Permanent Professional Staff Members for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 224, agreed to April 20, 1966)	198,360. (a)
2. Six (6) Permanent Clerical Assistants for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 66, agreed to February 17, 1969)	100,890. (a)
3. Two (2) Temporary (1 year) Professional Staff Members for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 238, agreed to January 22, 1974)	66,120.

4. Two (2) Temporary (1 year) Clerical Assistants for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 238, agreed to January 22, 1974)	33,630.	
Standing Committee Expense Funds	45,000.	(b)
TOTAL	$ 788,680.	

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280.	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. Two (2) Permanent Professional Staff Members for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 30, agreed to February 2, 1959)	66,120.	(a)
2. One (1) Permanent Professional Staff Member for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 247, February 7, 1962)	33,060.	(a)
3. Three (3) Permanent Clerical Assistants for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 30, agreed to February 2, 1959)	50,445.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 241, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:		
1. General Investigations	708,800.	(c)
TOTAL	$1,208,105.	

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Standing Committee Staff		$ 344,280.	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:			
1. One (1) Permanent Professional Staff Member for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 355, agreed to August 18, 1959)		33,060.	(a)
2. One (1) Permanent Clerical Assistant for Standing Committee (Minority Employee per Legislative Reorganization Act Amendments - Public Law 92-136)		16,815.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds		15,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 269, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:			
1. Consultants for Standing Committee	$ 20,000.		
2. Permanent Investigations Subcommittee	1,036,000.		
3. Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations	360,000.		
4. Subcommittee on Reorganization, Research and International Organizations	344,000.		
5. Subcommittee on Budgeting, Management and Expenditures	189,000.		
6. Subcommittee on Federal Procurement	150,000.	2,099,000.	(c)
TOTAL		$2,508,555.	

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Standing Committee Staff		$ 344,280.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds		100,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 245, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:			
1. General Investigations		475,000.	(c)
TOTAL		$ 919,680.	

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Standing Committee Staff		$ 344,280.	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:			
1. Two (2) Permanent Professional Staff Members for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 66, agreed to February 17, 1949)		66,120.	(a)
2. Three (3) Permanent Clerical Assistants for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 66, agreed to February 17, 1949)		50,445.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds		40,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 255, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:			
1. Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure	$377,800.		
2. Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly	767,000.		
3. Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments	252,000.		
4. Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights	299,900.		
5. Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures	221,000.		
6. Subcommittee on Federal Charter, Holidays and Celebrations	16,500.		
7. Subcommittee on Immigrations and Naturalization	205,000.		
8. Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery	235,000.		
9. Subcommittee on Internal Security	400,000.		
10. Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency	353,000.		
11. Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights	178,000.		
12. Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries	88,000.		
13. Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees	182,000.		
14. Subcommittee on Revision and Codification	64,800.		
15. Subcommittee on Separation of Powers	263,000.		
16. Subcommittee on Citizens' Interests	150,000.		
17. Subcommittee on FBI Oversight	20,000.	4,073,000.	(c)
TOTAL		$4,574,245.	

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280.	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. Seven (7) Permanent Professional Staff Members for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 74, agreed to February 20, 1967)	231,420.	(a)
2. One (1) Permanent Professional Staff Member for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 253, agreed to February 10, 1964)	33,060.	(a)
3. One (1) Permanent Assistant Chief Clerk for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 74, agreed to February 20, 1967)	33,060.	(a)
4. Nine (9) Permanent Clerical Assistants for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 74, agreed to February 20, 1967)	151,335.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 259, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:		
1. General Investigations	1,700,000.	(c)
TOTAL	$2,498,555.	

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280.	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. One (1) Permanent Clerical Assistant for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 14, agreed to February 8, 1965)	16,815.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 264, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:		
1. General Investigations	235,000.	(c)
TOTAL	$ 601,495.	

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 261, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:		
1. General Investigations	744,900.	(c)
TOTAL	$1,094,580.	

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280.	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. One (1) Permanent Professional Staff Member for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 342, agreed to July 28, 1958)	33,060.	(a)
2. One (1) Permanent Assistant Chief Clerk for Standing Committee (authorized by Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1974 - Public Law 93-145)	33,060.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	15,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 266, agreed to February 1, 1974 for:		
1. Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections $180,000.		
2. Subcommittee on Computer Services 194,000.	374,000.	(c)
TOTAL	$ 799,800.	

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 250, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:		
1. General Investigations	221,000.	(c)
TOTAL	$ 570,680.	

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Standing Committee Staff	$ 344,280.	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000.	(b)
Additional Authorization by Senate Resolution 263, agreed to March 1, 1974 for:		
1. General Investigations	168,000.	(c)
TOTAL	$ 517,680.	

(a) Fiscal Year Appropriation included in Salaries, Officers and Employees under the heading "Committee Employees".

(b) One year equals one-half of the $10,000 per Congress authorized by Section 134a of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 as amended plus additional amounts for the same purposes authorized by Senate resolution. These funds are available for expenses of the Committee other than salary and are paid from the appropriation "Inquiries and Investigations".

(c) These funds are available for salaries and expenses and are paid from the appropriation "Inquiries and Investigations". The authorized period for these funds is from March 1 through February 28 of each year.

FOLDING DOCUMENTS

Mr. RIDGELY. For the appropriation for Folding Documents, the increase of $935 is a full year revision of increased pay costs.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

Miscellaneous Items, the increase of $1,442,580 is represented by seven items. These include the full year revision of the increased pay costs in the amount of $518, an increase in the health benefits agency contribution of 285, an increase in the telegraph allocation, as part of the senatorial consolidated office allowance of $215,525, and an increase in the amount due the Employees Compensation Fund, in the amount of $3,586.

A decrease for four nonrecurring items included in the fiscal year 1974 appropriation as follows: the purchase, lease and modification of computer software, a reduction of $100,000; additional folding equipment, a reduction of $130,000; computer support for the payroll system, a reduction of $60,000, and additional computer software, a reduction of $60,000. This totals to an aggregate reduction of $350,000.

CONTRACT AUTHORITY FOR TECHNICAL PERSONNEL FOR SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

The next item is the full year revision of the contract authority for technical personnel for the Secretary of the Senate under the Federal Elections Act for an increase of $20,000; the full year revision of the amount authorized for detailed personnel for the Secertary of the Senate under the Federal Elections Act in the amount of $25,000, and the full year revision of the amount authorized for travel expenses for the Office of the Secretary under the Federal Election Act in the amount of $20,000, which is a total increase of $65,000 and then the final one, the new item for reimbursement to the General Services Administration for office space occupied by Senators in their home State in the amount of $1,507,666.

I would like to submit at this point for the record schedule 10 which is the estimated apportionment of this appropriation.

[Schedule 10 follows:]

32-477 O - 74 - 33

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS APPORTIONMENT

SCHEDULE 10

Item	Appropriated F. Y. 1974 P. L. 93-145	Appropriated F. Y. 1974 1st Suppl.	Appropriated F. Y. 1974 2nd Suppl.	Total Appropriation F. Y. 1974	Estimate Revisions F. Y. 1975	Estimate Submitted F. Y. 1975
Resolution and Reorganization Reserve	$ 189,035	$	$ 1,545	$ 190,580	$ + 803	$ 191,383
Senatorial Consolidated Office Allowances	4,491,090			4,491,090	+ 215,525	4,706,615
Furniture	31,190			31,190		31,190
Miscellaneous Items (Supplies, etc.)	215,500			215,500		215,500
Telephone and Telegraph—Local Service	750,000		500,000	1,250,000		1,250,000
Senate Restaurant—Public Law 87-82	497,000			497,000		497,000
Emergency Reporting—Public Law 89-90	10,000			10,000		10,000
Employees Compensation Fund Reimbursement	6,035			6,035	+ 3,586	9,621
Mechanical Equipment and Repair	2,062,000	60,000	700,000	2,822,000	- 350,000	2,472,000
Commission on Art and Antiquities	15,000			15,000		15,000
Federal Election Act, Secretary—Public Law 92-342	44,000	55,000	5,000	104,000	+ 65,000	169,000
GSA Home State Office Space Reimbursement					+ 1,507,666	1,507,666
Totals	$8,310,850	$115,000	$ 1,206,545	$9,632,395	$1,442,580	$ 11,074,975

POSTAGE STAMPS

Mr. RIDGELY. The postage stamp estimate for 1975 is the same as 1974. However, at this point, for the information of the committee, effective March 1, 1974, first-class mail was increased from 8 to 10 cents which is a 25 percent increase and air mail increased from 11 to 13 cents which is an 18.2 percent increase.

The offices that are provided postage under this appropriation and the amounts are as follows: secretary for the majority, $160 and this is authorized for any and all types of postage.

The secretary for the minority, $160 for any and all types of postage; the Chaplain, $100 for any and all postage; the Secretary of the Senate, $610 for air mail and special delivery; the Sergeant at Arms, $240 for air mail and special delivery, and the President of the Senate $1,215 for air mail and special delivery. Based on the 1974 usage, if the above amount per office were increased in accordance with the postage rate increase, an amount of $320 additional would be needed to update the amounts for these offices if the committee were to consider these postage rate increases.

STATIONERY

Stationery (revolving fund), the estimate for 1975, is $25,450. This is $190 less than 1974 and this decrease is the result of a nonrecurring item during 1974 to restore a deficit incurred in the stationery accounts during the transition from a fiscal year to a calendar year allowance which is now an allocation under the consolidated office allowance.

That ends the Senate items, Mr. Chairman.

JOINT ITEMS

The next thing I have are the joint items. Do you have any questions concerning the Senate items?

Senator HOLLINGS. When you submit the committee costs, you will also submit the joint committee costs?

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, sir.

The joint items that I cover will reflect the total amount estimated for fiscal year 1975. To what degree would you want it? I have some breakdowns as to how the estimates were compiled.

Senator HOLLINGS. Break it down the way you would break down the Senate committees.

Mr. RIDGELY. The breakdown for the joint items funded in the Senate will contain the amounts for compensation, contributions for retirement, life and health insurance and expenses and if it is satisfactory with you, I will submit this breakdown following each joint item as I proceed.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good.

Mr. RIDGELY. In some cases, I have a proposed budget for staffing from each committee which I can submit for the record. But due to requests for additional amounts, the amount approved by the House will be different than the estimates.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good.

Mr. RIDGELY. I have a summary of the joint items and then details for each of the joint functions that are included in the bill which I submit for the record.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

[The information follows:]

JOINT ITEMS

	APPROPRIATION	Funding	Appropriated Fiscal Year 1974 (P. L. 93-145)	Appropriated (1st) Supplemental Appropriation 1974	Appropriated 2nd Supplemental Appropriation 1974	Total Appropriated Fiscal Year 1974	Revisions Increase	Revisions Decrease	Estimate Fiscal Year 1975
1	Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures	Senate	$ 72,760		$ 6,360	$ 79,120	$ 1,280		$ 80,400
	Contingent Expenses of the Senate:								
2	Joint Economic Committee	Senate	768,415		57,390	825,805	10,265		836,070
3	Joint Economic Committee - Fiscal Policy Subcommittee	Senate	185,000		15,505	200,505		$200,505	None
4	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy	Senate	499,410			499,410	31,935		531,345
5	Joint Committee on Printing	Senate	300,620		19,080	319,700	3,490		323,190
6	Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, 1973	Senate	10,000			10,000		10,000	None
7	Total, Contingent Expenses, Senate		1,763,445		91,975	1,855,420	45,690	210,505	1,690,605
	Contingent Expenses of the House:								
8	Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation	House	937,720		83,460	1,021,180	84,985		1,106,165
9	Joint Committee on Defense Production	House	139,980		12,125	152,105	1,945		154,050
10	Joint Committee on Congressional Operations	House	530,000		43,290	573,290	91,830		665,120
11	Total, Contingent Expenses, House		1,607,700		138,875	1,746,575	178,760		1,925,335
12	Office of the Attending Physician	House	97,700			97,700	5,900		103,600
13	Capitol Police: General Expenses	House	304,295			304,295	170,605		474,900
14	Capitol Police Board	House	1,214,255			1,214,255			1,214,255
15	Total, Capitol Police		1,518,550			1,518,550	170,605		1,689,155
16	Education of Pages	House	161,100			161,100		18,320	142,780
17	Official Mail Costs	House	30,500,000			30,500,000	8,256,015		38,756,015
18	Capitol Guide Service	Senate	320,225		23,540	343,765	4,995		348,760
19	Statements of Appropriations	Jointly	13,000			13,000			13,000
	Total, Joint Items		36,054,480		260,750	36,315,230	8,663,245	228,825	44,749,650

	APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1974 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1975 Revision	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
1	JOINT ITEMS:				
2	Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures (Senate funded).....	$ 79,120	$ 1,280	$ 80,400	a) Increased pay costs = $825 b) Increased health insurance agency contributions = $455 (Funds available until expended)
3	Joint Economic Committee (Senate funded).....	825,805	10,265	836,070	a) Increased pay costs = $7,715 b) Increased health insurance agency contributions = $2,550
4	Joint Economic Committee - Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy (Senate funded).....	200,505	(200,505)	None	Authority for the Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy expires June 30, 1974
5	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (Senate funded).....	499,410	31,935	531,345	a) Increased pay costs = $30,025 ($26,650 absorbed in fiscal year 1974) b) Increased health insurance agency contributions = $1,910
6	Joint Committee on Printing (Senate funded).....	319,700	3,490	323,190	a) Increased pay costs = $2,485 b) Increased health insurance agency contributions = $1,005
7	Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, 1973 (Senate funded).....	10,000	(10,000)	None	Authority for Joint Committee expired September 30,1973
8	Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation (House funded).....	1,021,180	84,985	1,106,165	(+$100,000 for additional staff)

	APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1974 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1975 Revision	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
	JOINT ITEMS (continued):				
9	Joint Committee on Defense Production (House funded)..	$ 152,105	$ 1,945	$ 154,050	Increased Miscellaneous and Contingent Expenses and reprogramming of funds.
10	Joint Committee on Congressional Operations (House funded).....	573,290	91,830	665,120	Increased workload and new programs. (Amount approved by House of Representatives = $600,000, a reduction of $65,120 below the budget estimate and amount requested by the Joint Committee).
11	Office of the Attending Physician (House funded)...	97,700	5,900	103,600	a) Medical supplies, etc. = $60,400 ($+3,500) b) Allowances = $43,200 ($+2,400)
12	Capitol Police - General Expenses (House funded)....	304,295	170,605	474,900	Estimate breakdown: a) Office supplies.....$ 12,000 b) Laundry and drycleaning..... 20,000 c) Communications..... 85,000 d) Motor vehicles..... 48,000 e) Secretary to Police Board..... 300 f) Uniforms and equipment..... 157,600 g) Surveillance equipment..... 125,000 h) Miscellaneous and contingencies. 27,000
13	Capitol Police - Capitol Police Board (House funded).....	1,214,255		1,214,255	No change
14	Education of Pages (House funded).....	161,100	(18,320)	142,780	Adjustment to correct overstatement for fiscal year 1974

	APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1974 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1975 Revision	Fiscal Year 1975 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
	JOINT ITEMS (continued):				
15	Official Mail Costs (House funded).....	30,500,000	8,256,015	38,756,015	Increased volume and postal costs.
16	Capitol Guide Service (Senate funded).....	$ 343,765	$ 4,995	$ 348,760	a) Increased pay costs = $2,810 b) Increased health insurance agency contributions = $2,185
17	Statements of Appropriations (Jointly funded).....	13,000	None	13,000	No change (50% House and 50% Senate)

BUDGET INCREASES

Mr. RIDGELY. With the concurrence of the committee, I will proceed.

Summarizing these items, the major item in the total net increase of $8,434,420 in the budget estimates for joint items over the total appropriation for fiscal 1974, is the increase in the item for official mail costs. The other increases are a result of increased health insurance agency contributions; increased pay costs; increased workload (additional staff); new programs, and increased expenses.

Briefly, I will now cover each joint item in the budget.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

This is a Senate funded item and the estimate for 1975 is $80,400 which is an increase of $1,280 over 1974 and is reflected in the increased pay costs and the health insurance agency contributions. I submit for the record, a memorandum from the Joint Committee in connection with the funds requested and their fiscal year 1975 schedule showing their staff and the salaries of the staff. I might note, Mr. Chairman, that their amount of $80,045 has been increased by a revised estimate of $355, which is additional health insurance contributions which came about by enactment of Public Law 93–246, approved January 31, 1974 which was well after the original estimates were submitted.

Senator HOLLINGS. Go ahead.

[The information follows:]

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Fiscal Year 1975

COMPENSATION:

255 units x $285 ..... $72,675.

AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:

Retirement = $72,675 x 7½%	$5,450.63	
Life Insurance = 100 x $3.60	360.00	
Health Insurance = 5 x $355.32 ($29.61 x 12)	1,776.60	7,587.23

Total Compensation and Contributions $80,262.23

EXPENSES 137.77

Estimate - Fiscal Year 1975 ..... $80,400.00

MEMORANDUM in re: Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures -- its origin and activities

The Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures was established by Section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1941 (copy attached) to make a "full and complete study and investigation of all expenditures of the Federal Government with a view to recommending the elimination or reduction of all such expenditures deemed by the Committee to be non-essential." The authority of the Committee is limited to study and recommendation. It has no legislative powers or jurisdiction. The establishment of the Committee followed a suggestion by then Secretary of the Treasury Morganthau that there should be a group composed of representatives of both the expenditure and tax sides of the budget.

Joint Committee membership has included the senior members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee, along with the top fiscal and budget officials of the Executive. Such membership makes the Joint Committee a unique forum for discussion of federal fiscal matters. Meetings have been necessarily infrequent due to the busy schedules of the members.

In the 32 years since it was established, the Joint Committee has studied and reported on many subjects, including unexpended balances in federal spending authorizations, federal grants-in-aid to States and payments to individuals, federal housing programs, foreign assistance, collection and use of foreign currencies, federal lending activities, government corporations, government reorganization, federal stockpile inventories, and numerous special

tabulations and analyses of federal personnel (by state, county, foreign country, application of personnel ceilings, etc.), and currently publishes 2 series of periodic reports on budget matters and personnel.

Summary of current Committee activities

The staff of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures is continuing preparation and publication of 2 series of reports under previous direction:

1. Budget scorekeeping: Periodic staff studies and reports to the Committee on the impact, in the way of changes up or down, which congressional actions or inactions are having on budget estimates for new authority, outlays and receipts. Six series of such reports have been published for the last six sessions of Congress (covering budget requests for fiscal years 1969-1974). These staff reports have not been issued on a fixed schedule but rather as congressional actions have made an updating necessary.

   Preparation of these reports involves detailed study of the President's budget requests and all subsequent amendments, revisions and program changes. Legislation affecting these recommendations in appropriation and other bills is closely followed, analyzed and scored as to congressional changes from the original requests. Other legislation having a fiscal impact is also analyzed, costed-out, and scorekept where impact is automatic or mandatory and not contemplated in budget requests.

   Eleven such staff reports were issued in the form of Joint Committee Prints during the last session, and distributed to all Members of Congress and the press, and by request to outside mailing lists of about 600 (including government agencies, research associations, libraries and individuals).

2. Federal personnel and pay: Monthly reports showing federal personnel and pay by agencies of the Federal Government, including various breakdowns and historical figures. Twelve reports in this series (which has been published regularly since 1943) were published by the Joint Committee during the last session, and were distributed to all Members of Congress and the press, and by request to outside mailing lists of approximately 400 (including government agencies, research associations, libraries and individuals).

The Joint Committee staff is called upon frequently to supply information and materials to Members' and Committee offices, the press and to others. Inquiries to which the staff responds are generally in the budget and fiscal areas and in the area of federal personnel and government operations. Many inquiries are generated by the Joint Committee's reports and involve explanation, comparisons and background detail. As a matter of policy and routine, the Joint Committee staff responds to all inquiries to the fullest extent possible within staff limitations.

	F. Y. 1973 actual	F. Y. 1974 estimate	F. Y. 1975 estimate
Appropriation or estimate	72,600	72,760	80,045
Supplemental estimate	--	6,360	--
Total	72,600	79,120	80,045

	No.	Salary	No.	Salary	No.	Salary
Payroll:						
Acting staff director	1	1/	1	1/	1	1/
Clerk	1	24,364	1	26,484	1	26,790
Staff assistant	1	19,320	1	16,436	1	17,385
Staff assistant	--	--	1	14,179	1	15,105
Staff assistant	1	12,682	1	14,087	1	14,250
Clerical assistant	1	8,632	1	9,579	1	9,690
Total salaries	5	64,998	6	80,765	6	83,220
Agency contributions		5,503		7,576		7,232
Total payroll		70,501		88,341		90,452
Miscellaneous expenses:						
Stationery, etc.		233		134		134
Total		70,734		88,475		90,586
Change in unexpended balance caused by excess of outlays over appropriation (-) or excess of appropriation over outlays (+)		+1,866		-9,355		-10,541
Total		72,600		79,120		80,045

1/ Not on Joint Committee payroll. Carried on payroll of House Appropriations Committee.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Mr. RIDGELY. For the Joint Economic Committee, also a Senate funded item, $836,070. This is $10,265 more than 1974 and is reflected in the full revision of the increased pay costs and the health insurance agency contributions. I would like to point out at this time that the amount approved by the House of Representatives is $939,805, which is $103,735 over the budget estimate which included a revision of the estimate of $1,990 for additional health insurance agency contributions.

The additional request of the Joint Economic Committee was $105,725.

Your committee has already heard from Senator Bentsen and Senator Javits on the request for additional money.

Senator HOLLINGS. Go right ahead.

Joint Economic Committee—fiscal year 1975

Compensation: 2,480 units × $285 (less $44,460 on limited positions)	$662,340.00
Limited positions (Per JEC budgeted positions for fiscal year 1974):	
2 positions authorized at a maximum of $43,800 but limited to $35,910 (56)	15,960.00
2 positions authorized at a maximum of $41,895 but limited to $34,770 (50)	14,250.00
2 positions authorized at a maximum of $40,185 but limited to $33,060 (50)	14,250.00
Total (156)	44,460.00
Agency contributions:	
Retirement = $662,340 × 7½%	49,675.50
Life insurance = 718 × $3.60	2,584.80
Health insurance = 28 × $355.32 ($29.61 × 12)	9,948.96
Total	62,209.26
Total compensation and contributions	724,549.26
Expenses	111,520.74
Estimate—fiscal year 1975	836,070.00

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISCAL POLICY

Mr. RIDGELY. Joint Economic Committee, Fiscal Policy Subcommittee. This item was funded in the Senate in fiscal year 1974 but no estimate was submitted for fiscal 1975 inasmuch as the language in the bill last year fixed a termination date of June 30, 1974. I understand Congresswoman Griffiths has made a request to the Senate for a continuance of funds.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is correct.

Joint Economic Committee—Fiscal Policy Subcommittee—fiscal year 1975

Estimate—fiscal year 1975	None
Less:	
Appropriation, fiscal year 1974	$135,000
2d supplements, fiscal year 1974	15,505
Decrease	−200,505

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

Mr. RIDGELY. For the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, also Senate funded, the estimate is $531,345 and is an increase of $31,935 over fiscal year 1974. This is represented by the total pay increase costs of January 1, 1973, and October 1, 1973 (the Joint Committee absorbed the full 1974 pay costs in the amount of $30,025 and the other portion of the increase is for additional health insurance agency contribution in the amount of $1,910.

For this Joint Committee, the amount approved by the House of Representatives is $609,855. This is $78,510 over the budget estimate, including a revised estimate of $1,490 for health insurance agency contributions. The Joint Committee requested an additional $80,000 and Senator Pastore has already testified before your committee on this item.

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy—fiscal year 1975

Compensation: 1,532 units×$285 (less $23,085 on limited positions)	$413,535.00
Limited positions:	
2 positions authorized at a maximum of $43,890 but limited to $35,910 (56)	15,960.00
1 position authorized at a maximum of $41,895 but limited to $34,770 (25)	7,125.00
Total (81)	23,085.00
Agency contributions:	
Retirement=$413,535×7½%	31,015.13
Life insurance=439×$3.60	1,580.40
Health Insurance=21×$355.32 ($29.61×12)	7,461.72
Total	40,057.25
Total compensation and contributions	453,592.25
Expenses	77,752.75
Estimate—fiscal year 1975	531,345.00

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

The estimate submitted for this Joint Committee which is Senate funded, for fiscal year 1975 is $323,190 which is $3,490 over 1974. This is reflected in the increased pay costs and the health insurance agency contributions. The amount approved by the House for this Joint Committee is $348,315, which is an additional $25,125 over the budget estimate, including a revision to the estimate of $785 for health insurance agency contributions. I believe your committee received a letter from the chairman of the Joint Committee regarding the additional funds.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

No estimate submitted for fiscal 1975 since the 1974 Appropriation Act contained an expiration date of September 30, 1973. They are now finished with their business. This item was funded in the Senate in fiscal year 1974.

Joint Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies, 1973—fiscal year 1975

Less: Appropriation—fiscal year 1974	—$10,000
Estimate—fiscal year 1975	None
Decrease	—10,000

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

This item is House funded and the amount in the bill as approved by the House of Representatives for the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation is $1,106,165 which is $84,985 more than the total appropriation for fiscal year 1974. For the record, I offer a copy of a letter from Hon. Wilbur Mills, chairman of the Joint Committee to Hon. Bob Casey, chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, House of Representatives requesting additional funds for fiscal year 1975.

[The letter follows:]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION,
Washington, D.C., January 31, 1974.

Hon. BOB CASEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative, Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR BOB: This is in regard to a request for additional funds for the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation. Since the Tax Reform Act of 1969, the legislative work and related tax activities of the joint committee staff have increased significantly. The staff has an extremely heavy workload for this session of Congress and based on the number of tax matters the tax-writing committees and the joint committee intend to pursue, the staff workload is expected to continue at a heavy pace.

Not only is the staff heavily involved in currently pending tax legislation which includes the pension bill and a tax bill on the Senate side, but also the staff will be involved in other major tax legislation which the Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee have indicated they will consider during this session, which includes tax legislation dealing with the energy crisis, tax reform and also a number of other miscellaneous tax bills. In addition, as you know, the staff is also conducting the examination of President Nixon's tax returns, is continuing its investigation into the charges of the use of the Internal Revenue Service for political purposes, and is pursuing a number of studies with the General Accounting Office into certain activities of the Internal Revenue Service as part of the joint committee's overall administrative oversight responsibility of the Service.

Since the staff has such a heavy workload ahead, we wil need additional staff members. The request for additional funds is to cover the hiring of three additional professional staff members and one, or possibly two, additional secretaries.

I would like to request $100,000 additional appropriations for fiscal 1975 to cover the salaries of these additional staff members. In addition, since the staff needs to hire these additional staff members immediately, I would like to request $25,000 as a supplement for the appropriation for fiscal 1974 (this represents three-twelfths to cover the salaries from March through July for this fiscal year).

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

WILBUR D. MILLS.

BUDGET INCREASES

Mr. RIDGELY. The Joint Committee requested an additional $100,000. However, there was a fiscal year 1974 supplemental appropriation of $25,000 and this is the full year revision together with the increase pay costs and health insurance agency contribution.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION

This item is also House funded and the amount contained in the bill as approved by the House of Representatives for the Joint Committee on Defense Production is $154,050 and is $1,945 more than the total appropriation for fiscal year 1974. I submit for the record a copy of a letter from Hon. John Sparkman, Chairman of the Joint Committee, to Hon. Bob Casey, Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, House of Representatives, setting forth the budget of the Joint Committee.

[The letter follows:]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION,
Washington, D.C., February 4, 1974.

Hon. BOB CASEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with your request of February 1, 1974, the estimated expenses of the Joint Committee on Defense Production for the fiscal year 1975 are as follows:

Staff director and counsel	$36,000.00
Assistant staff director	27,029.84
Professional staff	24,572.75
Professional staff	18,334.75
Professional staff	15,715.50
Staff assistant	11,943.78
Secretary	10,544.05
Reporting services, travel, stationery, publications, and miscellaneous office expense	9,909.33
Total	154,050.00

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 on defense mobilization activities from each department and agency. These programs are subject to continuing review by the committee staff. The objective of the mobilization effort is to achieve preparedness for any emergency which could arise. Many standby 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, atomic energy, and space programs. The utilization of this authority could be accelerated without delay in the event of an emergency. The priority for the purchase of petroleum products by the Department of Defense is authorized in the Defense Production Act.

Studies relating to resources are becoming increasingly important due to larger requirements and the increasing dependence on foreign sources for strategic and critical materials and fuels. Recent annual reports of this committee contain reviews of the fuels required for defense production, as well as the backup programs for the liquid metal fast breeder reactor. The committee staff is continuing to conduct studies relating to energy resources, and also receives reports on timber resources. All of these resources are important to industrial production, and defense and civilian requirements. Since long lead times are required to provide resources, much effort and advance planning will be essential if our requirements are to be met in future years. In past years, large quantities of strategic and critical materials were provided through Defense Production Act expansion programs for sale to the national stockpile and to private industry. A Defense Production Act expansion program is the source of supply for copper to the U.S. Mint at the present time. Additional expansion programs may be required for materials due to the increased dependence on foreign sources of supply and the increased consumption. This committee will continue to study the need for expansion programs.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JOHN SPARKMAN,
Chairman.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

Mr. RIDGELY. The Joint Committee on Congressional Operations is also a House funded item.

Senator HOLLINGS. On the Joint Committee for Congressional Operations, we will include in the record at this point a letter of May 6, 1974, to the subcommittee wherein it is indicated that the committee is prepared to accept the House level which I should add is $26,710 more than the current level.

[The letter follows:]

Congress of the United States
JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

May 6, 1974

Senator Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman
Legislative Subcommittee
Senate Appropriations Committee
1235 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The attached schedule for the fiscal 1975 budget requests for the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations is submitted for your consideration. We have requested a total of $665,120.

As you know, the measure passed by the House of Representatives provides $600,000 for this committee. If your subcommittee feels that full funding would be inappropriate in view of the House action, we are prepared to accept such a decision. Although we can make adjustments to operate on that basis, the budget as submitted is realistic.

We are making progress in our efforts to carry out the mandates of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. The studies, projects and programs in which we have engaged represent a considerable variety. In our continuing study of the organization of the Congress, we have held hearings on legislative immunity and on the means of communicating information about the Congress and its activities to the American people. We have hearings scheduled for this month and next relating to informational support provided to the Congress by congressional research agencies and services.

Additionally, we are continuing to report on cases affecting the Congress and are presently preparing a Special Report on the impoundment cases.

The Office of Placement and Office Management's workload has increased due, in part, to the increased utilization of the Placement Office and services by Members and committees and to the provision of additional services to Members and committees to assist in their office operations.

A major project in 1973 was our pilot study of a summary of proceedings and debate of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the findings and recommendations of which are presently under consideration by the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

32-477 O - 74 - 34

Among new studies that we have underway is a proposal for an orderly transition from the 93rd to the 94th Congress. If funds for such a program are not provided by Resolution in either body, we will request a supplemental appropriation for the necessary amount.

These items highlight some of the activities of the Committee. We will make additional material available if you so desire.

Very truly yours,

Lee Metcalf
Chairman

Jack Brooks
Vice Chairman

1974 APPROPRIATION AND BUDGET REQUEST

Mr. RIDGELY. Does that relate to their original proposed request?

Senator HOLLINGS. No, it is directed to the action of the House.

Mr. RIDGELY. All right, sir, for the record I will state that the amount in the bill as approved by the House of Representatives for the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations is $600,000 and as you indicated this is $26,710 more than the total appropriation for fiscal year 1974, and is $65,120 less than the budget estimate. I offer for the record a copy of a letter from Hon. Lee Metcalf and Hon. Bob Casey, Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, House of Representatives, in support of the amount requested together with the proposed budget for the Joint Committee.

[The letter follows:]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS

February 8, 1974

Hon. Bob Casey
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations,
U. S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The attached schedule for the fiscal 1975 budget requests for the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations is submitted in accordance with your letter of February 1, 1974. We are requesting a total of $665,120.

We are making progress in our efforts to carry out the mandates of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. The studies, projects and programs in which we have engaged represent a considerable variety. In our continuing study of the organization of the Congress, we have held hearings on legislative immunity and presently have hearings scheduled for February, March, and April, relating to informational support provided to the Congress by the legislative agencies and to the means of communicating information about the Congress and its activities to the American people.

Additionally, we are continuing to report on cases affecting the Congress and are presently preparing a special report on the impoundment cases.

The office of placement and office management's workload has increased due, in part, to the increased utilization of the placement office and services by members and committees and to the provision of additional services to members and committees to assist in their office operations.

A major project in 1973 was our pilot study of a summary of proceedings and debate of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the findings and recommendations of which are presently under consideration by the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Among new studies that we have underway is a proposal for an orderly transition from the 93rd to the 94th Congress. If funds for such a program are not provided by Resolution in either body, we will request a supplemental appropriation for the necessary amount.

These items highlight some of the activities of the committee. We will make additional material available if you so desire.

Very truly yours,

Lee Metcalf,
Chairman

Jack Brooks,
Vice Chairman

JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS INCLUDING THE OFFICE OF PLACEMENT AND OFFICE MANAGEMENT

	June 30, 1973 actual	Dec. 31, 1973 estimate	Fiscal year 1975 estimate
JOINT COMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS			
Executive director	$36,000	$36,000	$36,000
Director of research	35,500	35,500	35,500
Projects director	.....	33,700	33,700
Staff counsel	36,000	36,000	36,000
Do	30,500	32,000	32,000
Associate counsel	11,500	18,000	20,000
Administrative aide	14,500	16,000	16,000
Research assistant	18,000	18,900	18,900
Do	12,000	.....	19,900
Clerks	(2) 17,000	(3) 25,000	(3) 28,500
Equipment, supplies, travel, contract fees, etc	12,000	31,000	40,960
OFFICE OF PLACEMENT AND OFFICE MANAGEMENT			
Director	.....	.....	35,000
Administrative officer	27,500	29,000	29,000
Do	20,500	21,500	21,500
Do	10,000	12,600	12,600
Chief, office management section	18,000	18,000	33,000
Placement clerks	(7) 53,000	(7) 56,900	(7) 62,000
Do	8,000	.....	8,500
Writers	.....	(2) 30,000	.....
Clerks	(4) 31,000	(4) 35,000	(4) 35,300
Editorial assistant	13,000	13,000	10,000
Training officer	12,000	13,600	14,000
Procedures writers	(2) 23,250	(2) 24,000	(2) 22,000
Messenger	.....	1,900	5,000
Equipment, supplies, travel, recruiting, contracts, etc	20,750	35,690	59,760
Total	460,000	573,290	665,120

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

The amount in the bill as approved by the House of Representatives for medical supplies, equipment, expenses and allowances is $103,600. The increase of $5,900 over the appropriation for fiscal year 1974 is due to the increased cost of medical supplies and increased workload. I understand that a copy of a letter of justification from the attending physician, Dr. Cary, to Hon. Pat Jennings, Clerk, House of Representatives, was furnished to the Senate Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations.

If not, I will submit a copy of that letter at this point and state for the record that for fiscal year 1974, the amount included for allowances was $40,800 and for 1975, $43,200 which is an increase of $2,400. While I recognize that the architect testified that he knew of no increases for the nurses or anything, this may be related to the increased pay cost for military personnel.

I believe some are military personnel and they have been getting pay increases also. The difference here may relate to that.

[The letter follows:]

OCTOBER 3, 1973.

Hon. W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JENNINGS: In reply to your letter of September 25, 1973, requesting budget estimates from the Attending Physician's Office for fiscal year 1975, the following is submitted:

Allowances	$43,200.00
Medical supplies, equipment and contingent expenses	60,400.00
Total	103,600.00

This amount represents $5,900 increase over fiscal year 1974, due to increased costs of medical supplies and increased workload.

If I can furnish any further information, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

FREEMAN H. CARY, M.D.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Senator HOLLINGS. Proceed.

Mr. RIDGELY. In 1974, the amount for medical supplies, equipment and contingent expenses was $56,900 and for 1975, the amount is $60,400, which is an increase of $3,500. The increase for medical supplies and allowances total $5,900.

CAPITOL POLICE—GENERAL EXPENSES

The amount in the bill as approved by the House of Representatives for general expenses of the Capitol Police is $474,900 for fiscal year 1975, which is $170,605 more than the appropriation for fiscal year 1974. I offer for the record an excerpt the Capitol Police have furnished me from the budget justification covering these items.

The first page is a summary of the items and the other pages from their justification as they submitted it to the House contain details on each item.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, it will be included.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE
PROPOSED OPERATING BUDGET
FISCAL YEAR 1975

Office Supplies	12,000.00
Laundry & Dry Cleaning	20,000.00
Communications	85,000.00
Motor Vehicles	48,000.00
Allowance, Secretary to Police Board	300.00
Uniforms & Equipment	157,600.00
Surveillance	125,000.00
Miscellaneous	27,000.00
TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET	$474,900.00

JUSTIFICATION FOR PROPOSED OPERATING
BUDGET - FISCAL YEAR 1975

$ 12,000.00 OFFICE EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES

The addition of one copy machine and a sum for the printing of a quantity of report forms accounts for the $4,000.00 increase in this item over that allocated in Fiscal Year 1974. The item is subdivided thusly:

1. Costs & Expenses of copy machines $5,200.00
2. 100,000 report forms 4,000.00
3. Miscellaneous items 2,800.00

20,000.00 LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING

An across the board increase of 5¢ for laundry and dry cleaning which has been granted to the contractor is anticipated as being offset by a continued decrease in the annual cost of laundering wash & wear shirts.

New rates are:
Shirts each @ .30
Trousers each @ .40
Blouses each @ .40
Ties each @ .15
Scarves each @ .20
Overcoats each @1.10

85,000.00 COMMUNICATIONS

During Fiscal Year 1975 we will move into our new Communications Center which will house all communications in one complex. When this move is made we plan some modification to our present radio consoles plus the addition of another terminal on the "WALES" system necessitated by the move.
As presently planned, the allocation to this item will be subdivided thusly:

IBM ("WALES" terminals)	$ 3,600
Replacement of old equipment	25,000
RCA	28,800.
C&P Telephone Co.	3,000
Parts & Test equipment	15,000
Remodeling of consoles	9,600

48,000.00 VEHICLES

There is no change in this allocation. It is subdivided as:

1.	Vehicle Purchases	$20,000
2.	Operation expenses	18,000
3.	Gas & Oil	10,000

300.00 ALLOWANCE, SECRETARY TO POLICE BOARD

No change in this item

157,600.00 UNIFORM & EQUIPMENT

The average cost per officer for this item has risen to $160.00. Our present authorized strength is 985.

125,000.00 SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT

This is a new item which is occasioned by the increasing number of requests from congressional offices for an examination of rooms. Certain personnel are to receive special three week courses of instruction in the equipment to be used and the techniques involved in using it.

27,000.00 MISCELLANEOUS & CONTINGENCY ITEMS

This item is subdivided thusly:

1.	K-9	$4,500
2.	Recruiting	4,500
3.	Identification	7,500
4.	Training	9,000
5.	Other	1,500

$474,900.00 TOTAL PROPOSED BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

Mr. RIDGELY. The amount included in the bill as approved by the House of Representatives for the Capitol Police Board is $1,214,255 for fiscal year 1975 which is the same as the appropriation for fiscal year 1974. I submit for the record correspondence between Hon. Pat Jennings, Clerk, House of Representatives, from Capt. Bernard D. Crooke, Metropolitan Police Department relative to the budget estimate for this item.

[The letter follows:]

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D.C., October 1, 1973.

W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JENNINGS: This letter is in response to your inquiry of September 25, 1973, concerning estimated reimbursement to the District of Columbia for police service to be rendered to the Congress during Fiscal Year 1975.

It cannot be anticipated that a law will be enacted to affect salary increases for policemen. Accordingly, it is recommended that the reimbursement estimate for FY 1974 remain at $1,214,255, the amount budgeted for FY 1974. This amount represents costs of all salaries and also should be sufficient to defray the expenses of retirement benefits, health and life insurance benefits, and overhead costs. In the event a pay raise is approved by the Congress and enacted into law, supplemental funding would be necessary in FY 1975.

Sincerely,

BERNARD D. CROOKE, *Captain,*
Commanding Officer,
Financial Management Branch.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1973.

Capt. BERNARD CROOKE,
Commanding Officer, Financial Management Branch, Metropolitan Police Department, Government of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.

DEAR CAPTAIN CROOKE: The House of Representatives' budget estimates for Fiscal Year 1975 (FY 1975) must be transmitted to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) by mid-October. A portion of our Budget, affecting the Capitol Police Board, concerns reimbursement payments to the Government of the District of Columbia for police service to the Congress. You are invited to submit estimates for your office by October 9, 1973 so they can be consolidated with the other House items and sent to OMB by October 15th.

The House Finance Office is preparing FY 1975 budget estimates based on the funds provided in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1974, H.R. 6691, which has not yet been enacted into law. Funds included in H.R. 6691 for your office totaled $1,214,255, but this total does not include the funds that will be needed in a supplemental bill before the end of this Fiscal Year to provide for the 5.14 percent pay raise granted earlier. The Finance Office will assist you in developing an estimate for FY 1975 that will include the necessary funds to cover the pay raise.

I shall appreciate your meeting the October 9th deadline in giving me your recommendations. I have asked the Finance Office to cooperate fully with your office and request that you contact them directly (ext. 56515) to discuss this budget request.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

EDUCATION OF PAGES

Mr. RIDGELY. The amount requested and as approved in the bill by the House of Representatives is $142,780 for fiscal year 1975. This is $18,320 less than the appropriation for fiscal year 1974 and according to the testimony of Hon. Pat Jennings, Clerk, House of Representatives, the reduction is due to an overstatement in the budget request for fiscal year 1974. An excerpt from the House of Representatives printed hearings of the estimated expenses for the Page School is submitted for the record.

Mr. Chairman, this indicates that the District of Columbia school system overestimated the budget needs for 1974, and this has been adjusted downward for 1975. This excerpt is a rundown of the cost factors involved in the estimates for this item.

[The excerpt follows:]

Excerpt from the House of Representatives printed hearings on the legislative branch appropriation bill for fiscal year 1975:

EDUCATION OF PAGES

Estimated amount requested for the education of congressional pages and pages of the Supreme Court for the 1974–75 school year:

Compensation and benefits	$135,829
Other services (contractual)	950
Library books	1,000
Textbooks	1,200
Supplies and materials	2,000
Equipment replacement	1,000
Travel and transportation	500
Printing and reproduction	200
Postage	100
Total	142,779

OFFICIAL MAIL COSTS

Mr. RIDGELY. The amount in the bill as approved by the House of Representatives for official mail costs for fiscal year 1975 is $38,756,015. This is an increase of $8,256,015 over the fiscal year 1974 appropriation. The estimate submitted was based on information furnished by the U.S. Postal Service to Hon. Pat Jennings, Clerk, House of Representatives, in a letter dated October 11, 1973, a copy of which I submit for the record.

[The letter follows:]

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE,
FINANCE GROUP,
Washington, D.C., October 11, 1973.

Hon. W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JENNINGS: This refers to your letter of September 28, 1973, requesting an estimate for Fiscal Year 1975 franked mail usage and revised estimates for Fiscal Years 1973 and 1974, based on the "equivalent" postage concept.

Please be advised that the estimate for Fiscal Year 1975 is $38,756,013 and the revised estimate for Fiscal Year 1974 is $32,832,920. The final amount for Fiscal Year 1973 based on actual data and the "equivalent" postage concept is $34,425,830. It should be noted that the amounts for Fiscal Years 1974 and 1975 reflect the proposed rate increase to be effective January 5, 1974; however, they do not include payment for mailings by the Government Printing Office.

Per your request, the cost for the three years based on an eight-cents-per-piece rate is as follows:

1973	$24, 844, 555
1974	25, 174, 373
1975	26, 352, 535

Be advised that this is provided as information only and does not imply in any way that the U.S. Postal Service is willing to provide franked mail service to the Congress at an arbitrary rate of eight-cents-per-piece.

We appreciate the cooperation of your office in establishing formal procedures for determining and collecting for franked mail services utilized by the Congress. If we can be of further service to you, please let us know.

Sincerely,

RICHARD F. GOULD,
Assistant Postmaster General, Finance Department.

EQUIVALENT POSTAGE CONCEPT

Mr. RIDGELY. Additionally, I offer for the record copies of letters regarding this item as follows:

One, letter dated April 30, 1974, addressed to Financial Clerk, U.S. Senate, from Hon. Pat Jennings, Clerk, House of Representatives.

[The letter follows:]

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D.C., April 30, 1974.

Mr. WILLIAM A. RIDGELY,
Financial Clerk,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. RIDGELY: This refers further to the payment of postage for franked mail. Please refer to my letter of March 8, 1974, wherein several information documents were transmitted to you on the "equivalent" postage concept.

As you know from discussions with my assistant, Mr. Colley, the House Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch Appropriations concurred in the proposal to make payments to the Postal Service on the "equivalent" concept. A copy of the Subcommittee Chairman's letter is enclosed. Also, I enclose information on billings and payment for franked mail for Fiscal Year 1973, and the first and second quarters of Fiscal Year 1974. The second quarter payment for this Fiscal Year was a partial payment, and no further payments will be made until additional funds become available in the pending Fiscal Year 1975 Appropriations Bill. Please note the enclosed letter from the Postal Service regarding the most recent payment for Fiscal Year 1974.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives.

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. RIDGELY. Two, letter dated March 20, 1974, addressed to Hon. Pat Jennings, Clerk, House of Representatives, from Hon. Bob Casey, chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, House of Representatives, advising that the committee discussed this matter and offered no objection to his proposal which was to proceed on the basis of the equivalent postage concept. As a matter of information, the Clerk of the House requested the General Accounting Office to review the law on this since there was some disagreement between the Postal Service and the House as to paying the 8 cents per piece for mail as opposed to the equivalent postage concept. The General Accounting Office responded and agreed that the equivalent postage con-

cept was correct and that the Postal Service did have the authority to submit their estimates based on the equivalent postage concept.

[The letter follows:]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
Washington, D.C., March 20, 1974.

Hon. W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CLERK: I have your letter of March 8 regarding your proposal to pay the Postal Service's pending bills at the "equivalent" postage rate. This matter was discussed by the members of the subcommittee today and we offer no objection to your proposal.

With kind regards, I am
Sincerely,

BOB CASEY,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative
Branch Appropriations.

Mr. RIDGELY. Three, letter dated April 29, 1974, addressed to Hon. Pat Jennings, Clerk, House of Representatives, from Richard F. Gould, Assistant Postmaster General, Finance Department, U.S. Postal Service, acknowleding the status of the franked mail service account. There was a lag in the payments because of the controversey between the 8-cents-per-piece mail as compared to the equivalent mail concept. The Clerk refused to pay the Postal Service until this was clarified. Last year, this committee increased the official mail cost by some $4 million and it concerned the equivalent postage concept which Mr. Brenkworth, Comptroller at the time, testified on this matter.

From the testimonyI gathered that this committee agreed that the equivalent postage concept was the way to pay it, and now that the House committee has concurred, the estimates are being submitted on this basis.

[The letter follows:]

U.S. POSTAL SERVICE, FINANCE GROUP,
Washington, D.C., April 29, 1974.

Hon. W. PAT JENNINGS,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JENNINGS: This is to acknowledge receipt of your check No. 70,231,-900 in the amount of $3,973,891.72 covering the second quarter payment FY 1974 for franked mail service. The balance due of $880,159.28 for the second quarter will be added to the third quarter billing.

We appreciate the promptness of the payment, and are pleased to find that the Congress is now current in its payment for franked mail service. We also appreciate the cooperation of your office in reaching this status.

Sincerely,

RICHARD F. GOULD,
Assistant Postmaster General,
Finance Department.

CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE

Mr. RIDGELY. This item is Senate funded. The estimate submitted for fiscal 1975 was $348,760, an increase of $4,995 over 1974, and is a result of the full-year revision of the increased pay cost and the health insurance agency contributions. The amount approved by the House

is $347,055, which is the amount originally estimated, but a revision to the estimate was submitted for $1,705 for the additional increase in the health insurance agency contribution.

The Sergeant at Arms has just submitted a proposal for longevity compensation for Capitol guides.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good.

STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RIDGELY. The last item, Mr. Chairman, is "Statement of Appropriations." The amount of $13,000 for "Statement of Appropriations" in the bill as approved by the House of Representatives is the same amount appropriated for the prior fiscal year.

Those are all the items I have.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have some letters or correspondence?

DESIGNATION OF ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE SENATE TO ACT FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, there are two administrative items I would like to discuss with the committee. The first item is a request I submitted on behalf of the Secretary of the Senate. There is a provision of law currently in effect which provides that the Assistant Secretary of the Senate shall act in the event the Secretary dies, resigns, or is considered disabled. The additional authority that the Secretary asked me to request would permit him, during any other time that he is absent for an extended period of time, to designate the Assistant Secretary to act for him during these absences.

For instance, during vacation time or some time that he may be required to make an official trip on behalf of the Senate and is gone for 2 or 3 or 4 weeks. I recall he made a trip to China. We have experienced some problems. One is the appointment of personnel in the Office of Secretary if he is gone for a period of time. I can only accept the signature of the Secretary because there is no authority for the Assistant Secretary or anyone else to make appointments. The law states that the Secretary shall make appointments. It doesn't authorize the Assistant Secretary to act other than in the event of death, resignation, or disability. We also have a problem in the area of the Federal elections program that he has responsibility for particularly in connection with advances to employees who are required to travel.

If he is away, there is no one to sign the advance authorization. It kind of hamstrings his office somewhat.

Senator HOLLINGS. Where is the Secretary going? Why all the rhubarb? Where is he headed?

Mr. RIDGELY. It is a contingent item which is revoked in the event of his death and resignation.

Senator HOLLINGS. We can handle it in case of death or resignation.

Mr. RIDGELY. There is a provision in the law already that does this. All we are adding is authority for him to designate the Assistant Secretary to act in his behalf while he is away, other than what the law now provides.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will consider it.

Mr. RIDGELY. All right, sir.

[The letter follows:]

United States Senate
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DISBURSING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 29, 1974

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Secretary of the Senate has requested that I submit the following proposed language for the consideration of your Committee and inclusion in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1975 as an administrative provision:

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

The paragraph under the heading "Administrative Provision" in chapter IV of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1972 (2 U.S.C. 64b) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In the event that the Secretary of the Senate intends to be absent for a period of time for reasons other than disability, the Secretary may designate in writing the Assistant Secretary to act during such period as the Secretary in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of the office in all matters, except those matters relating to the Secretary's duties as such disbursing officer. The designation may be revoked in writing at any time by the Secretary, and is revoked whenever the Secretary making the designation dies, resigns, or is considered disabled in accordance with this paragraph."

This amendment would permit the Secretary, during any period of absence (other than disability), to designate and authorize the Assistant Secretary of the Senate to act on all matters relating to the Office of the Secretary except those matters relating to his duties and responsibilities as Disbursing Officer of the Senate.

There have been some instances which, in the absence of the Secretary, could not be taken care of, one of which is the appointment and termination of employees under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.

This amendment would cast aside any question concerning actions taken by the Assistant Secretary of the Senate, when designated, during absences of the Secretary.

If any further information or data relative to this item is required by your Committee, please let me know.

Respectfully,

William A. Ridgely

William A. Ridgely
Financial Clerk, U. S. Senate

STATE WITHHOLDING TAX FOR MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE SENATE

Mr. RIDGELY. The other item which I have submitted to the committee is for State withholding tax for Members and employees of the Senate. This language would give the Secretary administrative authority to begin this at the appropriate time. Right now, as far as the automation of payroll is concerned, we are still in a parallel operation. We are scheduled to go off the parallel operation July 1, and then we will operate on this basis for several months to make sure everything is locked in good before we start the State withholding. Hopefully, I am looking toward January 1 as the beginning date for this.

This would grant authority without a firm commitment to a date. There is one change I would like to request the committee to make in the language that is on page 2 of the language; it reads:

> An individual may have in effect at any time, only one request for withholdings, and he may not have more than three such requests in effect with respect to different States during any one calendar year.

We have had employees who have lived in Maryland, the District of Columbia and Virginia—all within one calendar year. We thought it would be appropriate to accommodate these people who move like this. I admit there are not many of them, but since I submitted the language to the committee. I have found out it is going to be very difficult and very expensive to get the withholding statements to cover three States, and therefore I request the committee to change that to read "Two such requests in 1 calendar year." We can obtain withholding statements for computer use to take care of two States without any problem. They print these normally. If I go to three States, I must have a special printing job and it costs far too much. The ability to withhold for a person for two States, for instance, someone might live in Maryland and Virginia, or any combination of our local areas would pose no problem and this would accommodate almost all employees.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let us say that occurs; you start the year off with Maryland and you move to the District and then over to Virginia?

Mr. RIDGELY. An employee could file an estimated tax return for one or two quarters. All three local jurisdictions have an estimated method of paying tax if there is no withholding. This would not create a burden on an employee. The withholding would lift a big burden from our employees.

Senator HOLLINGS. I see.

[The letter follows:]

United States Senate
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DISBURSING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 10, 1974

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The automation of the Senate payroll and personnel system has advanced to such a stage that the Disbursing Office can now begin planning for the withholding of State income tax from the compensation of the Members, Officers and employees of the Senate.

Therefore, I am enclosing draft legislation, for the consideration of your Committee, for inclusion as an administrative provision in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill for Fiscal Year 1975, which would provide legislative authority for the Secretary of the Senate to begin withholding of State income tax at some future appropriate date.

There are some programming problems that must be corrected before the automated system can be considered totally operational and therefore we are unable, at this time, to make a commitment on a fixed date as to when we can begin to withhold for State income tax. The proposed legislation will permit the beginning date to be fixed administratively and this will be done at the earliest practicable time.

If there are any details concerning this subject that I can furnish your Committee, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Respectfully,

William A. Ridgely

William A. Ridgely
Financial Clerk, U. S. Senate

Sec. . (a) Whenever--

(1) the law of any State provides for the collection of an income tax by imposing upon employers generally the duty of withholding sums from the compensation of employees and remitting such sums to the authorities of such State; and

(2) such duty to withhold is imposed generally with respect to the compensation of employees who are residents of such State;

then the Secretary of the Senate is authorized, in accordance with the provisions of this section, to enter into an agreement with the appropriate official of that State to provide for the withholding and remittance of sums for individuals--

(A) whose pay is disbursed by the Secretary; and

(B) who request the Secretary to make such withholdings for remittance to that State.

(b) Any agreement entered into under subsection (a) of this section shall not require the Secretary to remit such sums more often than once each calendar quarter.

(c) (1) An individual whose pay is disbursed by the Secretary may request the Secretary to withhold sums from his pay for remittance to the appropriate authorities of the State that he designates. Amounts of withholdings shall be made in accordance with those provisions of the law of that State which apply generally to withholding by employers.

(2) An individual may have in effect at any time ~~only one request~~ for withholdings, and he may not have more than 2 such requests in effect with respect to different States during any

one calendar year. The request for withholdings is effective on the first day of the first month commencing after the day on which the request is received in the Disbursing Office of the Senate, except that--

(A) when the Secretary first enters into an agreement with a State, a request for withholdings shall be effective on such date as the Secretary may determine; and

(B) when an individual first receives an appointment, the request shall be effective on the day of appointment, if the individual makes the request at the time of appointment.

(3) An individual may change the State designated by him for the purposes of having withholdings made and request that the withholdings be remitted in accordance with such change, and he may also revoke his request for withholdings. Any change in the State designated or revocation is effective on the first day of the first month commencing after the day on which the request for change or the revocation is received in the Disbursing Office.

(4) The Secretary is authorized to issue rules and regulations he considers appropriate in carrying out this subsection.

(d) The Secretary may enter into agreements under subsection (a) of this section at such time or times as he considers appropriate. The Secretary shall notify individuals whose pay is disbursed by him not later than 60 days prior to the day any such agreement is to be effective.

(e) This section imposes no duty, burden, or requirement upon the United States, the Senate, or any officer or employee of

32-477 O - 74 - 35

the United States, except as specifically provided in this section. Nothing in this section shall be deemed to consent to the application of any provision of law which has the effect of subjecting the United States, the Senate, or any officer or employee of the United States to any penalty or liability by reason of the provisions of this section. Any paper, form, or document filed with the Secretary under this section is a paper of the Senate within the provisions of Rule XXX of the Standing Rules of the Senate.

(f) For purposes of this section, "State" means any of the States of the United States and the District of Columbia.

CONSOLIDATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. RIDGLEY. I have had a request from the Office of Management and Budget. They are attempting to consolidate appropriations. I think their objective is to handle items like our Miscellaneous Items where we have a lump sum figure of some $10 or $11 million and has an apportionment schedule. They asked me if I could consolidate any of the Senate appropriations.

I told them I would have to seek the advice of this committee. There is only one area that I know, and that would be our appropriation for Salaries, Officers and Employees. It would take into consideration 10 or 11 items under this appropriation.

Senator HOLLINGS. What advantage is all of that?

Mr. RIDGLEY. The only advantage would be a total of all items and we would still have to have a breakdown in it. In the bill as reported by the House, they have done this under their items under "Salaries, Officers, and Employees," *x* number of dollars and so much provided for each one of their categories. Once again, the only additional thing would be a total for that one appropriation.

We still have to have a breakdown for the individual items.

Senator HOLLINGS. It sounds like a silly merry-go-round. We don't want to consolidate them. We want to see them. That is the trouble with OMB. I wish I had the authority. I would get a further breakdown rather than consolidation.

Mr. RIDGLEY. We don't have that many items and it is not that much of a problem to keep track of them.

Senator HOLLINGS. This is the first opportunity to refuse OMB anything, and I hereby refuse.

Mr. RIDGLEY. Then I will submit the budget estimates in the future just as I have done.

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes.

Mr. RIDGELY. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman, unless you have something.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HOLLINGS. No, thank you very much, both of you. That was a very good presentation. We will now stand in recess.

[Whereupon, at 12:30 p.m., Monday, May 13, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1974

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

The subcommittee met at 2 p.m. in room S–126, the Capitol, Hon. Ernest F. Hollings (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Hollings and Stevens.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT (OTA)

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. The subcommittee will please come to order.

This afternoon, the subcommittee will consider the 1975 budget estimates of the Office of Technology Assessment. The amount in the budget is $5 million, an increase of $3 million over the amount included in last year's bill to initiate this new arm of the Congress that was created by Public Law 92–484.

CORRESPONDENCE

The House of Representatives has provided $3.5 million in their version of the bill for the OTA, or $1.5 million less than the budget estimate. I have received a letter from Senator Kennedy, the Chairman of the Board of the Office of Technology Assessment, with regard to the action of the House, in which he states that it is essential that OTA's programs be funded at the requested $5 million level. Senator Kennedy also asks that language inserted by the House be retained that would merge any unobligated 1974 balances into the 1975 appropriation, and allow the 1975 appropriation to remain available until expended. Without objection, the letter and the justification materials will be made part of the record at this point.

[The material follows:]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT,
Washington, D.C., April 22, 1974.

HON. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Office of Technology Assessment Board, I submit herewith the fiscal year 1975 Justification of Estimates for the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA). Our 1975 appropriation request is in the amount of $5,000,000. OTA has commenced operations this fiscal year (1974)

with a part-year, start-up appropriation of $2,000,000. In order to permit carefully screened and phased use of this year's start-up funds, it is requested that appropriation language be inserted in FY 1975 to provide that funds remaining unobligated as of June 30, 1974, shall be merged with and also available for the general purposes of the Fiscal Year 1975 appropriations. The House approved this request, and also provided the Office with funding for FY 1975 without an annual limitation. We request that your Subcommittee recommend retention of these appropriation provisions as passed by the House.

The House approved our FY 75 appropriation at a level of $3.5 million, a reduction of $1.5 million below our request. It is essential that OTA's programs be funded at the requested $5 million level, in addition to the unobligated balance which may remain as of June 30, 1974. The Office has received numerous requests for assessments from Committees of the Congress to be performed during FY 1974, FY 1975 and beyond, and is receiving additional requests every week. The requests far exceed OTA's available and requested funds. The Board is considering each committee request, and has approved assessments in the areas of food, energy, oceans, materials, health and transportation. Attached is the detail concerning our estimates which explains the manner in which OTA plans the use of FY 1975 funds.

Our FY 1975 request is the minimum amount feasible in view of programs approved by the OTA Board and the expected workload of the Office.

We will be glad to respond to any questions you may have concerning our request when we appear to testify before your Subcommittee.

Sincerely,

EDWARD M. KENNEDY,
Chairman.

INTRODUCTION OF WITNESSES AND ASSOCIATES

We are pleased to have with us to testify to this request the distinguished Chairman of the OTA Board, the Honorable Edward M. Kennedy; the Vice Chairman of the Board, Representative Charles R. Mosher; the Director of the Office of Technology Assessment, Emilio Q. Daddario; and the Deputy Director, Daniel V. DeSimone.

OTA ADVISORY COUNCIL

The OTA Advisory Council is holding its fourth meeting today here in the Capitol, and we have invited them to take part in our discussions this afternoon, and I want to identify the members of this distinguished group:

The Chairman, Dr. Harold Brown, president of California Institute of Technology;

The Vice Chairman, Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr., director, program in the social management of technology, University of Washington;

Mr. J. Fred Bucy, executive vice president, Texas Instruments, Inc.;

Mrs. Hazel Henderson, author and lecturer on environmental and social issues, Princeton, N.J.;

Mr. J. M. (Levi) Leathers, executive vice president, Dow Chemical Corp;

Dr. John McAllister, Jr., associate professor, Department of Engineering-Economic Systems, Stanford University;

Dr. Eugene P. Odum, director, Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia;

Dr. Frederick C. Robbins, dean, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine (Nobel laureate);

Mr. Elmer Staats, Comptroller General of the United States;

Dr. Gilbert F. White, director, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado;

Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, president, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and

Mr. Lester S. Jayson, Director, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

STATEMENT OF HON. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, U.S. SENATOR FROM MASSACHUSETTS

PREPARED STATEMENTS AND ATTACHMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Kennedy, please proceed with your opening statement.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to file my prepared statement, and related attachments, for the record.

[The prepared statement and attachments follow:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR EDWARD M. KENNEDY, CHAIRMAN OF THE OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT BOARD, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS ON FISCAL YEAR 1975 BUDGET ESTIMATES

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Board of the Office of Technology Assessment, I want to thank you and the other members of the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations for affording us the opportunity to testify today in support of Fiscal Year 1975 appropriation for the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).

This Office was created by the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (Public Law 92–484) which was signed into law on October 13, 1972.

The Office receives overall guidance from a joint Congressional Board, consisting of six Senators and six House Members, along with a non-voting director of the Office appointed by the Congressional Board Members. The Board is completely nonpartisan, with six Democrats and six Republicans. In keeping with this spirit, the Board elected as its Vice Chairman, Charles R. Mosher of Ohio. The members, who have been appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, reflect all regions of the Nation and all political points of view. In addition to the Chairman and Vice Chairman, the members are. Senators Ernest F. Hollings, South Carolina; Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota; Clifford P. Case, New Jersey; Richard S. Schweiker, Pennsylvania; and Ted Stevens, Alaska; and Representatives John W. Davis, Georgia; Olin E. Teague, Texas; Morris K. Udall, Arizona; Charles S. Gubser, California; and Marvin L. Esch, Michigan. The statutory requirement for an absolute majority of the Board to approve any recommendation to the Congress assures the nonpartisan, objective character of its recommendations.

The purpose of the Office is to provide Congress with its own technical expertise in evaluating legislative proposals involving significant technical issues of National concern. Over the past two decades the Executive Branch's capability in science and technology has grown immensely, while the ability of Congress to evaluate such programs has not been able to keep pace.

Thus in recent years we have witnessed great controversies over the technical facts involved in programs such as the SST, the Space shuttle, the use of chemical pesticides, and food and drug additives, the impact on human health of air pollution and waste disposal, not to mention the enormous number of questions regarding the current energy crisis and an impending world wide shortage of food. In such cases, the Congress has not had a reliable source of technical expertise on which it could draw to provide an indeendent technical appraisal of the various alternatives under consideration.

OTA has been established to meet that kind of need. The Office is intended to serve the various committees of the House and Senate, upon the request of their respective chairmen or their ranking minority members acting through their chairmen. It is a technical service organization for the Congress.

Since the appointment of Emilio Q. Daddario as Director, Daniel V. De Simone as Deputy Director and other employees, the Office has received numerous requests for assessments from standing committees of the Congress. The requests received to date have been summarized and are attached.

In addition to its Congressional Board, OTA also consists of a citizen Advisory Council composed of ten distinguished individuals from the private sector: Dr. Harold Brown, Chairman, TAAC, President, California Institute of Technology; Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr., Vice Chairman, TAAC, President, Director, Program in the Social Management of Technology, University of Washington; Mr. J. Fred Bucy, Executive Vice President, Texas Instruments, Inc.; Mrs. Hazel Henderson, autor and lecturer on environmental and social issues, Princeton, New Jersey; Mr. J. M. (Levi) Leathers, Executive Vice President, Dow Chemical; Dr. John McAlister, Jr., Associate Professor, Department of Engineering-Economic Systems, Stanford University; Dr. Eugene P. Odum, Director, Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia; Dr. Frederick C. Robbins, Dean, Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine (Nobel Laureate); Dr. Gilbert F. White, Director, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado; and Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Also on the Advisory Council are two ex officio members: Hon. Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General of the United States and Mr. Lester S. Jayson, Director, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

This Advisory Council is an important advisory resource in the assessment activities of OTA and will be called upon to assist in the development and review of OTA programs. In addition to Congressional interest in the office, Executive Branch departments and agencies have indicated many critical assessment issues facing the government in general, (these are also summarized in the attachment). Also, many scientific and technical organizations, industrial organizations and firms, and environmental and citizens' groups have expressed their interest in the new office or offered to assist it in carrying out its mission.

As of this date, the OTA Board has approved assessment in six areas: food, energy, oceans, materials resources, transportation and health. The Board is meeting bi-weekly to insure that implementation of the work plans in these areas proceeds smoothly and expeditiously. An assessment has been started in health regarding the bioequivalence of drugs, and assessments are in the process of being implemented in the other five areas.

The Board's approach to OTA's initial operation is to assure that the assessments are performed in a timely manner producing products for use by the Congressional committees concerned. We are also seeking to focus OTA's efforts into a limited number of priority areas where there is a prospect of using the initial products in further studies, and of getting dividends between the various areas examined, for example, the inter-relationship of the areas of food and oceans; and energy production from the outer continental shelf and oceans.

OTA is a new and vital tool for better policy making by the Congress. Compared with the Federal spending in many of the areas examined, the cost is miniscule, for example, OTA's expenditure of $1.5–2 million in the energy area in the next year and a half is one tenth of one percent of proposed Federal expenditures for energy research and development in FY 75. Indeed, it is our judgment that the OTA appropriation request for FY 75 should be greater by as much as three to five million dollars if it is to meet the need for its services. The estimates in this budget have been prepared by the OTA staff to be consistent with the budget estimate for OTA in the President's budget submission to Congress. Rather than request an amendment to the budget at this time, the Board intends to give the matter close examination in the next few months, and submit a supplemental request when appropriate.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that recent events have indicated to Members of both Houses the need to strengthen the Congress to meet its responsibilities, now and in the decades ahead. The Office of Technology Assessment will become a vital resource to assist the Congress in achieving that goal.

The Board has approved the first areas for assessment, and the office is initiating the actions to perform them in an expeditious manner. We respectfully ask this committee to provide us with adequate resources to satisfy the urgent needs that have been expressed to us by the committees of the Congress.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear here. I would be happy to respond to any questions you may have, and after I am finished I know a number of my fellow Board members would like to add their testimony in support of this request.

CONGRESSIONAL REQUESTS FOR TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENTS BY ISSUE AND COMMITTEE

FOOD

1. Agricultural information system.
2. Food technology.

Requesting Committee

House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Thomas E. Morgan, Chairman.

Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Herman E. Talmadge, Chairman and Hubert Humphrey, Subcommittee on Foreign Agriculture, Chairman.

ENERGY

1. Energy reference system (Information).
2. Energy research and development options.
3. Technological development options and impact on employment.
4. Solar energy—photothermal, collectors, cells, relay satellites, power satellites.
5. Energy conservation.
6. Nuclear safety.
7. Recycling impact on energy needs.
8. Alternate sources of energy for automobiles.
9. Daylight savings time.
10. Synthetic fuels from coal.

Requesting Committee

House Committee on Science and Astronautics, Olin E. Teague, Chairman and Charles A. Mosher, Ranking Minority Member.

Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, Frank E. Moss, Chairman, and Barry Goldwater, Ranking Minority Member.

Senate Committee on Commerce, Chairman, Warren G. Magnuson, request supported by Senator Clifford P. Case, Technology Assessment Board.

OCEANS

1. Policy for outer continental shelf.
2. Technology of offshore oil drilling.
3. Technology of fishing industry.
4. Deep sea port.
5. Ocean mining.
6. Weather modification.
7. Aquaculture.
8. Food from the sea.

Requesting Committee

House Committee on Judiciary, Chairman, Peter W. Rodino.

Senate Committee on Commerce, Chairman, Warren G. Magnuson and Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman, Subcommittee on Oceans and Atmosphere.

HEALTH

1. Drug bioequivalence.
2. Mutagenic testing.

Requesting Committee

Technology Assessment Board, Chairman, Edward M. Kennedy, Senate Committee on Commerce, Chairman Warren G. Magnuson.

MATERIALS

Research and Development Options.

Requesting Committee

House Committee on Science and Astronautics, Chairman Olin Teague and Charles A. Mosher, Ranking Minority Member.

TRANSPORTATION

1. Automation in federally supported urban transit projects.
2. Upgrading of railroad tracks.

Requesting Committee

Senate Committee on Appropriations, Chairman, John L. McClellan and Robert C. Byrd, Subcommittee on Transportation and Clifford P. Case, Ranking Minority Member.

Senate Committee on Commerce, Chairman, Warren G. Magnuson.

TECHNOLOGY

1. Technology data bank.
2. Technology transfer and international trade.

Requesting Committee

House Committee on Science and Astronautics, Olin Teague, Chairman and Charles A. Mosher, Ranking Minority Member.

House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Chairman, Thomas E. Morgan.

EDUCATION

Adequacy of Census Information several years old for extension of Education Act.

Awaiting action by appropriate committee. Suggestion made by Representative Carl Perkins, Chairman, Committee on Education and Labor.

ENVIRONMENT

1. Update detergent study.
2. Essentiality of predator poisons for predator Control.
3. Quantification of environmental damage as basis for pollution and conservation taxes.

Requesting Committee

Senate Committee on Commerce, Chairman, Warren G. Magnuson.

POPULATION

Technology of fertility regulation.

Requesting Committee

House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Chairman, Thomas E. Morgan.

ARMS CONTROL

Impact of new technology on opportunity for arms limitations.

Requesting Committee

House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Chairman, Thomas E. Morgan.

NATIONAL GROWTH POLICY

Impact of technology on future growth and development of Nation.

Requesting Committee

Suggested by Senator Vance Hartke, Chairman, Subcommittee on Foundations, Committee on Finance, Awaiting Appropriate Action.

The Congress may confront the following issues developing in the Executive Branch:

Source:	*Assessment area*
Commerce	Weather modification.
	Fishing technology.
	Ocean mining.
	Ocean farming.
	Ocean observation from space.
	Offshore terminals and platforms.
	Nuclear merchant ships.
	LNG carriers.
	Energy technology.
	Energy conservation measures.
	Solar heating.
	Coal gasification.
	Turbine efficiency.
Council on Environmental Quality	Deepwater ports.
	Highways and sewers.
	Outer Continental Shelf.
	Food supply.
	Energy.
Defense Research and Engineering, DOD	Technology transfer.
Department of Agriculture	Alternative levels of investment in agriculture related to prospective demand.
	Cost effectiveness of maximization of efficiency.
Department of State	Energy R. & D.
	Space technology.
	Navigational satellites.
	Weather research satellites.
	Educational broadcasting.
	Communication satellites.
	Technology transfer.
	Food supply.
	Telecommunications and computer networks.
	Transportation mode changes.
	Earth resources technology satellites.
EPA	Energy production.
Federal Communication Commission	Telecommunications technology.
Federal Trade Commission	Consumer safety.
Federal Reserve System	Computer technology.
	Federal reserve payments mechanism.
HEW	Large computer data bases.
	Cable and satellite communications.
Interstate Commerce Commission	Energy shortage.
	Recycling commodities.
	Strip mining.
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Data management.
Veterans' Administration	Health care delivery.

OTHER TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT SUGGESTIONS

OTA has begun a dialogue with persons, groups and organizations in the private sector as one means of identifying technological areas and programs possibly requiring future analysis.

This activity while not yet fully developed, has already resulted in suggestions which are summarized below. (Suggestions which would duplicate issues already before OTA are not included in the list.)

The impact of mass communication on the character of a modern society.—It is believed that because of sensitivity to anything which might imply a restraint on freedom-of-speech that insufficient attention has been given to mass-communication-produced changes in the character of our social and political institutions. Society's perception of the political process, and even the prevailing beliefs of society itself may be altered with far reaching consequences. A Technology Assessment has been suggested as an early warning for these possible consequences.

Energy.—It is suggested that while there is universal recognition of the criticality of the energy crisis, the many differing assumptions underlying various enregy studies and analyses is leading to unprecedented confusion especially as concerns the encouragement of new modes of urban living. A longer term program based on analysis of alternatives is suggested as a way to avoid the inevitable crisis-to-crisis predicament of present quick fix approaches. Hard and soft facts must be included.

Recycling of non-renewable resources.—It is suggested that in the long-run conservation, not new material substitutes, and the elimination of the concepts of waste as embodied in the philosophies of conspicuous consumption and planned obsolescence, should be assessed as the principle approach for reducing dependence on imports of critical materials such as bauxite, chromium, manganese, tin, etc. Such an assessment might allow planning for conservation approaches with the least impact on our quality-of-life.

Effectiveness of communicating complex system insights.—It is suggested that traditional modes of communication, e.g., reports, will not suffice to relay complex technical information from technologists to legislators and the public at large. An assessment of multi-media approaches is proposed as a means of developing better communications techniques.

National capability to implement research output in areas of expanded funding.—Most areas of energy research will lead to a need for large-scale pressure vessels. The national capability to produce such vessels should be assessed.

Technological short-cuts to social change.—It is suggested that any social technologies such as ITV for teaching, antabuse for alcoholism, methadone for heroine addicts, simplified breath analysis for drunken driving and self-tests in medicine have shown promise for significantly reducing the human and economic cost of social problems, but have not been developed or accepted. An assessment is suggested to determine why development and acceptance is slow in the face of enormous potential benefits.

Assessment of the policy questions raised by amniocentesis.—Several studies contend that if all mothers 35 years of age and older were screened by amniocentesis, a medical procedure for determining chromosomal abnormalities, and therapeutic abortion done in very instance of detection, the incidence of mongolism could be halved. Other serious chromosomal abnormalities could also be detected and averted. Many policy questions such as cost, who should be tested, and the question of criminal genes are raised. An assessment is suggested, as the main medical evaluation is to be completed this year.

Evaluation of modes of failure of major sub-systems in a modern industrial society.—A technology assessment is suggested as a way to begin the development of fail-safe alternatives and strategies for such major sub-systems as power, communications, space heating, transportation, food distribution, medical services, sanitation, public safety, etc.

Narrative Justification by Assessment Area

INTRODUCTION

Public Law 92–484, the Technology Assessment Act of 1972, established the Office of Technology Assessment as an agent of the Congress. The purpose of OTA is to provide a basis of factual data and analyses to help the Congress decide difficult issues that have a substantial technological content. The Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) includes a Congressional Board; a Director, Deputy Director, and other executive officers; and a Citizen Advisory Council.

OTA received a $2 million appropriation in November 1973 for the remainder of FY 1974. Immediately thereafter the OTA Board appointed Emilio Q. Daddario as the Director. In December Daniel V. De Simone was appointed Deputy Director, and the twelve member Advisory Council was appointed. In January the Advisory Council held its first organizational meeting at which it elected Dr. Harold Brown, President, California Institute of Technology, as its Chairman, and Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr., Director of Program in the Social Management of Technology, University of Washington, as its Vice Chairman. The Council also reviewed with the Board some proposed assessment topics.

Requests for possible assessments have been received from Congressional Committees. In addition, Executive Agencies and the public have indicated areas of concern which could be candidates for assessment.

Recognizing that OTA can not pursue all the areas which have been proposed, and that certain interrelationships and priorities should be established, the OTA Board selected as the first six areas of investigation food, energy, oceans, materials resources, transportation, and health (bioequivalence of drugs).

Each assessment proposal is being fully developed with expert advice in preparation for the execution of study contracts. For each project approved by the board, a small, highly competent, multi-disciplinary project team will be established within OTA, which will work with the Board and panels and supervise all of the required outside resources. Projects will be designed and scheduled so that the needs of Congress and committees can be met as each assessment progresses.

FOOD

Worldwide agriculture production problem have led to a, potentially profound crisis—the food crisis. Its consequences could be brutal both for U.S. consumers who have been accustomed to adequate supplies of food at reasonable prices and the hungry and malnutritioned masses in the developing countries.

The seriousness of these production deficiencies—has placed a severe strain on U.S. agricultural facilities and policies. The strain was evidenced by the inadequacies of the U.S. commercial exports and humanitarian relief efforts of the last two years.

These events and the resulting reactions indicate a need for OTA to carefully analyze overall U.S. agricultural production. Central to sound agricultural decision making is the development of useful agricultural information systems including both the data and techniques to analyze the data. Unfortunately, the United States—the world's most advanced agriculture producer—has systems for gathering information about food production and crop yields which are nearly a half century out of date. The U.S. must develop a clear, coordinated decision making mechanism for formulating policy to prevent and alleviate food commodity shortages and dislocation. This fact has been articulated most recently by the Comptroller General's report to Congress entitled "U.S. Action to Cope with Commodity Shortages." OTA will assess the usefulness, cost, consequence, of agriculture information systems as a requisite to the development of new systems.

A comprehensive technological assessment of the issues effecting the nation's food production and the development of sound agricultural information systems will span several years. In FY 1974 OTA will perform assessments to determine the scope of the problem, identify the host of technological issues involved, and

determine the adequacy of present agriculture information systems for sound planning, including the testing of these systems aaginst the effectiveness of feasible alternatives. The assessment will be structured to address six key areas of U.S. agricultural policy: (1) International food; (2) Domestic food consumption and nutrition; (3) Food production, pricing, and farm income; (4) Agricultural inputs; (5) Agricultural science policy and technology; and (6) Rural environment and natural resources.

A preliminary report addressing area 1 above, will be completed by November 1974 for Congressional use at the World Food Conference.

For FY 1975 assessments will be expanded to include various other components of the overall U.S. agricultural system, fertilizer technology, food processing and storage, protein systhesis and farm-to-market transportation, along with testing the information system in the six policy areas.

OCEANS

Numerous committees of the Congress are examining U.S. policies and programs involving the oceans. Under Senate Resolution 222, which established the National Ocean Policy Study, the Senate Commerce Committee has been authorized to explore a variety of issues involved in a sound oceans policy (e.g. coastal zone management, fisheries, outer continental shelf and other mineral resources, ocean transportation, law of the sea, research and education, pollution control, etc.). In this effort it will be working with six other standing committees of the Senate.

Recognizing that the oceans are an immensely important resource for all mankind, and that we will be looking increasingly to the oceans for energy, food, and materials, OTA will begin to identify in FY '74 assessments designed to provide Congress with better and more complete information on the costs and benefits of various programs which it will be considering.

A panel of expert consultants has been convened to assist OTA in developing an inventory of U.S. outer continental shelf oil and gas policy issue and alternatives, which appear to be candidates for legislative action. Also, the panel is evaluating the various technologies employed in offshore oil and gas operations to guide OTA in shaping future studies on this subject.

In FY 1975, OTA will initiate ocean studies in the areas of most immediate concern to the committees involved in the National Ocean Policy Study, and several other Congressional committees, to provide further insights into the complex technical, social and economic questions related to intelligent management of our vital coastal areas; development of a stronger U.S. commercial fishery; and development of energy and material resources in nearshore and other continental shelf areas.

ENERGY

The Technology Assessment Board has endorsed the view that the energy issue will continue to be of the greatest importance to this Nation. Numerous disparate one-shot investigations of specific energy questions have been made over the past decade. These have not satisfactorily served the planning needs of the Executive Branch and certainly have not provided the Congress with an adequate basis for independent judgment. Although Congress must consider all options regarding sources of future energy, the absence of a comprehensive assessment of these alternatives leaves much uncertainty concerning future legislative action, especially since energy conservation has been of secondary consideration until recently.

In FY 1974 OTA will therefore undertake to develop a project design in the energy area which will assist the Congress in the development of a comprehensive basis for handling energy policy questions. The OTA project will provide for: (1) The development of a continuing energy assessment capability which will equip Congress with a better basis for satisfying the Nation's energy needs at the lowest cost and least adverse effect on the environment; (2) the assessment of specific energy options such as solar energy, oil shale, nuclear energy, oil and gas from the continental shelf, geothermal sources, synthetic fuel from coal, etc., within the context of energy as a complex system of alternatives and (3) a timetable which will meet the needs and priorities of the various Congressional Committees concerned with energy.

Part of this FY 1974 effort will be the development of an information system framework which will provide a basis for answering such questions as:

(1) What options for energy conservation will best serve the Nation?

(2) How much energy do we need to maintain or improve our quality of life?

(3) What energy costs can be borne by our economy without causing undue disruption?

(4) How much energy can we obtain from present energy sources as a function of time and price?

(5) What future energy sources can be developed and when will they have an effect?

A specific assessment in the energy area which will be contracted in FY 1974 concerns the on-site generation of electric power by solar means. This was requested by the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee and approved by the Technology Assessment Board on March 6, 1974. Designed as a logical next step to the residential solar heating and cooling legislation (H.R. 11864) likely to be passed by the Congress this session, this assessment will evaluate solar electric power generation in communities up to 30,000 population. Subjects to be considered include: the research status and economics of low temperature (300–400 degree F.) thermal absorption power units, and photovoltaic arrays; the institutional, market, legal, and environmental factors bearing upon the adoption of these systems; and the ownership, land use, zoning, building code and employment considerations involved in decisions affecting their adoption.

The FY 1975 activities will be a continuation and expansion of the OTA energy assessment as decided by the Board in consultation with the appropriate committees of the Congress. Assessment activities will be geared to reflect the changing needs of these committees.

In addition to the broad assessment of energy alternatives described above, it is expected that OTA will undertake specific assessments of individual energy areas of special interest to the Congress, in addition to the solar on-site power production assessment.

MATERIALS

The field of materials policy has been a subject of intense Congressional interest for several years as evidenced by the establishment of the National Commission on Materials Policy, under the 1970 National Materials Policy Act.

Other related studies on materials policy receiving Congressional interest include the three year study by the Committee of the National Academy of Sciences and the two annual reports of the Department of Interior, also under the National Materials Policy Act of 1970.

This intense interest by the Congress in materials policy is in recognition that the national well-being and security are intimately dependent on materials; that materials policy is inextricably interwoven with energy and the environment; and that such materials policy should be developed and implemented by the Congress in harmony with energy and environmental policies.

Although the several studies on materials problems have identified many issues requiring Congressional decisions and produced several scores of recommendations, the basic issue of developing a meaningful materials policy, which is consistent with energy and environmental considerations, remains unresolved. Within the context of the overall problem are issues involving the use and recycling of natural resources, the health of the economy and the preservation and restoration of the environment which must be addressed.

The parallels between the energy shortage and potential materials shortages are many. The development of a materials policy is thus the concern of several Congressional Committees. There are correspondingly many options before the Congress concerning future materials policy. Among these are the over one hundred recommendations in the reports of the Commission on Materials Policy, and the National Academy of Science's Committee on Materials. On going studies by the National Academy of Sciences, the Interagency Council for Materials, the Federation of Materials Society and others will produce more.

As a basis for considering the many recommendations and resulting materials policy options and to generate better information on the prospects for the supply of scarce materials, OTA will undertake a systematic assessment of a materials resources information system. Within this context specific issues such as stockpiling, recycling, options for levels of material R. & D. etc. can be assessed.

In FY 1974 an overall project design will be developed which will provide a framework for the materials resources information system and for examination of specific issues. A basis will also be provided so that in FY 1975 OTA can focus particularly on which materials problems are likely to develop in the next five to ten years with regard to those metals, rare earths and other materials on which the United States predictably will have to depend for a substantial part of its needed supply through imports and what magnitude of materials R. & D. should be launched in the relatively near future in order to alleviate problems of this kind.

TRANSPORTATION

Automatic Train Control in Rapid Rail Transit

A central feature of the technology of new rapid rail transit systems is the greatly increased automation of train control functions. For many years rail transit has employed automatic train protection, but it is only recently that the train operation and train supervision functions have been automated.

Some of the attempts at automation have not been successful, and this has raised questions as to the optimum mix of man and machine systems for safety and performance. This question assumes great importance in light of the increasing number of rapid rail transit systems which are being planned and which will come within the scope of the Federal Capital Grant process.

Accordingly, OTA will undertake an assessment of Automatic Train Control in the following areas:

1. The state of automated train control technology and its application to existing and planned rail transit systems.
2. The testing methods by which the workability of automated train projects is determined.
3. The planning and implementing process for new and upgraded rail rapid transit systems.

OTA will commence phase I of these studies in FY 1974. However, the major part of the study of automated train control will take place in FY 1975.

Other Transportation Assessment

OTA is investigating the feasibility of an assessment in the area of technology and American railroads which would concentrate on technological innovations that would improve the effectiveness and the efficiency of rail transit. Energy efficient vehicles, dual mode systems, improved track and road bed, improved management systems and other aspects would be part of the assessment.

HEALTH

Drug Bioequivalence

The Health Subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare is conducting a series of hearings on the pharmaceutical industry. HEW Secretary Casper Weinberger recommended a new Federal drug purchasing policy in his appearance before the committee. In brief he proposed that: "in the absence of demonstrated differences in uniform quality and therapeutic equivalence, there is no reason why the Government should pay more for a drug than the lowest price at which it is widely available."

The Secretary reasoned that most chemically equivalent drugs are also clinically or therapeutically equivalent. The Secretary's recommendation was further based on his observations that "it has been shown in recent years that in a few instances two or more chemically equivalent drugs, even though they meet all official standards, produce significantly different blood levels when administered to man. In scientific terms they differ in bioavailabiilty or, to use another term, they are lacking in bioequivalency."

The Secretary went on to say that "all the evidence to date indicates that clinically significant differences in bioavailabiilty are not frequent.". However, in a subsequent hearing the Subcommittee received testimony from representatives of the pharmaceutical industry who stated that in terms of quality and therapeutic equivalence, a significant difference among chemically equivalent drugs has been shown. Moreover, Mr. C. Joseph Stetler, president of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturer's Association, argued that inequivalency unproven is not the same as equivalency assured.

Thus, the hearings developed significant differences of opinion between the Administration and the drug industry on the probability of the validity of the hypothesis that chemical equivalency equals therapeutic equivalency. OTA was

required, therefore, to perform an assessment of this question and has approved and begun implementing a project in the area.

A special panel of experts will be assembled to make this assessment. The relevant information from government, industry and academic sources; arrange panel will receive extensive staff support from a contractor who will gather all panel meetings and record proceedings; and who will compile the final report for panel approval. The panel itself will be chosen according to criteria which stress recognized accomplishments in the medical and scientific field and known impartiality and objectivity.

The key issue to be assessed is: "whether present day technology can determine that two drugs with the same chemical composition but produced under different manufacturing processes will produce the same therapeutic results."

The report is due no later than June 30, 1974.

The Effects of Substances on Health and Human Development

Technology and Science have produced massive changes in the existence of mankind over the past several centuries. While we have benefited greatly from the intended effects, we have been discovering unintended effects, many of which are extremely deleterious to our health. Black lung in coal miners, lung cancer in asbestos workers and deformed infants from others who were exposed to the drug Thalidomide are only a few of the most publicized examples.

Elimination of the harmful and unexpected effects would be a desirable goal if the technology exists to both link substances to these harmful effects and to test for the presence of the substances. These questions would form the basis of the OTA inquiry into this area at the request of the Senate Commerce Committee.

During the project development stage OTA is considering the acute, chronic and genetic effects that flow from the exposure to five broad classes of substances; food additives, pestacides, pollutants, drugs and medicines, and radiation.

The office is analyzing both investigational testing for the setting of standards and process inspection for the insured protection of individuals. Contingent upon approval by the Technology Assessment Board, this project or elements of it would be undertaken in FY 1975.

Other Assessment Issues

Among the many issues which have been presented to OTA as candidate topics for assessment several have been selected, as indicated for initial assessment work. Other issues have not been sufficiently developd for a full evaluation by the Board. Moreover, additional funds may be necessary to undertake them.

These other issues are as follows:

A. Technology and International Trade

Current U.S. policy favors international trade and encourages the export of U.S. technology in order to contribute to a favorable U.S. balance of trade. Among some in the U.S., however, there is a growing concern over the transfer of U.S. technology abroad. This has raised the question of whether the net effect of current U.S. policies is beneficial or detrimental to U.S. interests.

Over the years the U.S. has sought to be competitive in world markets by maintaining a technological edge both in industrial products and industrial processes. Those in favor of current U.S. policy believe that U.S. technological exports are declining because U.S. technological leadership is declining and because nontariff barriers to U.S. trade are being raised in the form of different national engineering standards, which specify the sizes, performance and other charateristics of industrial products. U.S. participation in setting such standards has been minimal.

The above description of the problem is somewhat limited but does illustrate some major widely held concerns about the rate and direction of technological innovation in the U.S. Drastic proposals have been made such as curtailing the transfer of technology abroad. Yet the consequences of these proposals have not been fully identified, let alone assessed.

B. Health—Mutagenic Testing

An assessment has been suggested on whether accelerated testing for mutagensis, teratogensis, and carcinogenesis will pay off in terms of consumer safety. This suggestion is in the process of development.

32-477 O - 74 - 36

C. Education—Adequacy of Outdated Statistical Information for Legislative Purposes

A suggestion has been made that some thought be given to conducting an assessment of the problems Congress has in writing legislation when obviously outdated statistical information must be used, because it is the only available data. For instance, in writing the legislation which will extend the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, 1970, census information must be used showing where the poor are. Although, families frequently move, there is no way to tell how accurate 1970 census data is for legislative purposes. Additional discussion is needed with appropriate staff to better develop the proposal for a determination of additional action.

D. Environment

Two preliminary proposals for assessment studies have been made. Others will doubtlessly be forthcoming.

One is a request to update the detergent study to determine which laundry product is best from the standpoint of environmental protection, consumer safety, cost, and effectiveness. The other is a request for a definitive analysis of whethe poisons are, in fact, essential to control predator populations, and if so, how can they be used so as to increase the selectivity of the poisons used.

Both of these proposals will need to be further developed and compared with other assessment issues for a determination of their relative priority.

E. Population

OTA has been requested to assess the technology of fertility regulation within the context of assisting developing nations to achieve rational population growth.

Additional discussions with Committee staff is needed to better develop this proposal for consideration.

F. Arms Control

OTA has been requested to assess the positive or negative effects which new technology in strategic weaponry will have on opportunities for arms limitations, or on past arms control agreements to which the United States is a party. This proposal will need to be further defined, in order that a determination can be as to whether it falls within the scope of assessment areas which OTA will be undertaking. Additional contacts will be made with the appropriate Congressional Committees.

G. National Growth Policy

It has been proposed that OTA consider examining the impact of technology on the future growth and development of the Nation, as an input into the process of establishing a National Growth Policy, as proposed, for example, under S. 1286, the National Policy Growth Act.

Action on this proposal is awaiting further consideration by the appropriate committee.

Office of Technology Assessment

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (Public Law 92–484), [$2,000,000] *$5,000,000: Provided, that funds remaining unobligated as of June 30, 1974, shall be merged with and also be available for the general purposes of this appropriation* (Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1974).

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES—FISCAL YEAR 1975

The estimated increase of $3 million more than the amount appropriated in FY 1974 results primarily from:

Annualization of pay and benefits from a partial year in 1974 to a full year cost in 1975 ($1.4 million).

Provision for added technology assessment effort in response to requests of Congressional Committees through well qualified contractors ($1.4 million).

Our 1974 requirements and our estimates for 1975 are compared below by object classification and explained in more detail in the narrative which follows:

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

DETAIL OF ESTIMATES BY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

[In thousands of dollars]

Assessment program	Fiscal year 1974				Fiscal year 1975			
	Total	Contracts	Advisory panels and consultants	OTA project team	Total	Contracts	Advisory panels and consultants	OTA project team
Food	$370	$285	$20	$65	$800	$500	$60	$240
Oceans	370	295	20	55	900	600	60	240
Energy	370	295	20	55	900	600	60	240
Materials	190	130	10	50	700	400	55	245
Transportation	95	45	10	40	310	150	33	127
Health	115	55	20	40	440	150	45	245
Other programs					450	100	10	340
Subtotal	1,510	1,105	100	305	4,500	2,500	323	1,677
Other OTA operating costs	490				500			
Total	2,000				5,000			

FISCAL YEAR 1974 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES REFLECTING CARRYOVER OF FISCAL YEAR 1974 BALANCE

Food	$335	$300	$17	$18	$832	$500	$92	$240
Oceans	21		15	6	1,231	895	96	240
Energy	332	300	19	13	935	600	95	240
Materials	20	5	10	5	795	500	55	240
Transportation	330	300	15	15	258	150	33	75
Health	164	150	2	12	435	150	45	240
Other programs					387	200	87	100
Subtotal	1,202	1,055	78	69	4,873	2,995	503	1,375
Other OTA operating costs	425				500			
Total	1,627				5,373			

[In thousands of dollars]

	1974 estimate	1975 estimate	Change 1974–75
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positions	$413	$1,441	+$1,028
11.3 Positions other than permanent	100	323	+223
Total personnel compensation:	513	1,764	+1,251
12.1 Personnel benefits:			
Civilian employees	35	160	+125
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	193	450	+257
22.0 Transportation of things	5	8	+3
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	12	20	+8
24.0 Printing and reproduction	27	50	+23
25.0 Other services	1,105	2,500	+1,395
26.0 Supplies and materials	10	18	+8
31.0 Equipment	100	30	−70
99.0 Total obligations	2,000	5,000	+3,000

An explanation of our fund requirements by object classification follows:

11.1 Permanent Positions.—This estimate covers the salary costs for 68 permanent positions in fiscal year 1975. The increase shown for this object provides for our first full year of operation, with details concerning positions shown below.

PERMANENT POSITIONS

Area	Number of positions [1]	
	Fiscal year 1974	Fiscal year 1975
Officer of director	7	9
Program operations	31	52
Administrative support	4	7
Total	[2] 42	[3] 68

[1] Estimated as of June 30.
[2] Includes 29 professional and 13 secretarial/technical support positions.
[3] Includes 49 professional and 19 secretarial/technical support positions.

DETAIL ON POSITIONS AND COMPENSATION

	1974 estimate		1975 estimate	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Director (executive level III)	1	$40,000	1	$40,000
Deputy director (executive level IV)	1	38,000	1	38,000
Assessment project directors	3	108,000	6	216,000
General counsel	1	36,000	1	36,000
Administrative officer	1	36,000	1	36,000
Staff assistants	1	25,000	2	50,000
Senior scientists	8	264,000	10	328,000
Science specialists	6	172,000	9	232,000
Research associates	3	66,000	6	130,000
Research assistants	3	45,000	9	120,000
Administrative/management assistants	1	25,000	3	60,000
Secretaries	4	40,000	5	55,000
Secretaries/technical assistants	8	75,000	12	120,000
Clerks/technical assistants	1	8,000	2	16,000
Total, permanent positions and annual rates	42	978,000	68	1,477,000
Pay above the stated annual rate, 1 extra day payed in 1975				5,680
Lapses	−22	−565,000	−2	−41,680
Net permanent (average number)	20	413,000	66	1,441,000
Positions other than permanent, including technology assessment advisory ad hoc panels and consultants		100,000		323,000
Total personnel compensation		513,000		1,764,000

11.3 Positions Other than Permanent.—This estimate covers Advisory Council and special ad hoc panel and consultant compensation. The increase shown for this object provides for additional ad hoc panel and consultants.

12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits.—This estimate covers the employer contributions to retirement (7.5% of base salary), life insurance ($3.57 per year for each $1,000 coverage), and health benefit contributions (up to $400 per employee).

21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons.—This estimate covers the cost for travel related to testimony, program operations including monitoring our technology assessment contracts, attendance at panel and council hearings, and for other purposes.

23.0 Rent, Communications, and Utilities.—This estimate covers the costs of telephones, postage, renting equipment, etc.

24.0 Printing and Reproduction.—This estimate covers the cost of day-to-day printing requirements, i.e., stationery, envelopes and special reports.

25.0 Other Services.—This estimate covers the costs for technology assessment contracts and other Government and non-government services.

26.0 Supplies and Materials.—This estimate covers the cost of day-to-day operating supplies and materials.

31.0 Office Furniture and Equipment.—This estimate provides for the cost of typewriters, adding machines, calculators and other office machines and for office furniture, technical books and publications.

Senator KENNEDY. I would like to make some brief opening comments and yield to Vice Chairman Mosher for whatever comments he would like to make.

If it is agreeable with the committee, Mr. Daddario, Mr. De Simone and others are available to respond to the particular details of the budget. Also, the chairman of the Advisory Committee, Mr. Brown, will be available to furnish additional information to the committee.

Basically, as the chairman knows, OTA received the 1974 appropriations of $2 million in November of 1973. We will have committed all but $373,000 by the end of this year. We are asking for authority to carry that over in order that the rest of the funds can be committed during the next year.

I would like to direct your attention to exhibit No. 2 which is a detail of our budget estimates by assessment area for fiscal year 1974 and fiscal year 1975. This exhibit summarizes the different assessment programs that are currently performed. The figures which are shown in exhibit No. 1 are the estimates that we had previously submitted to the House of Representatives on March 7, 1974, for the continuation of the various programs.

Senator HOLLINGS. The exhibits No. 1 and 2 will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The documents follow:]

EXHIBIT NO. 1.—OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT
DETAIL OF ESTIMATES BY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
[In thousands of dollars]

Assessment program	Fiscal year 1974				Fiscal year 1975			
	Total	Contracts	Advisory panels and consultants	OTA project team	Total	Contracts	Advisory panels and consultants	OTA project team
Food	370	285	20	65	800	500	60	240
Oceans	370	295	20	55	900	600	60	240
Energy	370	295	20	55	900	600	60	240
Materials	190	130	10	50	700	400	55	245
Transportation	95	45	10	40	310	150	33	127
Health	115	55	20	40	440	150	45	245
Other programs					450	100	10	340
Subtotal	1,510	1,105	100	305	4,500	2,500	323	1,677
Other OTA operating costs	490				500			
Total	2,000				5,000			

EXHIBIT NO. 2.—FISCAL YEAR 1974 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES REFLECTING CARRYOVER OF FISCAL YEAR 1974 BALANCE

Assessment program	Fiscal year 1974				Fiscal year 1975			
	Total	Contracts	Advisory panels and consultants	OTA project team	Total	Contracts	Advisory panels and consultants	OTA project team
Food	335	300	17	18	832	500	92	240
Oceans	21		15	6	1,231	895	96	240
Energy	332	300	19	13	935	600	95	240
Materials	20	5	10	5	795	500	55	240
Transportation	330	300	15	15	258	150	33	75
Health	164	150	2	12	435	150	45	240
Other programs					387	200	87	100
Subtotal	1,202	1,055	78	69	4,873	2,995	503	1,375
Other OTA operating costs	425				500			
Total	1,627				5,373			

Senator KENNEDY. They are approximately the same. However, they have been somewhat refined given the additional time that we have had to work on the assessments and reflect the advice of the Advisory Council and OTA consultants. Basically the total figures reflect the same $5 million figure, however, the subtotals have been changed and the $373,000 requested carryover amount is reflected figure in exhibit No. 2.

NEW PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

If we were to receive the $5 million that we are requesting, we would only have approximately $387,000 to be allocated for new program developments for next year. We would want to indicate to the Chair at this time that the members of the OTA Board feel these are reasonable estimates for the programs and represent the judgments that have been made by our advisory panels and by a thorough staff review of the various projects.

The Technology Assessment Board retains the prerogative, based upon future events, to reallocate some of the funds. But as of now, exhibit No. 2 represents the basic and fundamental allocation of our resources in the areas which have been designated or approved by the OTA Board.

I will be pleased to discuss any of those particular items of the budget to the extent and in such detail as the committee may desire.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do I understand that the work of the Office of Technology Assessment is really funded now at a $5 million level so that anything less than that $5 million would be a cut?

Senator KENNEDY. With the $5 million we have requested, $373,000 will remain unobligated as of the end of fiscal year 1974.

Given the programs we have already approved, at the levels which our advisory panels and technical people say is necessary to fund in order to do the kind of job which the Board itself has directed to be done, we only have a very small amount of money free to be spent for new programs.

OTA STAFFING

At the present time OTA has a staff of 28, with 6 in the pipeline. We will have 42 at the end of the year.

This is to some extent the reason for the $373,000 in funds that have not been obligated. I feel this cautious approach to staffing has resulted in a very high quality staff.

By the end of next year we will follow what was recommended to this committee over a year ago, a maximum of 68 staff personnel. These are figures which were presented to this committee over a year ago and I think are justifiable, given the magnitude of OTA's activities.

COMPARISON OF OTA BUDGET TO OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY ASSESSMENTS

Mr. Chairman, this figure of $5 million is a great deal of money to request, but when you measure it against what has been spent by other agencies of Government on technology assessments, it really is quite insignificant.

It is my information that the Department of Interior's technology assessment for the Alaskan pipeline cost at least $16 million and the Outer Continental Shelf assessment for the Council on Environmental Quality cost overall about $2 million. The Department of Transportation is currently finishing an atmospheric technology assessment relating to the SST which is going to cost approximately $20 million.

These are isolated examples, all of importance, but I dare say that the kind of targeting which the OTA Board has placed in the areas of energy, the oceans, food, transportation, materials and health, will have much broader and greater impact in terms of public policy considerations than those I have just mentioned.

Even though this is a considerable amount of money, measured against both the need and the demand by Congress and congressional committees for independent information in these areas, it is a very barebones, minimum budget request.

Senator HOLLINGS. I think the record should show, Senator, that you have done an outstanding job in starting the Office of Technology Assessment. There are all kinds of conversations and articles to the effect that this was brought together by the personal aim and desire of yours, but I know the Board would be unanimous in its view that you have been very objective and hard working and given outstanding leadership. I think it is on the right course and I want the record to show that.

Before you leave, though, I am trying to get fixed in my mind where you say if you get the $5 million, all of it would be committed. Then I am thinking about the House approval of only $3.5 million. Do you consider the House appropriation to be a cut in your budget?

Senator KENNEDY. It would curtail very seriously the program that has been approved by the OTA Board. If we were to be held to that particular amount, it would require stretching out the studies which would mean that the assessment results would not be delivered to the congressional committees in time to meet their needs.

I think it would mean a serious curtailment in not only the potential but the real opportunity which this Office has to be of service to the Congress.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good.

Congressman Mosher, did you wish to add something further?

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES R. MOSHER, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM OHIO

BUDGET REQUEST

Representative MOSHER. Mr. Chairman, I do not have any prepared remarks. I think all I want to do is to assure you and your committee that when Senator Kennedy requests the full amount, $5 million, he speaks for a united Board. I can assure you that the House Members of the Board are united in support of the $5 million.

We consider the House action of $3.5 million as being inadequate. As a minority member of the Board I can assure you that the minority members are united in support of the request.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that $3.5 million allocated? In other words, can you identify what would be eliminated or is the level funded to that particular level?

Representative MOSHER. No, I am not aware that they dealt in specifics at all when they cut it back to $3.5 million.

Senator HOLLINGS. We appreciate very much both of you appearing here today and we look forward again, of course, to the Advisory Board.

Senator KENNEDY. The budget request which the OTA staff can address in greater detail, reflects the difference between what was presented by OTA to the House in March and what we are requesting today. The differences are only adjustments based upon more accurate information. We want to make sure that your record is complete.

The total amount requested is the same as reflected in exhibits No. 1 and No. 2 of our budget request that you made part of the record earlier.

REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY COUNCIL

Senator HOLLINGS. Has the Council reviewed these requests in their advisory capacity and go along with your approaches and the amounts requested?

Senator KENNEDY. It is so, Mr. Chairman. I am hopeful that the chairman of the Advisory Council, Dr. Brown, one of the Nation's most distinguished scientists will be able to file a statement concerning the approaches that have been used, and also in support of the budget amount which has been requested.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good. Thank you both very much.

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you very much.

STAFF ACTIVITIES

STATEMENT OF EMILIO Q. DADDARIO, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

ACCOMPANIED BY:
DANIEL V. DeSIMONE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
THOMAS McGURN, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Senator HOLLINGS. We are pleased to welcome to the committee the Director, Mr. Daddario. We are very delighted to see you and your colleagues here and we would be glad to hear from you at this time.

Mr. DADDARIO. As you know, Senator, the Technology Advisory Council is meeting today simultaneously with this meeting. They have been in session since 9 o'clock this morning and are planning to be here at 3 o'clock. We could, if you desire, ask them to come over sooner, if that would be of help to you.

The point that I would like to add, Mr. Chairman, to those of Senator Kennedy and Congressman Mosher, is that in each of the assessment areas that have been approved by the OTA Board, activities are ongoing at this time. The staff has been working on proposals, has sent out advertisements for competitive bidding, and is presently conducting assessment activities in the areas of health. We have two assessments in the area of transportation which resulted from direct

requests from the Senate Committee on Appropriations, for which we expect to let contracts during June.

OCEAN AND FOOD ASSESSMENTS

We have recently had a meeting on the oceans during which we reviewed a whole series of materials which have been made available on that subject through a series of studies and assessments.

We have a food assessment that is being developed. Contractors will be responding with proposals in this area within the next couple of weeks. We have an ongoing materials program which will gain momentum over the course of next year, and is almost in direct response to various concerns in the areas of mineral resources and materials that the congressional leadership has been concerned about during the course of this last year.

It has certain problems associated with it that are somewhat attendant to that of the energy crisis.

I think it would be helpful, Senator Hollings, if we could have Mr. McGurn, the administrative officer, give us a breakdown as to what these various figures mean and why the amounts have been allocated the way they are for each of the assessment areas.

For example, you take the right-hand column of exhibit No. 2 on OTA project teams and consultants. They have been working out quite precisely. I think it would be helpful if Mr. McGurn would touch on that in case there are some questions in that regard.

Senator HOLLINGS. How do you formulate them?

Mr. DADDARIO. We have formulated our initial assessments as a result of direct requests from congressional committees, and then we have put them through a whole series of steps. The committee requests were refined by the OTA staff, with the assistance of expert consultants in order to insure that the assessments would include the necessary criteria in order to meet the committees' objectives.

I think it might be helpful, Senator Hollings, if I could describe the process for one assessment for you.

FOOD ASSESSMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. I think it would be good. Start with food and what committee, for example, made the request on food?

Mr. DADDARIO. This request came from both Senator Humphrey as a member of the Technology Assessment Board and the Agriculture Committee, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Cordaro can describe that for us. He is in charge of that particular assessment at this time.

Mr. CORDARO. J. B. Cordaro. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I will highlight the rationale for and status of the food assessment project. The purpose of this assessment is to assess the information systems that U.S. Government agencies use to make agricultural policy, planning, and programing decisions. This assessment will determine whether the existing systems are providing relevant, accurate, timely, and useful information to the decisionmakers in key agricultural policy areas.

This request was received from the Senate Agriculture Committee and presented to the Technology Assessment Board by Senator Humphrey. The general scope of the assessment and the level of funding was approved by the Board and the process of definition and scope development continues until the request for proposed use developed for bids.

Senator HOLLINGS. But right at the beginning there, what is the question? What did the committee request of the Technology Assessment Board?

When you talk about the approval and everything else, we are still in the nebulous. I am trying to determine exactly what did the committee have in mind in making the request, and what is the technological impact generally that would help this Board advise that committee of Congress.

Mr. CORDARO. OTA was requested to assess the U.S. Agricultural Information Systems, specifically how information systems in the executive branch functioned in terms of which agencies were collecting agricultural and related information, the type of data they were collecting, frequency of collection, accuracy, relevance to problems and issues of the 1970's; and the usefulness, advisability, costs, and consequences of various technologies and methodologies.

The point being, that often the Congress is presented with information from the executive branch without the analytical tools or the capacity to challenge the information and to check the veracity of the information, the timeliness of the information, the manner in which the information might have been collected. Thus, two critical aspects of the assessment are to pinpoint gaps and deficiencies in the existing systems and to present alternatives for the Congress to utilize changes in systems and analytical tools.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is all information. I haven't heard you mention the word technology. In other words, could another committee of Congress say, "Look, where is the technology involved? Get me a rundown of all of these things so we can find out where we are and where we are headed."

That is something like the General Accounting Office making an audit. What is the technological impact on food or food policy?

Mr. CORDARO. In the various phases from data collection to decisionmakers use of the data, a variety of techniques and methodologies are used.

The principal part of OTA's assessment is an assessment of the utilization of these techniques and methodologies; namely, alternative suggestions as to how to better utilize technology in this important area.

A lot of the things that I described are the front end, to be able to get to the assessment of the methodologies that could be used in the system.

MODELS—ADVISABILITY AND USEFULNESS

Senator HOLLINGS. Is it really that? Every agency uses a typewriter. We all have a telephone. You mean to say just because they use a computer you are trying to find out whether they are using the right computer?

Mr. CORDARO. No, a little bit more than that, Senator. In this particular case, let's take the utilization of models. There is a great deal of debate and discussion as to the advisability and actual usability of models in terms of whether they can be used on a specific crop, such as wheat, to make predictions about expected output in terms of yields versus the kind of input required for such and the kind of consequences and effect of that output in terms of, say, the impact on the environment, the cost of the wheat, the impact on the farmer, the amount of boxcars required to transport the wheat and other related factors such as energy requirements. This is a specific model use. Some believe that we can and should go so far as to develop a comprehensive national agricultural planning model.

Senator HOLLINGS. I am listening. Go ahead. The national agricultural planning model. I have served on that agriculture committee and I am just an ordinary Senator, and I guess maybe too ordinary, just listening and trying to understand what you have got when you got it.

Mr. CORDARO. This is exactly one of the issues that the assessment will address. Too often individuals or institutions become so enamored with the theory in terms of, let's say, building the model, and do not get down to the practicality in terms of whether it is really useful, whether individuals, be they practical businessmen or politicians, whether they can really understand it and really use it in their day-to-day activities and decisionmaking or long-range policymaking.

Senator HOLLINGS. Isn't that something for you and the Board to do in the initial stage, to determine it is usable, with the limited funds and the limited scope?

As described by the chairman before he left, $5 million is peanuts when you try to dig into all of these subjects. It cost $20 million just to find out about the climatic effects of the SST.

So with only one-fourth of the cost of that one executive branch study you are going to take on such vast subjects as food, transportation, oceans, energy and the rest. It seems like it would be more pinpointed when it got to food rather than just a general study. I don't see how you can accomplish much since I don't see what you are trying to accomplish. Move on ahead like I understand it, and say having agreed that it is necessary, how is that going to affect legislation when we get through?

FOOD ASSESSMENT

Mr. CORDARO. Let me see if I can address the first question. What I see coming out of the food assessment is the following:

1. To allow Congress to have a good idea about how the information system in the executive branch operates.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's stop right there in the information system. Where, in this technology, other than physically, they might use a phone or computer or an adding machine or a diagram or whatever—where is the technology in the information system?

I can see the Judiciary Committee right now that is trying to get the information out of the executive—there is no technology involved other than the blooming tapes. Whether or not they are admissible, or whether or not they have been obscured intentionally, those kinds of things, where is the technology involved?

I am asking these questions because the full Appropriations Committee, the majority leader and several others, have had a lot of misgivings.

I want to make a full record as to the exact need and pinpoint each assessment. I start off on the right foot to say the committee wants it. That is really who we serve, the Congress and its committees. So now we are going to get a specific answer.

It seems to me we could leave you for the next 5 years studying, correlating, running up and down, with computers, and trying to find out the information from the executive because for one thing they are changing over there right and left.

Before you can get a fix on them, they are gone.

INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Mr. DeSimone. May I speak to that, Mr. Chairman?

Senator Hollings. Yes. Maybe I am not listening right.

Mr. DeSimone. Some of the most sophisticated technologies have to do with information systems. Computer programs, for example, can be as technically complex as computers themselves. Information systems can determine in advance of an event the likelihood that it will occur, that is, the probability of its occurrence and how it could affect other events or factors.

I think perhaps the most celebrated example of this kind of technology is the Leontieff Input-Output model of the U.S. economy, which is used to determine what happens to certain industries of the national economy if certain changes occur in other industries.

It is an elusive form of technology to be sure, because it does not have to do with hardware. It has to do with software. For example, very elaborate mathematical models have been developed recently by the Club of Rome to try to determine, on a global basis, what will happen if certain inputs are changed or certain factors are varied.

The proposed assessment of the food information system is on a smaller scale, but it still involves the same kinds of information technology in the software sense.

ASSESSMENT OF THE INFORMATION SYSTEM IN FIELD OF AGRICULTURE

Senator Hollings. You are telling us it has not been done before. Are we going to do this for the first time?

Mr. DeSimone. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. A comprehensive assessment of the information system in the field of agriculture, as requested by Senator Humphrey and the Senate Agricultural Committee, has not been done before.

Senator Hollings. I can see the Club of Rome taking various hypotheses and testing them out. Subtract this and add that. Study to see the impact of what is going to finally be determined.

I don't see that Agriculture Committees of the Congress actually looking into that and formulating any laws with respect to it.

Mr. DeSimone. They may be able to determine, Mr. Chairman, the inadequacies of the current information system, and develop alternative ways of getting the essential information on which to base deci-

sions. Even if the most that may come out of this assessment is a determination that sophisticated mathematical models are inappropriate for the problems that the Senate Agricultural Committee has identified for the Office of Technology Assessment, we believe that it will be an extremely useful assessment.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, I would like to quote from the statement, of work involved with the request for proposals that have accompanied the agriculture information systems, because I do think the questions you raise are pertinent.

Senator HOLLINGS. We know the experience we have been through in the last 5 years. I can see Senator Fulbright right now in all of the R. & D. in the Pentagon finding people climbing through the mountains in Peru.

The taxpayer is yet to know how that man climbing through the mountains in Peru affected the Pentagon. I think it was Congressman Goldwater who found the Government had 11 courses on how to brush your teeth.

You are trying to find out some kind of nebulous model mathematically, or the software for let's produce a little bit more wheat or a little bit less cotton or whatever it is, in a particular area.

You could keep on that kind of stuff and it will kill the Technology Assessment Board. People want things that they need and need right now, and particularly since seniority is going up, it is liable to be all thrown out.

That is the way I am looking at it realistically. I am trying to divide up $5 million. I can sure find some other things other than a software mental exercise of a model.

Mr. DADDARIO. There are certain aspects, Senator Hollings, of this that I think are important and deal quite directly with your question.

AREAS OF ASSESSMENTS

As we look at the exhaustion of surpluses and other related problems the development of this kind of a system is aimed at such points as the effects of U.S. exports such as the Russian wheat sale and domestic and international prices, and the effect of energy on agriculture.

There are all kinds of technologies involving the use of fertilizer, of drying processes, the effect of technology on productivity, various technologies of transportation, storage, wastes at the storage levels, both immediately after harvesting and as the products move into the market.

HERBICIDES AND PESTICIDES

An important area of assessment is in the area of herbicides and pesticides and the effects these chemicals can have on the population, as well as the regulatory aspect of their use.

The examination of these technologies within the scope of the assessment will provide information upon which judgments can be made in determining what impacts these particular technologies will have on productivity. The information will also determine how much more food may be needed in order to meet both domestic and foreign commitments, as well as the effects and impacts on transportation, land

use, the training of people to use new types of equipment which would be necessary in food production.

There is a whole series of technologies which this kind of assessment will identify, which are needed in order to look ahead and to develop policy positions in agriculture.

ESTIMATED COST FOR FOOD ASSESSMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. The contract for all of that is $300,000?

Mr. DADDARIO. The contractor proposals will itemize the specific costs. We will be particularly interested in how they address the questions we have in the work statement of the request for proposal.

As we look at the proposals we will be able to make a better determination what additional information we need, how we will be able to use them, and what followup activities may be necessary.

We believe the estimated cost of $300,000 is in the ball park.

Senator HOLLINGS. Your answer almost indicates to me that it is very minimal. But in any event is no one doing over in the Department of Agriculture the things that you have listed? They have 100,000 employees over there. Somebody told me they have got one employee for each farmer, or will before long. I just wonder, with that vast Department they have got over there, why they aren't working on all of those things with respect to productivity, and how to get it to the market.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMATION FOR UTILIZATION OF CONGRESS

Mr. DADDARIO. They may very well have some of the information, Senator Hollings, but it comes to the Agriculture Committee in bits and pieces; sometimes too late. As Senator Humphrey has pointed out it is very difficult at any time for the committee to get the facts and information they need, defined and critically analyzed in a manner in which the committee can make their determinations. What we are attempting to do is to develop for the Congress, in accordance with the purpose of the Technology Assessment Act, independent and timely information which can be utilized by the Congress.

In some instances it may be available in the executive branch, but because it can not be obtained during the period of time within which it can be most beneficial to the Congress, it still serves a very useful purpose.

In most instances it is not available in these terms.

Senator HOLLINGS. I didn't want want to cut you off. Do you wish to add something further?

Mr. CORDARO. No; Mr. Chairman.

AUTOMATED TRAIN CONTROL ASSESSMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's move on to any one of these others.

Mr. DADDARIO. I would like to have Mr. Mills describe the automated train control assessment. Mr. Mills?

Mr. MILLS. My name is William Mills, Mr. Chairman. On February 25 the Technology Assessment Board received a letter from Senator Case transmitting a request of the Senate Appropriations Transporta-

tion Subcommittee for an assessment in the area of mass transportation. The first part of this requirement is to assess the state of the art of automated train control systems as employed in the rail rapid transit and provide a comparative critical analysis of these systems as employed in existing and presently planned systems in the United States.

Senator HOLLINGS. You used the expression "presently planned systems," do you mean that those which are now present would have already been assessed by someone?

FORMAL AND SYSTEMATIC WAY

Mr. MILLS. Not in any formal and systematic way, Senator.

Senator HOLLINGS. What do you mean by "formal and systematic way"?

Mr. MILLS. The subcommittee is trying to get a handle on the way in which they should proceed or the way in which communities should proceed to avoid the mistakes that were made in the San Francisco BART system. Some of the elements of the San Francisco area system could well wind up in other systems currently on the planning boards in Atlanta, Baltimore, Houston and other cities across the country.

While there have been studies of the San Francisco system and what is wrong with it, the committee needs a reliable and in-depth guide to the problems experienced in San Francisco, and also as they might crop up in these other systems.

There is extensive literature which ranges from newspaper and magazine articles to some studies that have been done by the Department of Transportation, but nowhere is there an analysis which includes all representative systems, present and planned. Also lacking is a comprehensive analysis of the factors considered by communities in deciding to adopt a very highly automated system or a not highly automated system or decide not to go for rail rapid transit at all.

In brief, the committee again would like a reliable guide to the state of the art in automated train control and its application in this country to use in the future when considering funding requests for the extensive mass transit systems that are presently being contemplated.

The second part of this assessment is closely related to the first. The second specifically looks at the ways in which these communities make these decisions and examines the kinds of criteria employed by the communities in these decisions. This assessment will assemble the evidence so that a judgment can be made on whether sufficient attention is given to safety, maintainability, reliability, and flexibility. Among the questions to be answered is how and to what depth do communities consider the economic advantages of a rail rapid transit system as opposed to bus or any other form of transportation. The idea behind this analysis is that it is not enough to have the specifications of a system when considering its merits for Federal funding; the committee would also like to know what went into the original community decisions to select one form of mass transit over other alternatives available.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is not this information available over in the Department of Transportation?

Mr. MILLS. No, sir; it is not.

Senator HOLLINGS. With respect to automated systems it seems like in this country, and particularly in France, Switzerland they have all kinds of studies and information relative to automated systems. Every kid has his little train with an automated system.

The Seaboard put in automated signal block system down in Savannah, Ga., working all of those trains up and down the Eastern seaboard. It was economical and it paid for itself, saved lives and was safe and it worked extremely well.

CONTROL SYSTEM RELIABILITY

I don't know about the BART system out there, but what is so complicated now in regarding as to whether or not to go into that system? Is it a label question or efficiency situation?

Mr. MILLS. As I understand it, it is not so much efficiency as it is reliability. The BART system was designed as a "hands off" system, without any necessity for a human operator. To complicate matters, prototypes of this highly advanced system were not built and tested before installation. In the course of initial operations, the authorities found that many of its highly automated elements did not function reliably. According to published reports, switches didn't work and they weren't able even to use the Trans-Bay Tunnel because it couldn't be known with sufficient confidence that if one train was sent in that it might not run into another that had been unaccounted for.

There was one example in which the system malfunctioned and the train overran the track at the end of the line.

There have been continued attempts to fix the system. There have been change orders of the kind found perhaps in the defense industry, but at the present moment this is not a system which is reliable. They are not able to use it fully and they are still trying to make it work.

Again, the subcommittee is interested in finding out what the core of the truth is concerning the BART problems as well as the problems encountered in other systems as well in order to have a sound basis for judgment.

The information does exist in a fragmentary sense but it hasn't been pulled together in a rigorous fashion.

NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

Senator HOLLINGS. We have what they call a National Safety Board, headed by former Governor Reed from Maine. It seems like if it ran into the tunnel and met one coming on the same track, Reed would be up there with his safety board. Where we might be spending some $75,000 of $150,000, he would spend a fortune finding out. Has the safety board gone into any of that about the BART?

Mr. MILLS. In connection with the Trans-Bay Tunnel, as I understand it, this tunnel has not been used because there has not been sufficient confidence in the control system. No actual accidents have occurred in the tunnel.

Mr. DIGILIO. My name is Ron Digilio, staff member of the Office of Technology Assessment. The National Transportation Safety Board

did make a study of the one major BART accident that did occur, and did find the reason that the failure occurred. They ordered changes which were implemented. This is entirely separate from all of the other incidents, many of which still have not been corrected to the satisfaction of the State Public Utility Commission.

In addition, the study that the Safety Board did is not accepted within the rapid transit industry itself as being sufficient grounds on which to go forward. It was a very small effort. It failed to consider a number of concepts, particularly what they call fail-safe operation.

There is a great debate within the industry now as to whether to retain fail-safe, go to fail-safe, or shut the system down entirely if there is a malfunction. Obviously, there are potentials for hazards in either one.

SEABOARD COAST LINE SIGNAL SYSTEM

If I might back up a moment, you gave the illustration of the Seaboard Coast Line signal system. That is called automatic train protection. Automatic control, as currently defined, has gone far beyond that. We also have what is called automatic train operation. No major main line railroad has that. It runs the train itself. The engineer merely pushes a button to start the rapid transit vehicle and then the computer takes over and runs the train, stops it at the next station and opens the doors.

BART even went beyond that to something which is called automatic train supervision. There is no supervisor anymore who dispatches trains from the yard into revenue service. When the computer decides that it is time to dispatch a train, it takes it out of the yard, it tests it, and puts it on the track. At certain times the computer pulls the train off the track into the yards for service.

No other system has automatic train supervision, and it really has not been assessed.

Senator HOLLINGS. Has the public utility agency of the State of California, assessed it?

Mr. DIGILIO. Again, their assessments have related largely to one small part of it. That has been the Trans-Bay Tunnel and the automatic train protection system through the Trans-Bay Tunnel.

JURISDICTION OVER TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Senator HOLLINGS. Why is it that the Safety Board, the Utility Commission, all go to the tunnel, but don't look into all of these other things that we feel are important? How do you explain that?

Mr. DIGILIO. I feel that this arises because none of these bodies has an overall jurisdiction over the taxpayers' money. The only other body that would look at this would have been the Department of Transportation. DOT has taken a much narrower look and in their draft they have not produced something which I consider satisfactory. I think the California Public Utility Commission is interested in what is safe for the residents of that particular area. They are not interested in the economics of the system. They are not interested in the actual state of the technology of the system and what this means in larger terms—social terms, rider acceptance terms.

32-477 O - 74 - 37

The National Transportation Safety Board is looking at it from a very narrow focus of safety. OTA will be considering the problem in all its aspects. I think it is to the credit, if I might say so, of the staff of the Senate Appropriations Committee that they have suggested this assessment. We are embarking upon a program to spend billions of dollars a year on mass transit. Nothing would jeopardize that program and the benefits it might bring more than a repetition of BART, building a multibillion dollar system that does not work. I think they feel if we get in there now and do a proper, comprehensive assessment, that we will be able very clearly to have the guidelines that will prevent that recurring.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF TRANSPORTATION ASSESSMENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. You can do that for how much?

Mr. MILLS. There are two studies. The first, concerning automatic train control, will cost approximately $200,000.

Senator HOLLINGS. How much for the other?

Mr. MILLS. $200,000, too, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DIGILIO. This is to try to see why people are intrigued with taking the highest technology, when there exists perfectly adequate, tried and tested lesser technology that has been moving people for years very safely and very satisfactorily and very economically.

Mr. DADDARIO. It might very well be that these assessments will lead the way to others or give leads to the departments and agencies which have the Executive responsibility to follow along these lines even further. We do not expect these assessments to answer every question, but they will bring us a long way down the road toward being able to better examine the situation.

MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's take materials next. What do you have down here for materials? Am I reading the figures correctly?

Mr. DADDARIO. In the materials assessment we are starting off with a small amount of money which involves some activity we have initiated with the use of some expert consultants and also with the assistance of the Federation of Materials Societies, the Office of Technology Assessment is undertaking a survey of existing institutions which provide U.S. materials information services, together with an appraisal of the services provided with respect to scope, quality, accessibility, completeness, and adequacy, realtive to national need.

NATIONAL PROGRAM

The need for a strong national program to generate, manage, and make accessible materials information and data appears to be well documented. It is urgent that action be taken to strengthen all or some particular aspects of materials information management in the United States, and that priority attention be assigned to the various categories of such information. Among the categories being assessed in the survey are the following:

Interaction of materials and the national economy.
Foreign data on materials supply and demand.
Interactions of materials and energy.
Interactions of materials and environment.
New science and technology in materials discovery.
New science and technology of materials in application.
Physical occurrence of minerals.
Pattern of technology of materials use.
Latent technology of substitution.
Characterization of materials properties.
Quantities and location of waste materials.
Technology of waste recycling.

A sense of urgency is communicated to this broad problem, first, by the current energy shortage and the important relationship to it of the availability of energy materials in the ground and materials aspects of new energy technologies; second, by the ongoing concern for the environment with its implications for disposal versus recycling of waste materials; and third, by the emergence of present and prospective shortages of numerous mineral and petrochemical materials with all the industrial and economic consequences that such shortages imply.

QUESTIONNAIRES AND DATA GENERATED

The Board of Trustees of the Federation of Materials Societies in undertaking this task will proceed according to the following plan:

A questionnaire is being circulated to 7,500 persons with expertise in materials policy, technology, use, commerce, and information management. Responses to this questionnaire are now coming in.

The data generated by this questionnaire, which incidentally is probably the most extensive of its kind ever undertaken, will be analyzed by the Federation's Materials Information Committee and reported next August at the third Henniker Conference on National Materials Policy. Here, two task forces will assess the data, examine the Federation Committee's analysis, review other data supplied by OTA, and prepare reports of findings and recommendations which the entire membership of the conferees will consider at an all-day plenary session, and again at the concluding plenary meeting on the final day of the conference. The report of this conference will then be submitted by the Federation to OTA, and to the public. We expect the report to identify for us the specific areas and directions in which the data base and organizational arrangements for analysis of policy can be strengthened toward the generally recognized materials goals of the United States for the years ahead.

What can be done to improve the availability of pertinent, timely, reliable, and adequate information in all aspects of the materials life cycle to those who need this information in the conduct of materials programs, projects, application, and policy information?

Decisions on the management of materials depend on the collection and analyses of many kinds of information. Global management of materials implies many kinds of information from many countries. Many systems of materials information have been established, such

as the Canadian resources inventory, the American Chemical Society and the American Society of Metals abstracts, journals, technical evaluation centers, translations, critical tables, standards and specifications, materials characterization, alloy tables, process data, state-of-the-art reports, corrosion and deterioration data, and reports of materials research completed and in progress. The volume of all these data is increasing at an exponential rate. Access to needed information is becoming more difficult, even while the literature becomes more abundant and duplicative.

The objective is to establish a strong domestic and international industrial and technological materials position.

At the present time we are looking at all aspects of the problem, the material reserves, the production processes, the cycling research and the various technologies involved, and the ways by which energy conservation can be achieved by the utilization and management of materials in a better way. This would include the problems and opportunities of developing domestic production in materials and minerals, and assessment of the possible roles of stocks in stabilizing prices, reducing the threat of external shortages, as well as encouraging various technical capabilities in recyling.

SHORTAGES IN MINERALS

You will have noted, Senator Hollings, that Senator Mansfield in his reply to the President's State of the Union address mentioned the critical shortages in minerals and the need to develop better knowledge and substitutability in these areas. He recently proposed to bring together a commission for the purpose of looking in these various areas of activities. Apparently there is legislation that is currently being proposed to this end.

During the course of that activity the minority leader in the House, Congressman John Rhodes, referred to the possibility of OTA participation. The activities that we are doing will certainly be very helpful to whatever that commission does, and will be extremely helpful to various committees of the Congress who have shown interest in this area.

You will recall that just last year the Commission on Materials Policy which was established by the Congress produced a report which addressed all of these issues and recommended that these questions need to be looked into further. The report also expressed the need for additional research and development expenditures to assure the capability of our country to produce minerals and materials without being dependent upon foreign sources.

INFORMATION VIS-A-VIS TECHNOLOGY

Senator Hollings. That is it. You have got the Commission on Materials. You have got the National Academy of Sciences' inventory of materials. I think there is another one that the Executive also has. I am just wondering what is the difference. Isn't this really an informational role, to find out where they are and what materials are there? What, really, could a study, if you took one now, do to replace chrome. Certainly we are not making a study on how to replace chrome. We

certainly shouldn't have misgivings about chrome after the policy of buying wheat at three times the price from the Soviets. Let's assume that is the case. Is this study going to tell us how to replace chrome or any other particular shortage of materials?

Mr. DADDARIO. It will tell us what our problems are.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is information.

Mr. DADDARIO. It will then tell us what kinds of technologies need to be developed, what kind of R. & D. has to be supported in order to remedy the situation in any of these various critical categories. The studies that you have referred to, the National Academy of Sciences' study and the Commission on Materials Policy study, which was reported last year, leave these questions unanswered. They show that there are areas into which we need to look further in order to properly address the problem.

Although I have not talked to the majority leader of the Senate, Mr. Mansfield, I believe it is on this basis that he has seen the necessity of going even further because both of these reports show that there are tremendous problems which need to be looked at.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is what I am trying to follow through logically. You have got a problem. There is a shortage. That we can determine from any other informational gathering. I haven't gotten it quite in my mind—how the Technology Assessment Board is going to determine the technology to replace a particular material. Is that it?

Mr. DADDARIO. In some instances it will develop information within certain areas. There is a need for R. & D. for the development of substitutability, Senator Hollings. Yes, there are areas where that need is indicated.

Senator HOLLINGS. On any and all of the short materials?

Mr. DADDARIO. On any and all of the short materials, and in fact there is a need to bring together a critical list so that we can determine exactly what that situation is in all areas. The Federation of Materials Societies is bringing together this information through a series of questionnaires which will then be examined by 200 or 300 members at a meeting in Henniker, N.H., this coming summer. They will take all of this information, break it down, and present it to us in a manner that will allow us to determine where we go from there.

ESTIMATED COST OF MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

We are not making any firm determinations on what else has to be done until that work has been completed. The funds expended to accomplish this are quite small.

Senator HOLLINGS. But for next year, the fiscal year of which we are now considering, isn't the estimate $890,000?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes. We expect that this will be one of the biggest problems we will address; one that will have some of the characteristics as the energy problem because it deals with a whole series of minerals which we import; which are subject to cartel agreements. For example, a problem situation has already developed in the area of bauxite and there are certain types of materials that can be produced here with the right kind of technology and the right kind of technology which might be able to alleviate that particular problem.

REPLACEMENT OF MATERIALS

Senator HOLLINGS. Some of the materials will be replaced you say by the technology?

Mr. DADDARIO. Some materials can be replaced. Different kinds of alloys can be put together.

Senator HOLLINGS. This committee will actually go into that?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes; this group will go into that.

Senator HOLLINGS. On all of those materials?

Mr. DADDARIO. Whichever materials, Senator Hollings, it determines are worth following. The reason this strategic listing of critical materials is being developed is so that we can determine those areas where we are likely to run into very serious trouble in the future, and to determine what corrective action can be taken to prevent shortages.

UNOBLIGATED FUNDS

Senator HOLLINGS. Before you start on solar energy, let me make sure we get these in the record for the other committee members. The House of Representatives approved an OTA request to carry over any unobligated 1974 funds into 1975. The House also made 1975 funds available without fiscal year limitation.

How much is expected to remain unobligated on June 30, 1974?

Mr. MCGURN. $373,000.

Senator HOLLINGS. Did this occur because of the delay in enacting this 1974 appropriation?

Mr. MCGURN. Yes; and a slow buildup of the staff.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why would you need such authority for 1975 considering the requests you now have?

Mr. MCGURN. It is a matter of the planning for our future programs. If you take the current six assessment areas, and you multiply them times an average of four phases per assessment and then multiply this times an average of perhaps one or two contracts per phase, you have a total of from 24 to as many as 48 possible contracts and associated budgetary considerations. Even though there may be a possibility for a supplemental appropriation, during this process, to plan for and control a budget consisting of 48 potential activities is rather difficult. Therefore, during OTA's initial growth period, considering our new and complex environment, we will need to have flexibility in order to effectively and judiciously obligate our funds and conduct our programs. We consider the authority to carry over any unobligated 1974 funds for 1975, and also have 1975 funds made available without fiscal year limitation to be essential to the operations of the Office.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Public Law 92–484 provides the OTA is to draw financial and administrative services from the General Accounting Office. These services include budgeting, accounting, financial reporting, personnel, and procurement. Is GAO fully providing all of these services to OTA?

Mr. MCGURN. No. GAO is basically providing OTA with processing services. To give you an example, in the area of contracting and

procurement, the Office itself has to develop and administer the regulations, prepare and maintain the vendor, and consultant files, administer the entire procurement cycle, including the issuance and evaluation of proposals as well as performing the functions of contracting, monitoring the contracts, and attending to all of the financial obligations such as analyzing contractor invoices and preparing and approving vouchers.

The role of the General Accounting Office is merely to process the vouchers for payment by Treasury.

In the area of budgeting and accounting, all of the purchase orders, vouchers, accounting for obligation and expenditures, travel authorizations, preparation of the travel vouchers, basic payroll record activities, preparation and control of the budget and other related functions are all performed by OTA. Only the processing of the purchase orders, processing of vouchers and production of the monthly accounting reports are done by GAO. All assessment program accounting is done by the OTA staff.

In other words, all of the functions which require substantive knowledge or initiation must be done at OTA. There is no way that the GAO could perform these functions unless they moved over physically and sat in our office. If this were the case, we would have to reimburse GAO for these services at a cost substantially higher than we can perform them for ourselves.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is OTA reimbursing GAO for these services?

Mr. MCGURN. Only for the processing types of services I described.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you also using the Library of Congress?

Mr. MCGURN. Yes, for the same types of services that committees of the Congress would request. We are also reimbursing the Library for assistance in getting our technical library started. In this instance, we are reimbursing the Library of Congress for the part-time use of a technical librarian.

ENERGY PROGRAM

Senator HOLLINGS. During the House hearings, I think the OTA was giving Science and Astronautics Committee of the House some assistance with their hearings on energy policy. Is the OTA equipped to provide this kind of short-term assistance?

Mr. DADDARIO. We are currently developing an energy program. One of the requests that came to us in the energy area was from the Science and Astronautics Committee. Another came from the Judiciary Committee and the Interior Committee of the Senate.

We presently are trying to determine how to handle the overall energy activity. However the current assessments in solar energy and the assessments in oceans area will be of help to the Science Committee.

Congressman McCormack will hold continuing hearings on energy policy, and would like input from OTA's activities. We will be able to be helpful to the hearings that are presently underway.

In the energy area we are working very closely with the Academies of Science and Engineering in order to see if they might provide a mechanism through which we can carry out an overall energy assess-

ment activity. We are exploring the possibilities of either performing the function in this manner or establishing an assessment panel of our own. Both approaches are aimed at serving particular requirements of the Science Committee and the Interior Committee of the Senate.

OTA PERSONNEL

Senator HOLLINGS. We have touched on positions. When the chairman testified I think he said 28 positions on board and 6 in the pipeline. Am I correct that you would have 42 hired by the end of this fiscal year, June 30, 1974?

Mr. DADDARIO. That is our present projection.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are requesting 68 in 1975; isn't that right?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes, sir.

MINORITY EMPLOYEES

Senator HOLLINGS. What effort, if any, is OTA making to find qualified minority persons for the staff?

Mr. DADDARIO. We are constantly looking for qualified minority personnel. We already have minority people on board. We have three professional women on the staff. I do believe that we are doing quite well in that regard at this particular moment.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many of the present 28?

Mr. DADDARIO. We have four blacks and from the standpoint overall of female to male, in the professional area, we have two Ph. D. women who are in professional categories.

The balance generally throughout the office, I think is quite good.

We also have a woman information specialist in the library. So that accounts for the three professional women.

SOLAR ENERGY

Senator HOLLINGS. Now, what can you tell the committee with respect to solar energy?

Mr. DADDARIO. Dr. Larson?

Dr. LARSON. I might start by reading from the first several lines of the statement of work:

> The purpose of this technology assessment is to investigate two questions: The first concerns technological and economic feasibility. Can solar energy be used for the economic and effective onsite production of electricity so as to represent a significant additional alternative to other energy sources?
>
> The second question concerns the impact of this technology: What is the direct and indirect, near-term and long-term, institutional, environmental, legal, social and other impacts of the introduction of onsite electric power production capability?

This assessment arose from the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, particularly from Senator Goldwater in conjunction with the chairman, Senator Moss, and with the strong support of Senator Case on the Technology Assessment Board.

Mr. Bill Mills, sitting at the table with me, who has been working with Senator Case, was very influential in writing the work statement after narrowing down the original request from the committee, from the very broad original solar areas to the single area of solar, onsite, electric power production.

We are at a stage very similar to the others in that the proposal has gone out for bids. We will receive these proposals in another week and hope to make a grant shortly thereafter.

ESTIMATED COSTS OF ENERGY ASSESSMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. What are proposals now? What amounts?
Mr. LARSON. This will be a 5 man-year effort—about $300,000.

SOLAR ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION

Senator HOLLINGS. Will it determine the economic feasibility of producing electricity through solar energy?
Dr. LARSON. Yes.
Senator HOLLINGS. Would it relate to what particular area? We have got this in the Midwest now to some extent; isn't that right?
Dr. LARSON. I am not aware of any major solar electric power production capability anywhere in the world, sir. But your questions were directed toward the assessment of new technology. This, I think, is clearly one of those areas that has not yet been shown to be either technically or economically feasible. It is several years off at least. However, it closely follows recent legislation in both the House and Senate, on solar heating and cooling. I think the major questions here also are the extent of Federal involvement in larger R. & D. expenditures, incentives, and the proper governmental agency to take over.

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. I am trying to remember the Commissioner of the AEC, Dixie Lee Ray, talking about R. & D. in the realm of $10 billion.
Dr. LARSON. Over a 5-year period.
Senator HOLLINGS. What did they allocate in that 5-year period to solar energy?
Mr. LARSON. I believe that the Humphrey bill, S. 3234, has allocated exactly what Dixie Lee Ray's panel proposed in its amended version. It was $600 million over 5 years.
Senator HOLLINGS. So the question is, an agency that thinks $600 million is needed to get not only into the actual development, but obviously the economic feasibility of having it developed, what can we do with $300,000? That is what I am trying to find out.

SOLAR HEATING AND COOLING

Dr. LARSON. I think an important example here would be to look at the solar heating and cooling bill. As this went through the House and Senate with strong support from all sorts of witnesses, the only opposition came from the National Science Foundation.
Senator HOLLINGS. Maybe they are the only ones that think they know what they are voting for. I walk in the Senate Chamber, and say, "What is this bill?" I am told, "Solar energy." I vote aye. Then we go to the next problem. That doesn't mean anything.
I see it is used in Israel, and some of these other countries around the world where they have developed solar energy for heating. We have not looked at that at all.
Dr. LARSON. That was the nature of the last bill, the one going through right now. The intent of that bill was the more rapid introduction, more rapid than had been proposed. I think in a sense, OTA is

acting as an independent expert for Congress and will provide that sort of advice which would not come from the administration.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's say it is completed. What information would I have? Wherein would I be expert? What could I tell then as an Office of Technology Assessment, anyone interested in solar energy? What would I tell them having completed that study?

Dr. LARSON. I think the first two questions would be those of technological and economic feasibility. I think everybody agrees that, for the right or the wrong reasons, the Federal Government is the one presently in charge of energy R. & D. expenditures. So the key question here is—are the technologies ready, technically and economically, for increased Federal involvement? And most importantly are the assessment areas. Should we be doing it? There may be reasons not to proceed even though it is technically and economically feasible.

Mr. DADDARIO. The chairman of the Technology Assessment Advisory Council is here, Dr. Harold Brown.

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. Brown, how are you?

Dr. BROWN. It is good to see you.

STATEMENT OF HAROLD BROWN, CHAIRMAN, TAAC, PRESIDENT, CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

Senator HOLLINGS. Would you withhold so we can hear from Dr. Brown?

Mr. DADDARIO. If you like, Senator Hollings.

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. Brown, we know your time is limited. We welcome you to the committee. What we are trying to do is justify the budget request. We are all enthused with the Technology Assessment Board. We want to make certain it gets off on the right foot.

The Appropriations Committee is determined that OTA not go off in all directions and be another one of those Federal legislative committees studying any and everything. We are keenly interested in the advice and counsel that the Advisory Council that you head is giving the Board itself and the input that is involved with respect to the budget request.

With that in mind we would be glad to hear from you, sir at this time.

SUPPORT FOR BUDGET REQUEST

Dr. BROWN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity that you have extended for me to testify in support of the fiscal 1975 appropriation.

I know that my fellow members of the Technology Assessment Advisory Council who are now in the room share that appreciation.

I have an unprepared statement which I will try to make quite short and will try to concentrate on the matters which the Appropriations Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations has most interest in.

ROLE OF ADVISORY COUNCIL

First, it might be useful for me to mention the role which the Advisory Council is trying to perform in its relations with the OTA and with the Technology Assessment Board.

We were appointed in January of this year and held our first organizational meeting on January 24. At that point I accepted the job of chairman. Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr., that of vice chairman. Things were already very substantially underway at that time within the Office of Technology Assessment because of the congressional interest in the subject and because of the actions of a number of committee chairmen in each House asking for technology assessments to be performed.

To that extent we were playing something of a catch-up game, trying to catch up with what was already underway, and trying to be of help, giving advice on what was already underway and also advice on what might be carried out in the way of future technology assessments.

We met almost every month since that time. This is our fourth meeting aside from smaller meetings of groups within the Council and many, many telephone conversations.

ASSESSMENT PRIORITIES

This rather rapid schedule of activities results from the heavy schedule of OTA activities. These activities of OTA dealing with assessments of very important problems are supported—that is, we agree that OTA should proceed with these. We think that the congressional requests for assessments in various areas, energy, food, oceans, drug bioequivalents, materials and transportation are of very high priority.

One problem is to structure and narrow the assessment topics to a point where assessments can be obtained by the OTA through its procedures of subcontracting, that produce results that various congressional committees can then use in developing legislation.

So my first point is that the studies that are underway are in areas that the Council agrees are quite important to the Congress and the results therefore stand, I think, a good chance of being very useful to the Congress.

Second, we have worked with the OTA on methods for getting assessments underway and for conducting assessment studies. They have discussed with us requests for proposals. They have discussed with us the nature of the advisory panels to be set up to monitor the studies as they proceed. So, we have been involved in various phases of activity in getting assessments underway.

Third, we have been working ourselves on the question of how the Council can have useful and continuing inputs into the work of the Office of Technology Assessment and the Technology Assessment Board.

We have reached some conclusions on this matter and decided that we, the Council, should include among its activities: Recommending issues for future assessments; recommending priorities among the backlog of existing assessment proposals and requests; providing an overview of technology assessment methodology and procedures, including such questions as procurement, staffing, panel composition, public participation and OTA performance in general; participation in assessment panels as individuals in some circumstances; and taking finished assessment studies and making critiques, or examinations

of them. That is quite a mouthful, especially when that is probably not all that will occur to us or others that we might be able to do.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ORGANIZATION

To that end we have created two subcommittees, one chaired by Dr. Wiesner, to examine questions of relative priorities, proper scope of assessments and relations between the Council and the Office of Technology Assessment; the other chaired by Dr. Fred Bucy, to examine what could generally be called methodology, but it would include procurement procedures, public participation, and assessment of the results; that is, of the studies.

We haven't—that is, the Council—has not yet come to grips with, although it recognizes the problem, how it shall review individual assessments.

How do we put our comments in after the assessment is written?

REVIEW OF ASSESSMENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Is it that you are assessing the assessments, specifically the requests made here to the Appropriations Committee, Dr. Brown? Do they meet with your approval or disapproval or you haven't looked at them in depth, or what?

Dr. BROWN. We have been briefed on each one of the proposed assessments. There has been some discussion, but there has not been extensive discussion of each one. We have been asked for our opinion on each one of these.

I think in every case, or almost every case, most or all of us would agree these are important topics.

There have been some disagreements as to whether the breadth of the topic was correct, whether the emphasis was right and so on.

We expect that dialog to continue right through the assessment and after the report is written. We think we are having some effect on what is being done and we also recognize that it is not up to us to run the OTA. That is in the capable hands of Mr. Daddario.

So we have been involved, but I dare say not every member of the Council would subscribe to every statement in each assessment request for proposals.

Senator HOLLINGS. You do feel that the Council's advice is being properly sought and at least listened to even though there might be disagreement?

Dr. BROWN. I think perhaps it is a moot question how much it is being sought, because it certainly is being offered very freely. I think it is being heard.

Senator HOLLINGS. I will let the record show the members of your Council present. I am sure we in the Congress need to reiterate, particularly this Appropriations Committee, that this outstanding group has given its wise counsel to us in the Congress, because that is what we are really down to, the dollars and cents.

We have a budget request of $5 million, the House having approved $3.5 million. They know we are just liberals over here on the Senate side and are bound to put in five and jog it around. That is a heck of a way to really budget out technology assessments.

Do you have any priorities on these or any misgivings about them? We talked about food. I haven't understood that one yet. Maybe you can explain it.

What are we going to do when we get it and what do we have when we have got it?

Dr. BROWN. I do not want to defend or attack any specific one of these assessments, Mr. Chairman. I am very strongly convinced that the budget request is not too large and may be too small for all of the requests that the congressional committees are quite understandably and legitimately putting on the Office of Technology Assessment.

Certainly food and its future production and the adequacy of production and the interrelation between food supplies, fertilizer supplies and energy supplies are something that the Congress in my opinion needs more information on.

As in many cases there exists lots of studies already, but I doubt that there is any satisfactory one that ties these things together and sets up a system whereby Congress can learn early on whether food production is going to be unfavorably impacted by a lack of fertilizer or a lack of energy.

So I think I would defend the need for a study of that kind without being able to defend the precise terms of a particular study.

I think my expectation is that during the forthcoming months that study is going to evolve in a way responsive to whatever the congressional needs may be.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good. That sounds better than I have heard so far.

You made a comment that a lot of this information is available. Do you find any duplication? Are we chasing up an area that has already been fully explored or that information is available in other terms or by the National Academy of Sciences or otherwise?

This expert group could look at it in a flash. We in the Congress would never know, but you could look at it probably and identify it and say that has been done and tried and developed upon and what have you. We certainly wouldn't want to go through with the thing and find out it is already of no use or just duplicative.

Dr. BROWN. I start from the assumption, Mr. Chairman, based on my own experience and knowledge which is not great in this area, that in each one of these cases there exists a number of studies and it will be the function of the study group that is doing the job for OTA to start with those as a base.

If it didn't, if it wasn't able to do that, I think the amounts of money that are being requested wouldn't begin to do the study.

In other words, the limited size of the appropriation, is by itself a very, very strong incentive and makes it mandatory in effect that the study groups that are being set up by OTA will use all of the existing information.

But that information is in general, I would say, not in the form usable by the congressional committees that are asking for these studies.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good. Is there something you wish to add?

Dr. BROWN. I have said all I need to say.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about this outstanding Council—should I let one man speak for it?

Dr. BROWN. I think any questions you want to ask me or any statements they want to make, they are welcome to make so far as I am concerned.

Mr. RUBIN. I am representing the General Accounting Office and Mr. Staats is away. I really have nothing to add.

Senator HOLLINGS. We appreciate your being with us today.

Dr. Wiesner, we are very delighted and honored to have you, sir. Do you have any comments about the efforts of this Board or about this budget specifically?

OTA BUDGET

Dr. WIESNER. Dr. Brown has said most of what I would say. I think the important thing for you to realize is that this is an experiment. We have never really carried out such scientific or technical studies in the social context in an organized way.

I think we can't promise specific results this first time around, either in terms of the specific studies or precisely how the Office or the Council are going to work.

This has all got to be worked out. This is part of what we have been debating, as a matter of fact.

But I believe that the country somehow has to learn how to deal with these problems and this experiment is long overdue.

As far as the specific budget is concerned, I think, except for the fact that one shouldn't do too many things too fast, you could spend several times this amount of money doing very meaningful technological assessments.

Until we have done a few highly successful ones and until we have made a few mistakes, I think we should not allow it to grow too fast.

I share Dr. Brown's concern that maybe these studies are slightly too small when one thinks about other studies that we have been involved in over the years. They seem relatively modest in cost, at least, maybe not in scope. They seem very ambitious in scope.

The fact that mostly we are dealing with areas where there have been previous studies and the purpose is to try to tie it all up and put it in the context of decisionmaking that makes it possible to try to do it. What looks like really a modest amount of money, $5 million, is not a large amount of money when one considers the number of things that are being proposed.

I would say it is really a small sum of money for the total scope of the study.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is the testimony we need in this record if we are going to succeed on the Senate side. Isn't that right, Mr. Daddario?

Mr. DADDARIO. I would hope so, Senator.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are there areas specifically and precisely that have not been defined in our assessments. the ones that have been presented on food and energy, solar energy and transportation, oceans?

Dr. WEISNER. Each one is different. I suppose each one of us would give a different set of priorities to the specific problems. Some are very short range; some are longer range.

The task my subcommittee has been given is to figure out how to deal with the priority question. If you look at the list of studies that OTA has already been asked to undertake by the Congress, it is much larger than any one can deal with in a given year.

So to get a good balance one is going to have to find a way to resolve the emphasis between those things which have a high priority because they are terribly important short-range questions and those which are terribly important on the longer range.

This is a reflection of things that are being studied today and the list indicates those differences. For example, the oceans questions with concentrations on drilling, and the Continental Shelf have a greater urgency in some sense than solar energy, which has its longer term problems.

The food question is, I think, probably the most exploratory of the issues being addressed. The question is not how to get more food, but how to get an adequate information system about food.

I am not enough of an expert in food to know precisely what the problem is. I heard Senator Humphrey's eloquent plea to do something about it. After that I went back and talked to Dr. Skrimshaw, who is head of our Nutrition Department of MIT, and a specialist on the food problem.

He said yes, he thought that the Senator was right, that there just isn't enough data to do sensible planning on a worldwide basis.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that an appropriate subject for the Technology Assessment Board to ask Dr. Weisner? Scientists, of all people, would object first, and say that is an informational subject and should be gathered by others; as it doesn't have anything to do with technology.

Dr. WEISNER. There are several components to it. First of all, the process by which you gather the information, store it, and make it available, is a technological process.

Second, one of the things that one should look at, ultimately here, is how you predict how to bring all of this together and that is a highly technical problem; computer modeling and information flow.

So I do think it is a fair question. I think there is some question as to whether the ultimate scope of this study is adequately framed in the present proposal. We had a lot of discussion about that today. I think there is no question about the seriousness of that problem as a world problem, among the very urgent problems if you list four or five major problems confronting the world.

I think it also is a recognition of something that, namely, you have to see food as a systems problem. We keep bragging about the fact that fewer and fewer people on the farms are producing our food, 5 million or 6 million people now produce the food.

This begs the fact that more and more millions of people are now backing them up in the factories and in the distribution plants. It has become a much more involved system and, as we saw in this last year, all we do is lose the propane and gasoline, pretty soon you didn't have any food.

It puts the food system in jeopardy. On a worldwide basis, I think, that seems a more critical problem.

Trying to get some understanding of it, what we call the system, is, I think, a very good idea.

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Leathers?

Mr. LEATHERS. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman. This is a new experience for me, my working on a group such as this with the Government. I am quite excited as far as the area that we are dealing in and the role that we are, I think, going to play.

To comment on the budget, I think it is a very modest budget for the items they plan to undertake and, hopefully, successfully.

Just to add to Dr. Weisner's comments on this information gathering, in the private sector we depend considerably on both our costs and business information to make technical decisions as to how we handle our products and what we produce.

Thank you.

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. McAlister.

IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENTS

Dr. MCALISTER. Many of the comments that have been made thus far have emphasized the budgetary aspects of what is being requested here. The key issue from the prospective I have is that it is the customer that has to set the tone.

If the OTA is to become the success that all of us wish it would be and for which we are endeavoring, and laboring to make it so, then the budget will increase to the degree that it is serving the needs of the customer.

I personally have found in serving on the Council the difficulty in finding a grasp of what the customer wants. We have had a good bit of give and take on how to satisfy the specific customer needs.

I feel that if we do satisfy the specific customer needs, in this instance the various committees of the Congress, we are going to have a great success. Obviously, there is going to be a diversity within the Council as to whether a customer ought to be getting what it is that he desires or how there can be some process of interchange so that the Council can bring to the attention of the customer that he ought to desire something other than what it was that he asked for initially.

Thus far we have not worked out the consultative arrangements whereby that kind of process would occur except very indirectly.

The chairman, Senator Kennedy, met with us this afternoon and indicated a desire to work out some process whereby we would get a closer interchange and interaction with the Board and hopefully from that process the other committees of the Congress.

I think that would serve to be a great guarantee that the various Members of both Houses would support the budget when it comes up for review.

COUNCIL INTERACTION WITH OTA ON PRIORITIES

We had an instance in which the Council in trying to establish its identity here has been looking for ways that its input could be relevant. I think, to the great credit of Mr. Niblock, he is searching out ways in which in the oceans assessment, particularly with the question of offshore drilling, whereby the Council would have its inputs into a report forthcoming sometime in June, we can then participate in the preparation for an RFP or request for proposal.

That looks like a process that will be quite workable and through this shakedown period, so to speak, come out with a consultative process wherein the ultimate user, that of the Select Committee on Oceans, would have a way of seeing that the assessment has a council input behind it.

The council, in an effort to come forth with priorities, itself, is proposing a study on national growth policy. Here is an example where the Board apparently found this of interest and importance, yet we didn't have the direct interchange between the Council and the Board.

Perhaps in the future, if that is possible to have that kind of interchange, then our energies I am sure will be given in proportion to the feeling that we have got a definite role to play.

I think the growth policy aspect came out, too, because we have been seeing the many proposals as they necessarily do come from the committees that have got specific legislative jurisdiction.

One of the things that we felt might be possible from our council's point of view is to provide an overview where these separate jurisdictions might be put into a broader perspective by the deliberations of the Council and by the activities of the Board.

Senator HOLLINGS. Other than the growth policy, is there any other priority that the Council singled out perhaps as being recognizable that the Board itself did not?

Dr. MCALISTER. There are many discussions by way of possibilities, but none reached a formal stage by way of documented and written proposals. We are certain that there will be others forthcoming and there have been comments, too, on the thrust of the various proposals that have been identified by the Board.

I don't mean to suggest by what I am saying that the Council feels that the priorities set by the Board are inappropriate. There is strong backing for comments that Dr. Brown made and the unanimous feeling that these are strong priorities.

Dr. Weisner, as mentioned by Dr. Brown, is chairing the subcommittee to get this form of process and recommending areas of the future technology assessment.

Senator HOLLINGS. How often does your council meet, Dr. Brown?

Dr. BROWN. We started out planning to meet quarterly. So far, we have met almost every month.

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Jayson, do you have anything to add?

Mr. DADDARIO. There is one point, Mr. Chairman, where there is another input from the Council, and that is in the area of international trade. Dr. Fred Bucy, who is not here, has a tremendous interest in that and is, in fact, working on it. I don't know whether that has come

32-477 O - 74 - 38

up, Jerry, in your priority situation, but he has been working on that and is going to make some recommendations.

Senator HOLLINGS. Go ahead, Mr. Jayson?

Mr. JAYSON. I want to support the initial statement Dr. Brown made in support of the budget request made by OTA. I think we are all aware of the enormous needs of the information of one kind or another. I think the committee should keep in mind, of course, OTA has only been in business for a few months and it is going to take sometime before Congress will really feel the impact that is worthwhile, but it has to be financed.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good. Miss Henderson?

Miss HENDERSON. I think most of us believe that technology assessment is important and necessary new concepts, and will be needed as our resources begin to dwindle and we need to assess our technological options much more carefully than we have done in the past.

I think the two big challenges really are developing the methodologies and also developing the ways in which we can have inputs from all of the areas of society, particularly those areas and groups which may be impacted by technology while not particularly being those groups who instigated technology.

I think that this is a tremendously important challenge to make this a policy tool which can be much more open and participatory in its processes than such policy analysis has been in the past. I think that this is what the act mandated.

As a member of Dr. Bucy's subcommittee, it will be my responsibility to look into both the concepts of public participation in technology assessment and hopefully methodologies by which this committee can achieve it in an orderly manner.

I think that these are enormously difficult tasks. Mr. Daddario has met with many delegates of public interest and voluntary organizations and he, we believe, has a commitment to setting up the machinery within OTA for a two-way communication process between these various impacted parties, professional societies, labor unions.

Obviously, of course, the Technology Assessment Advisory Council was the first level of public participation. I am delighted that we were invited here today and we are beginning, I think, to feel more closely involved in developing the methodologies that OTA would use.

I personally hope that this experiment will continue. I think that the Congress is to be congratulated for having taken this initiative in the science policy area. Hopefully, we can all work together to make it succeed.

Senator HOLLINGS. We need you more than you need us. I can tell you that. It is really inspiring for me to have this group here at this Appropriations Committee hearing.

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP IN TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

Dr. Wenk, we have to remind you of the 5-minute rule. He is my adviser. You have appeared before. We are really delighted to see you.

Dr. WENK. Senator, I will take that advice seriously. It is a privilege to be here.

I would like to associate myself with Dr. Brown's opening comment and those of my colleagues and make two points, one why I think this whole activity is important and, second, why I think the council is important.

First, with regard to technology assessment, sometimes we become so attracted to the mechanics of it that we forget what the name of the game is.

To me the name of the game is how to increase the probability that technological initiatives will produce socially satisfactory outcomes.

That is a very simple statement. It turns out it is very difficult to deal with. One of the things that I believe the Congress really deserves commendation for is taking an intellectual leadership in this field of technology assessment that is going to provide guidance to the executive branch and the other sections of our society who are going to be increasingly called upon to do technology assessments as a part of their social responsibility; this includes the private sector and State governments as well. Just to be a little bit more specific, I think that technology assessments are going to help us find the role of information by identifying what we do know, what we don't know, what we could know and what we should know.

On this latter point by coming at this question of what we should know, the Congress is going to be in a unique position to set priorities for research and development.

Heretofore an awful lot of legislation was proposed by those close to the research frontier. This is coming at it from the other direction, from the point of view of those who have to make decisions and find gaps within that information as the basis on which to make decisions.

This is a new set of information that you can make available to other colleagues here in Congress with regard to the priorities.

A second point I think is we will never have enough information. Therefore, we are going to have to deal with uncertainty. One of the problems of our society is that we have been rather unmindful of who has to assume the risks and a technology assessment that identifies the groups who win, the groups who lose and how can we provide decisionmakers with a better handle on this question of allocation. That is a new game.

That is really what is involved, for example, in dealing with this whole question of the pollution of the ocean from oil transportation, for example.

Senator HOLLINGS. How do you formulate an assessment or in the alternative is the assessment formulated, let's say on oceans, a sound one in your judgment? Are we going about that in the right manner?

Dr. WENK. Senator, I think it is now. I really must say that this draft that has been presented to us today, which focuses quite sharply on only one of the oceans problems—there are many others of equal importance—but I think this is decidedly the right step by narrowing the scope and by focusing on some of these key questions of policy on the basis of which I think your committee and other committees in the Congress that have some partnership in making these decisions can do it better.

As one of my colleagues said here, the process of not diving into a full contract study but trying to collect some information through the seminar approach and on the basis of preparing a draft report and counsel and let other people react to it, will increase the probabilities that that study, when it is then put out for contract, will be much more useful.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is the first buzz for a rollcall. I will stay until they buzz again as I want to hear these other gentlemen. Dr. White?

COMPARISON OF OTA WITH OTHER ACTIVITIES

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I come to this Council activity from some recent experience with similar sorts of studies under the Ford Foundation and also the National Academy of Sciences. I think I observe only in support of what Dr. Brown, Dr. Weisner, Dr. Wenk and others have said, that I think the amount of money that is being requested is very modest, given the aspirations and the complexity of the problems. I think this is a highly experimental effort for which the Congress is to be congratulated for taking the initiative, but nevertheless very experimental and we are going to see much more concentration and focusing on specific issues as the OTA moves ahead in the year ahead.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is your feeling about the procedures of our Board? Are we on the right track? Are we going about it in the appropriate fashion? Are we too scattered? Are we trying to take off more than we can chew or having been with Ford and the National Academy of Sciences, what do you think of our initial—other than the initiative itself—our work now so far?

Mr. WHITE. I think the Board is displaying some of the same difficulties that these other groups have, in that, initially the tendency is to be somewhat diffuse and try to deal with all of the issues that anybody thinks are significant to start with. Then you have to use an old Quaker phrase: "Kind of center down on the main issues."

Dr. ROBBINS. As a tail-ender, I will try to be very brief. I think I have nothing important to add except I would reemphasize the point that has been made, particularly by Dr. White, that we don't want to kill the baby before it has had a chance to even begin to be weaned by demanding too much. The expectations of what OTA could do if too grandiose could be quite detrimental to its healthy growth. I would say a budget of $5 million is certainly not over-feeding it.

So therefore, I would say that that is allowing it to grow at a very reasonable, possibly slightly retarded rate, but I think in that I second my colleague's remarks. I am very happy to be a part of this. I am learning at the moment more probably than I am contributing. Thank you.

WHITE HOUSE SCIENCE ADVISOR

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. Brown, this is more than outstanding. I know we will transcribe this section of the hearings at least for the members of the Technology Assessment Board as well as the Appropriations Committee. You fill what is an important gap for us, because as you indicate, starting out, just for the first time, there are many

misgivings about the growing Federal bureaucracy and everybody wants to start off another committee in another direction.

One final question; we have all really regretted, I think, the dismissal of the office of science advisor to the President. In some measure we feel like the OTA can fill that gap obviously of course, for the legislative branch. Do you have any comment on that?

Dr. BROWN. I think that the Congress needs its own sources of information. I think that the OTA offers a real chance to provide that information to Congress. How well it makes use of it remains to be seen, of course. It is a complicated process.

I don't think it really can fill the role that the executive branch science adviser did fill.

Senator HOLLINGS. You still need that in your opinion?

Dr. BROWN. I think something of that sort is still needed. In its absence, of course, inevitably the Congress needs the information even more.

Senator HOLLINGS. Exactly.

Thank you all very, very much. We appreciate it more than you know.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

We will be in recess.

[Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m., Tuesday, May 28, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

MATERIAL SUBMITTED SUBSEQUENT TO HEARINGS

CLERK'S NOTE: The following material relating to the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, fiscal year 1975, has been furnished and by direction of the chairman will be inserted in the record:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

CAPITOL GROUNDS

THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
Washington, D.C., May 31, 1974.

Hon. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Legislative Subcommittee, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Since appearing before your Committee on May 13th for hearings on the 1975 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, urgent need has developed for requesting that your committee include in the 1975 bill a reappropriation of $250,000 under the head Capitol grounds, as follows:

CAPITOL GROUNDS

The amount of $250,000 of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1974, for modifications to and replacement of existing traffic signals and installation of additional traffic signals and all items appurtenant thereto, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1975.

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1974 approved November 1, 1973, which provided a total appropriation of $1,337,000 for the Capitol grounds, included the following pertinent language in the appropriation text with respect to traffic signals:

"* * * $1,337,000 of which $250,000 shall be available for modifications to and replacement of existing traffic signals and installation of additional traffic signals and all items appurtenant thereto in the Capitol Grounds and also at street intersections in the vicinity of such grounds and buildings under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol deemed necessary for proper coordination of traffic control, conforming to similar installations planned by the District government for other areas of the District of Columbia designed in accordance with the 1971 edition of the Manual on Uniform Control Devices for Streets and Highways approved by the Federal Highway Administrator under title 23, United States Code."

As indicated in the appropriation text, the work authorized includes not only the traffic signals in the Capitol Grounds but also traffic signals at street intersections in the vicinity of such grounds, to the extent necessary to properly correlate and coordinate traffic flow and control in the Capitol Hill area. Approximately 40 different locations are involved, many of which have traffic signals at all four corners of street and roadway intersections. Each of these require engineering design. Following completion and approval of designs, contracts must be placed for the various items of work, in accordance with approved priority schedules.

The design and contracting is being done by the District Highway and Traffic Department, at the request of the Architect of the Capitol, since under the 1974 Act the authorized installations and modifications must conform to similar installations planned by the District government for other areas of the District of Columbia designed in accordance with the 1971 edition of the Manual on Uniform Control Devices for Streets and Highways approved by the Federal Highway Administrator under title 23, U.S. Code.

During the period, November 1973 to February 1974, discussions were held by members of our staff and the D.C. Highway and Traffic Department in order to accomplish work required preliminary to proceeding with the actual design work and formulation of priority schedules.

On February 20, 1974, following such preliminaries, the District Highway and Traffic Department was requested by the Architect of the Capitol to proceed with the engineering design and program schedules, stressing the need for this work to proceed in a timely manner so that funds necessary for its implementation could be obligated prior to June 30, 1974.

Project drawings were prepared and submitted by the District Highway and Traffic Department to the Architect of the Capitol for approval, together with proposed priority schedules, by letter of April 4, 1974 (copy enclosed).

The Architect of the Capitol, by letter of April 26, 1974 (copy enclosed), approved the drawings and schedules, as submitted, and requested that the final engineering design and award of contracts be expedited; again stressing the urgent need that all funds for the project be obligated by June 30, 1974, the date on which such funds will cease to be available for obligation.

By letter of May 30, 1974 (copy enclosed), the D.C. Department of Highways and Traffic now advises that the District Government is unable to obtain bids and award contracts prior to June 30, 1974.

Accordingly, work under this project cannot be accomplished unless the $250,000 appropriated for such purpose for the fiscal year 1974 is reappropriated for 1975.

Your approval of this request is therefore urgently recommended.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE M. WHITE, FAIA,
Architect of the Capitol.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC,
Washington, D.C., May 30, 1974.

Mr. GEORGE WHITE,
Architect of the Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. WHITE: We are sorry to inform you that despite your and our best efforts to expedite the traffic signal modernization project within your jurisdiction, that all the necessary steps to be carried out which would enable us to encumber the appropriate funds, have not been completed at this date.

As you will recall Public Law 93–145 which established the appropriation, which is of concern to us here ($250,000), was approved on November 1, 1973. We did not receive official notice to proceed from your office until approximately February 20, 1974. Although some of our engineering was complete at this time the balance has only recently been completed and we find that it would be virtually impossible at this late date to issue the necessary orders to our contractor, Pepco, or to secure the necessary bids on hardware components prior to June 30, 1974.

Therefore, I urge you to take the necessary steps in requesting the Legislative Appropriation Committee to consider carrying these funds over into fiscal year 1975, so that they may serve the purpose for which they were intended.

I will hold further action on contract awards or efforts leading toward encumbrance until I hear further from you.

Sincerely yours,

T. F. AIRIS,
Director, Department of Highways and Traffic.

APRIL 26, 1974.

Mr. JOHN E. HARTLEY,
Assistant Director, Government of the District of Columbia,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. HARTLEY: Reference is made to letters to you from the Architect of the Capitol dated February 20, 1974, and March 7, 1974, and your letter of April 4, 1974 in response thereto, relative to the proposed modernization and standardization of traffic signals in the Capitol Grounds and areas in the vicinity of such grounds, designated in the proposed priority schedule transmitted with your letter of April 4, 1974.

Authority and the appropriation of funds under the Architect of the Capitol for this work, as set forth in Public Law 93-145 (87 Stat. 541), approved November 1, 1973, provides, as follows:

"CAPITOL GROUNDS"

"For care and improvement of grounds surrounding the Capitol, the Senate and House Office Buildings, and the Capitol Power Plant * * * $1,337,000, of which $250,000 shall be available for modifications to and replacement of existing traffic signals and installation of additional traffic signals and all items appurtenant thereto in the Capitol Grounds and also at street intersections in the vicinity of such grounds and buildings under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol deemed necessary for proper coordination of traffic control, conforming to similar installations planned by the District government for other areas of the District of Columbia designed in accordance with the 1971 edition of the Manual on Uniform Control Devices for Streets and Highways approved by the Federal Highway Administrator under title 23, United States Code."

Acting under the afore-cited authority contained in Public Law 93-145, you are hereby authorized and requested to proceed with the final engineering design for, and to include the afore-cited work in the areas set forth in the schedule transmitted with your letter of April 4, 1974, in a contract or contracts to be entered into, by the Government of the District of Columbia, subject to the following conditions:

1. The amount obligated under authority of this letter for work under the Architect of the Capitol shall not exceed, in total cost, the amount of $250,000 authorized by Congress for such work, and such funds will be obligated by the Government of the District of Columbia by June 30, 1974, the date on which such funds will cease to be available for obligation.

2. Funds for such work will be transferred to the Government of the District of Columbia from the appropriation "Capitol Grounds, 1974" under the Architect of the Capitol.

3. The work, to be performed under the program of the Architect of the Capitol shall include the work at the intersection of First Street and Independence Avenue, S.E., specified in letter of the Architect of the Capitol to you of December 10, 1973.

4. The work is to be performed in accordance with the drawings transmitted with your letter of April 4, 1974, and returned, herewith, bearing the stamp of approval of the Architect of the Capitol, with the qualification that all work for which payment is to be made by the Architect of the Capitol will conform to the new "Uniform Code of Traffic Signal Standards" cited in PL 93-145.

5. The priority schedule transmitted with your letter of April 4, 1974, is hereby approved by the Architect of the Capitol.

6. The "street light work" shown on the drawings bearing the stamp of approval of the Architect of the Capitol covers work to be paid for from appropriation available to the Government of the District of Columbia, and not from the "Capitol Grounds, 1974" appropriation.

7. The work will proceeded with as quickly as possible.

Your continued cooperation in expediting the work to be done in the areas for which the Architect of the Capitol is fiscally responsible will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

MARIO E. CAMPIOLI,
Acting Architect of the Capitol.

GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS AND TRAFFIC,
Washington, D.C., April 4, 1974.

Mr. GEORGE M. WHITE,
FAIA, The Architect of the Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR GEORGE: This is in reply to your letter of February 20, 1974, concerning our proposal for modernization and standardization of the traffic signals on and around the Capitol Grounds.

I have enclosed 2 sets of our plans for this project for your approval. Please sign one set of those drawings and return them to this office so that we may

proceed with orders to PEPCo for this work. The cost of the proposed street light work shown on these drawings will be absorbed by this department.

The attached listing indicates our proposal for scheduling this work. First priority will be those intersections surrounding the James Madison Memorial Building. In addition, we will include the intersection of 1st and D streets, S.E., which will be done in conjunction with METRO restoration, as indicated in our letter of February 11, 1974, and your reply of March 7, 1974. Second priority will be the intersections with only one traffic signal for each approach. Priority III will be the traffic signals to be removed at Peace Monument and on the Capitol Plaza. As Fourth priority we will modernize all other intersections requiring major work. Finally, we will proceed with those intersections requiring only minor changes, and those locations most distant from the Capitol Building.

If this schedule and these plans meet your approval, we will proceed with the work as quickly as possible.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN E. HARTLEY,
Assistant Director.

Attachments.

PRIORITY SCHEDULE FOR SIGNAL STANDARDIZATION

CAPITOL HILL AREA

Priority I

(1) 1st and D Streets, S.E. (Metro Restoration).
(2) 1st and C Streets, S.E. (James Madison Memorial Building).
(3) 1st Street and Independence Avenue, S.E. (James Madison Memorial Building).
(4) 2nd Street and Independence Avenue, S.E. (James Madison Memorial Building).

Priority II

(1) 1st and D Streets, N.E.
(2) 1st Street and Maryland Avenue, N.E.
(3) Delaware Avenue and D Street, N.E.
(4) Delaware Avenue and C Street, N.E.
(5) North Capitol and E Streets, N.E.
(6) C Street and Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
(7) C Street and New Jersey Avenue, N.W.
(8) New Jersey Avenue and Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
(9) 1st Street and Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
(10) 1st Street and East Capitol Street.

Priority III

(1) 1st Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
(2) North Capitol Plaza, N.E.
(3) South Capitol Plaza, S.E.

Priority IV

(1) 2nd Street and Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.
(2) 2nd Street and C Street, N.E.
(3) 2nd Street and Constitution Avenue and Maryland Avenue, N.E.
(4) 2nd Street and East Capitol Street.
(5) 1st Street and C Street, N.E.
(6) 1st Street and Constitution Avenue, N.E.
(7) Delaware Avenue and Constitution Avenue, N.E.
(8) Independence Avenue and New Jersey Avenue, S.E.
(9) C Street and New Jersey Avenue, S.E.
(10) D Street and New Jersey Avenue, S.E.
(11) North Capitol Street and Massachusetts Avenue.
(12) South Capitol Street and Independence Avenue.
(13) South Capitol Street and C Street.
(14) South Capitol Street and D Street.
(15) Constitution Avenue and New Jersey Avenue, N.W.
(16) Constitution Avenue and 1st Street, N.W.
(17) Independence Avenue and 1st Street, S.W.

Priority V

(1) 2nd and D Streets, N.E.
(2) 1st and E Streets and New Jersey and North Carolina Avenues, S.E.
(3) Canal, E Street, and South Capitol Streets.
(4) 1st and C Streets and Indiana Avenue, N.W.
(5) Constitution Avenue and Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
(6) 3rd and Independence Avenue and Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.
(7) 3rd and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
(8) 3rd and Constitution Avenue, N.W.
(9) 3rd and East Capitol Street.
(10) 3rd and Constitution Avenue and Maryland Avenue, N.E.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF EILEEN D. COOKE, ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The American Library Association is a nonprofit educational organization of over 37,000 librarians, library trustees, and other citizens who are committed to the advancement of library service to all people. Founded in 1876, the Association is the oldest and largest national library association in the world. Its concern spans all types of libraries: state, public, school and academic libraries, research libraries, special libraries serving persons in government, commerce and industry, the arts, the armed services, hospitals and other institutions.

The American Library Association strongly endorses the request of the *Library of Congress* for FY 1975 funding. In addition, the Association is interested in the line item for the *Office of the Superintendent of Documents* in the Government Printing Office, and requests that a substantially increased level of funding be provided in FY 1975 for this Office.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The American Library Association has always maintained a strong interest in the Library of Congress which provides invaluable services to every library in the land as well as to all Members of Congress. As the preeminent national library of the United States, the Library of Congress requires adequate funding and adequate staffing if it is to continue to help all libraries advance the educational, economic, scientific and cultural development of the American people. We note that the bill before this Subcommittee (HR 14012) does not allow some of the positions requested, and we urge that special consideration be given to granting all positions requested by the Librarian.

We also urge that the Subcommittee approve the full amount requested by the Librarian for computer equipment for the Library's automation program. There is an urgent national need on the part of libraries and many others for automated bibliographic information, and the Library's implementation of automated services has been of great assistance to libraries all across the Nation by providing greater access to bibliographic data on a timely basis, reducing delays and backlogs. The Librarian has stated that the automation program is now reaching the point where significant benefits are being realized and that the Library's request for automated equipment is very critical to achieve its objectives. We fully support this request.

The Association asks, too, that the Subcommittee give special attention to the need for support of the very successful National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), the centralized acquisition and cataloging program through which the Library of Congress provides sophisticated bibliographic information for virtually every research library in the country.

Statements from the large research libraries point out that 75 percent of their cataloging needs are now being met through the NPAC program. Libraries across the country are being spared costly duplication of effort, thanks to this centralized, national cataloging program, and researchers and scholars in every subject area are gaining more rapid and complete access to the world's recorded knowledge. The NPAC program is of vital importance and we request that the Subcommittee support it at the level approved by the House.

Finally, we urge that adequate funding be made available to strengthen the Library's affirmative action program so that all Library employees are assured

of equal employment opportunity, in conformance with the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 (PL 92-261).

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

Libraries of all kinds, in all parts of the country, are vitally concerned with the Office of the Superintendent of Documents which is charged by law not only with mailing Government publications for Members of Congress and other Government agencies, but also with the sale of Government publications produced by the Government Printing Office, the completion of catalogs and indexes of Government publications, and the distribution of Government publications to designated depository libraries.

The American Library Association has maintained a cooperative working relationship with the Public Printer and the Superintendent of Documents for many years. Through the Advisory Council to the Public Printer for Depository Libraries, representatives of the Association advise and assist the Public Printer concerning the administration of the nationwide federal depository library program. The Office of the Superintendent of Documents provides many services which are of inestimable value to libraries throughout the Nation in making available to the American people information by and about their Government.

Yet in recent years the work of the Office has become increasingly difficult and burdensome, thus limiting its effectiveness in the dissemination of Government publications. The problems are largely due to the Superintendent of Documents' need for additional space, resources, and staff to handle the increased volume of Government information. The *Congressional Record* alone provides a good example of the increased output. A mere 30,000 pages in 1962, the Record last year ran to 48,000 pages, an increase of 60 percent. The steep rise in the cost of paper and postage, as well as higher labor costs, are compounding the problems of the Superintendent of Documents Office.

To assist the Office of the Superintendent of Documents in solving the many problems that now impede the flow of Government publications to the American public, the American Library Association urges that the Appropriations Subcommittee recommend substantially increased appropriations for the Office for FY 1975.

Because of the close relationship between the Nation's libraries and the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, problems in the Office are very likely to have almost immediate adverse effects on libraries. A brief description follows of some of the problems and their adverse effects on library service to the American people.

GPO's Steep Price Increases

Late in 1973, the Government Printing Office announced steep price increases for its publications. In its November 1973 *Price List 36*, the Superintendent of Documents established new prices for government periodicals. According to the List, the *Congressional Record* would now cost 75 cents a copy instead of 25 cents,[1] the *Federal Register* would be 75 cents a copy instead of 20 cents, *Current Business Reports* would rise from $13.00 a year to $30.10 a year, *Monthly Labor Review* would cost $16.25 a year instead of $9.00, and so on across the board. Libraries dependent upon government publications to serve their patrons were immediately affected by the new price increases. A county library in Oklahoma described the problem as follows:

"Public libraries such as ours make heavy use of government publications, and frequently purchase these invaluable documents in large quantities for broad distribution to our users. The wide range of practical topics (e.g., how to freeze food, how to build rabbit hutches, home gardening, learning disabilities, etc.) represented by these publications afford libraries an information source they have long depended on. In addition to these less expensive publications, this system regularly purchases standard government document reference and statistical publications such as the *U.S. Code* and *Code of Federal Regulations*, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, the *Congressional Record* and *Index*, *Monthly Catalog*, etc.

[1] The increased cost of the *Congressional Record* has not taken effect.

"This library system budgets approximately $3,000 annually to purchase GPO publications. Abrupt, sharp price increases in our routine ordering experience with GPO over the past six months suggest we will need to triple this budget next year to keep pace with the increases."

Many libraries have indicated that they will have to cut down on the number of government publications they now purchase from GPO, because their own budgetary constraints will not allow them to increase their book budgets sufficiently to meet the new price increases. Others have indicated that they must have the government publications to serve their patrons and will necessarily cut back on their purchase of trade publications instead. Attached to this statement are some brief descriptions from libraries of the adverse effects caused by the sharply increased prices now charged by GPO.

Postal Rate Increases

Since the Postal Reorganization Act, sharply increased postal rates have continually plagued libraries. Unlike many other users of the mails, libraries have no way of passing higher postal charges on to their patrons, since libraries make no charge for their services. They must offset higher postage costs by reducing other expenditures, which almost always means that they purchase fewer books, subscriptions and other library materials for the use of their patrons.

In a statement concerning the increase in government document prices, the Public Documents Department of GPO attributed the higher prices in part to greatly increased postal rates. As a result of the Postal Reorganization Act, the Government Printing Office now pays the same postage charges as unsubsidized private users will eventually pay rather than the substantially smaller charges previously assessed. Private mailers are authorized five years in which to reach the postage rates for mailings that Government agencies including GPO were required to begin paying immediately.

The American Library Association urges the Subcommittee to favorably consider giving GPO a substantial subsidy to offset postage costs for mailing government documents to public libraries and other nonprofit libraries accessible to the public.

Backlog of Orders

The Office of Superintendent of Documents has made a major effort in the past year to reduce the time required to fill orders, and it appears that progress is being made to reach its target of 21 days for processing, packaging and mailing orders. Nevertheless, many problems still remain in the filling of orders not only from libraries but from members of the public who purchase their own copies of government documents.

Depository Library Program

The American Library Association strongly supports the depository program and in the interest of providing the widest possible public access to U.S. government information on the local level, urges additional financial support for the depository system. Particularly, the Association requests that additional funds be provided during FY 1975 to enable the Superintendent of Documents to make prompt delivery of books and pamphlets to depository libraries throughout the Nation, to provide more adequate inspection of depository libraries, and to carry out the program authorized by the 1962 Depository Library Act of bringing more non-GPO U.S. Government publications into the depository program. Inadequate funding has prevented this "non-GPO" section of the law from being implemented in little more than a token way. Expressing concern that the program has not been carried out to any significant extent, the Council of the American Library Association adopted a resolution at its Midwinter Meeting in January 1974, requesting appropriations for the Superintendent of Documents for additional personnel and resources in order to add new federal agencies to the depository program. A copy of the resolution is attached to this statement.

In conclusion, we very much appreciate this opportunity to present the views of the American Library Association on FY 1975 appropriations for the Library of Congress and the Office of the Superintendent of Documents.

Attachments.

SOME RESPONSES FROM LIBRARIES ABOUT PRICE INCREASES AT THE U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE—MARCH 1974

A public libary in New Hampshire

"We may not purchase the Federal Reserve Bulletin and the Commerce Business Daily as planned. The cost increase will prevent us from providing documents which our patrons have requested."

A college library in Ohio

". . . the Monthly Weather Review, which has been dropped by GPO, is to be published by American Meteorological Society at $60.00 a year. We have been receiving it on depository. We are going to drop it." (GPO's price was $19.00.)

An academic library in Oklahoma

The likely effects of the new GPO price increases will be a cutback in the number of documents purchased. "Those eliminated will probably be some periodical subscriptions. Unfortunately they are important to a research library."

A college library in Pennsylvania

"The requests from our Economics Department for GPO items have increased. . . . With the increased prices we won't be able to take care of the normal requests, let alone the increased volume. We might have to cut down on trade publications to pay for government items we absolutely must have."

A university library in Texas

"We will no longer purchase duplicate copies of such publications as the Monthly Catalog, the Government Organization Manual, or the Zip Code Directory." (This library serves about 5,000 students and faculty.)

A public library in West Virginia

The price increases will force us to reduce the number of documents purchased, perhaps by 50 to 75 percent. "We should make MORE U.S. Documents available to our patrons rather than less. . . . Decisions based on fact and not fiction are essential to a free and democratic society."

A public library in Ohio

"In a time when the free flow of information is essential to the nation, the prohibitive costs of government publications will indeed be a detriment to this community, this state and to the whole country."

A college library in Georgia

The price increases may force a reduction by as much as 25 percent in the number of documents purchased. "As we are currently having a budget crisis here, the increase in prices is going to catch us in the middle."

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION,
Chicago, Ill.

Whereas the Depository Library Act of 1962 provides for the Superintendent of Documents to secure publications printed outside of the Government Printing Office in order to distribute them to selecting depositories;

Whereas many of these publications are of value to a number of the depository libraries in the country;

Whereas the Government Printing Office has not added new agencies to the non-GPO program during the past five years;

Therefore be it resolved, That the American Library Association urge the Superintendent of Documents to ask for appropriations for additional personnel and resources in order to add new agencies to the program.

U.S. SENATE

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

INCREASE IN ALLOWANCE FOR SENATORS FROM ARKANSAS AND ARIZONA

U.S. SENATE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 28, 1974.

Hon. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations, Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: It has just been brought to my attention that the provisional population estimate, by the Bureau of the Census, for the States of Arkansas and Arizona now exceeds two (2) million inhabitants.

Therefore, in accordance with established policy, I recommend, for consideration by your Committee, that language be included in the Legislative Branch Appropriation bill for fiscal year 1975 authorizing an increase, effective January 1, 1974, in the allowance for administrative and clerical assistants for the Senators from Arkansas and Arizona to the allowance authorized for Senators from States with a population of two million but less than three million.

The effective date of January 1, 1974 is recommended because this would coincide with the current calendar year clerk hire allowance for Senators and the provisional population estimates received by me on May 15, 1974 indicate that the population of these two States exceeded two million on July 1, 1973.

The increase for each office would be $11,115.00 per annum and the total for the four offices would be $44,460 per annum. It is my opinion that the estimate for the appropriation "Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators" will be sufficient to absorb this additional amount and therefore recommend no increase in this appropriation for fiscal year 1975.

For the information of your Committee, I am enclosing a copy of the provisional estimates for July 1, 1972 and July 1, 1973 as published by the Bureau of the Census together with proposed language for the bill.

If any further information regarding this subject is required, I will be glad to furnish whatever is needed.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM A. RIDGELY,
Financial Clerk.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

For administrative and clerical assistants to Senators, $42,886,800: Provided, That effective January 1, 1974, the clerk hire allowance of each Senator from the States of Arkansas and Arizona shall be increased to that allowed Senators from States having a population of more than two million, the population of each said State having exceeded two million inhabitants.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES: JULY 1, 1972 AND 1973 (ADVANCE REPORT)

This report presents revised estimates of the population of States for July 1, 1972, and provisional estimates for July 1, 1973. The 1972 estimates here supersede the provisional 1972 numbers published in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 488. Estimates are shown both for the resident and the civilian populations.

The population estimates were developed by averaging the results of two methods: (a) the Census Bureau's Component Method II, which employs vital statistics to measure natural increase and uses elementary school enrollment (or school census) data and expected cohort survivors to this age group as a basis of net

civilian migration; and (b) a regression method in which changes in four sets of symptomatic indicators (but only two variables for 1973) are used to estimate changes in population. These indicators are (1) elementary school enrollment, (2) automobile registration, (3) Federal income-tax returns, and (4) civilian work force.

Data on automobile registration and Federal income tax returns for 1973 are not available at this time. Therefore, the provisional 1973 regression estimate was derived by using a regression equation based on school enrollment and civilian work force alone, comparing this with a 1972 regression estimate using only these two series, and adding this 1972–73 change to the 1972 regression estimate based on all four indicators. Thus, the provisional 1973 estimates are based completely on current symptomatic data series. Previously, the net civilian migration component for the last year in the provisional series was based either in part or in total on an extrapolation of recent past trends.

These estimates will be contained in a full report to be published in Series P–25 which will show annual estimates for July 1, 1970, through 1973 and components of change for the period April 1, 1970, to July 1, 1973, together with a full description of methodology.

The estimates presented in the table have been rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES: JULY 1, 1972 AND 1973

[Population in thousands. Resident population includes estimated Armed Forces personnel residing in each State]

Region, division, and State	Resident population					Civilian population				
	July 1, 1973 (provisional)	July 1, 1972	Apr. 1, 1970 (census)	Change, 1970 to 1973		July 1, 1973 (provisional)	July 1, 1972	Apr. 1, 1970	Change, 1970 to 1973	
				Number	Percent				Number	Percent
United States	209,851	208,230	203,235	6,616	3.32	208,094	206,457	201,064	7,030	3.5
Regions:										
Northeast	49,678	49,726	49,051	628	1.3	49,521	49,556	48,847	674	1.4
North-central	57,601	57,410	56,577	1,024	1.8	57,433	57,232	56,366	1,067	1.9
South	66,005	65,059	62,798	3,206	5.1	65,146	64,194	61,721	3,425	5.5
West	36,567	36,036	34,809	1,758	5.0	35,994	35,476	34,130	1,864	5.5
Northeast:										
New England	12,151	12,105	11,847	303	2.6	12,069	12,023	11,750	319	2.7
Middle Atlantic	37,528	37,621	37,203	325	.9	37,452	37,533	37,097	355	1.0
North Central:										
East North Central	40,897	40,793	40,253	645	1.6	40,822	40,713	40,152	670	1.7
West North Central	16,704	16,617	16,324	379	2.3	16,611	16,520	16,214	396	2.4
South:										
South Atlantic	32,459	31,921	30,671	1,787	5.8	31,935	31,377	29,988	1,948	6.5
East South Central	13,289	13,156	12,805	484	3.8	13,185	13,059	12,675	510	4.0
West South Central	20,257	19,982	19,322	935	4.8	20,026	19,757	19,059	967	5.1
West:										
Mountain	9,149	8,880	8,284	866	10.5	9,025	8,759	8,160	865	10.6
Pacific	27,417	27,156	26,526	892	3.4	26,969	26,717	25,969	1,000	3.8
New England:										
Maine	1,028	1,026	994	35	3.5	1,018	1,015	982	36	3.7
New Hamsphire	791	774	738	53	7.2	786	770	734	52	7.2
Vermont	464	460	445	19	4.4	464	460	445	19	4.4
Massachusetts	5,818	5,796	5,689	129	2.3	5,795	5,773	5,658	137	2.4
Rhode Island	973	969	950	23	2.5	945	941	915	30	3.3
Connecticut	3,076	3,080	3,032	44	1.4	3,061	3,064	3,016	45	1.5
Middle Atlantic:										
New York	18,265	18,367	18,241	24	.1	18,236	18,337	18,210	27	.1
New Jersey	7,361	7,349	7,168	193	2.7	7,326	7,302	7,109	216	3.0
Pennsylvania	11,902	11,905	11,794	108	.9	11,890	11,893	11,778	112	1.0
East North Central:										
Ohio	10,731	10,722	10,652	79	.7	10,716	10,707	10,632	84	.8
Indiana	5,316	5,286	5,194	123	2.4	5,309	5,279	5,186	123	2.4
Illinois	11,236	11,244	11,114	122	1.1	11,200	11,204	11,058	142	1.3
Michigan	9,044	9,013	8,875	169	1.9	9,029	8,998	8,860	170	1.9
Wisconsin	4,569	4,526	4,418	152	3.4	4,568	4,524	4,416	152	3.4
West North Central:										
Minnesota	3,897	3,877	3,805	92	2.4	3,894	3,873	3,800	93	2.5
Iowa	2,904	2,884	2,825	79	2.8	2,903	2,883	2,824	79	2.8
Missouri	4,757	4,747	4,677	79	1.7	4,731	4,718	4,639	92	2.0
North Dakota	640	634	618	22	3.5	626	622	606	20	3.3
South Dakota	685	680	666	18	2.7	678	673	661	17	2.6
Nebraska	1,542	1,528	1,484	59	4.0	1,530	1,516	1,472	58	4.0
Kansas	2,279	2,268	2,249	30	1.4	2,248	2,235	2,212	36	1.6

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF STATES: JULY 1, 1972 AND 1973—Continued

[Population in thousands. Resident population includes estimated Armed Forces personnel residing in each State]

Region, division, and State	Resident population					Civilian population				
	July 1, 1973 (provisional)	July 1, 1972	Apr. 1, 1970 (census)	Change, 1970 to 1973		July 1, 1973 (provisional)	July 1, 1972	Apr. 1, 1970	Change, 1970 to 1973	
				Number	Percent				Number	Percent
South Atlantic:										
Delaware	576	571	548	27	5.0	570	565	542	28	5.2
Maryland	4,070	4,048	3,922	147	3.8	4,013	3,990	3,849	165	4.3
District of Columbia	746	752	757	−11	−1.4	737	742	745	−8	−1.1
Virginia	4,811	4,765	4,648	162	3.5	4,665	4,612	4,455	210	4.7
West Virginia	1,794	1,795	1,744	50	2.9	1,793	1,795	1,744	49	2.8
North Carolina	5,273	5,221	5,082	191	3.8	5,181	5,128	4,958	223	4.5
South Carolina	2,726	2,688	3,591	135	5.2	2,657	2,615	2,513	144	5.7
Georgia	4,786	4,733	4,590	196	4.3	4,732	4,676	4,498	233	5.2
Florida	7,678	7,347	6,789	888	13.1	7,587	7,255	6,683	904	13.5
East South Central:										
Kentucky	3,342	3,306	3,219	123	3.8	3,309	3,274	3,171	139	4.4
Tennessee	4,126	4,072	3,924	202	5.2	4,106	4,055	3,899	207	5.3
Alabama	3,539	3,521	3,444	95	2.8	3,514	3,497	3,410	104	3.1
Mississippi	2,281	2,356	2,217	64	2.9	2,256	2,233	2,195	60	2.7
West South Central:										
Arkansas	2,037	2,008	1,923	113	5.9	2,029	1,998	1,915	114	6.0
Louisiana	3,764	3,738	3,643	121	3.3	3,795	3,706	3,601	134	3.7
Oklahoma	2,663	2,633	2,559	103	4.0	2,635	2,607	2,521	113	4.5
Texas	11,794	11,604	11,197	597	5.3	11,628	11,446	11,022	606	5.5
Mountain:										
Montana	721	716	694	26	3.8	214	710	688	26	3.8
Idaho	770	755	713	57	7.9	764	750	708	56	7.9
Wyoming	353	346	332	21	6.3	349	343	329	20	6.1
Colorado	2,437	2,364	2,207	230	10.4	2,387	2,317	2,157	230	10.6
New Mexico	1,106	1,076	1,016	90	8.9	1,080	1,060	999	90	9.1
Arizona	2,058	1,963	1,772	285	16.1	2,030	1,934	1,744	286	16.4
Utah	1,157	1,127	1,059	98	9.2	1,153	1,122	1,056	97	9.2
Nevada	548	533	489	59	12.1	539	523	479	60	12.4
Pacific:										
Washington	3,429	3,418	3,409	20	.6	3,383	3,378	3,338	45	1.3
Oregon	2,225	2,185	2,091	134	6.4	2,223	2,182	2,088	135	6.4
California	20,601	20,411	19,953	648	3.2	20,285	20,096	19,559	726	3.7
Alaska	330	325	302	28	93.	303	297	270	33	12.3
Hawaii	832	816	770	62	8.1	776	764	715	61	8.5

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1974

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

The subcommittee met at 10:30 a.m. in room 1223, Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Ernest F. Hollings (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Hollings, Eagleton, Cotton, and Young.

JOINT ITEMS

OFFICE OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

STATEMENT OF DR. FREEMAN H. CARY, ATTENDING PHYSICIAN

SALARIES OF CORPSMEN VERSUS REGISTERED NURSES

Senator HOLLINGS. Before we go into executive session on the bill I believe we should first go into the situation of the salaries of the corpsmen and the nurses in the office of the attending physician with the nurses to be connected with the women's lib movement. It seems the corpsmen are making so much more than the registered nurses. Mrs. Green raised the question twice on the House side. There's been a letter-writing campaign, I know, to the chairman of this committee and other members. The question is who is getting what, on what basis, and why? Someone feels the nurses are not being paid enough. The criticism has been that these corpsmen are making outrageous salaries. I have asked Dr. Freeman H. Cary, the Attending Physician, to be with us today and, Dr. Cary what comment do you have on this matter?

COMPENSATION OF NURSES

Dr. CARY. Our office is composed of five active-duty corpsmen (namely Adam Arnold, John McGuiness, Bill Melton, Virgil Dunn, and Fred Newcomb, the active duty corpsmen) who are paid in accordance with the Department of Defense schedule for whatever rank they are. We have no control over that.

In addition, there are five former corpsmen (namely Gomez, Mallea, Gary, Wroda, and Howell) who are paid by the Architect of the Capitol.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the salary of the former corpsmen?

Dr. CARY. Millard Gomez makes $15,766.80; Richard Mallea, $13,596.00; James Gary, $13,207.20; William Wroda, $12,962.40; Leslie Howell, $10,366.80. These are the active-duty corpsmen.

Senator HOLLINGS. Please list the registered nurses for me.

Dr. CARY. The highest paid nurse was Miss Haislup. Last year she received $18,432.51 including overtime.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is there any overtime for the corpsmen?

Dr. CARY. They do not receive overtime pay. They get an allowance of $200 a month included in their salaries. Nurse Haislup's basic pay was $14,520 and with overtime it was $18,432.51. Sarah Hall's basic salary was $13,027.36 and $16,705.65 with overtime. Marie Middleton's basic pay was $14,404.22 and gross $16,386.06. Dorothy W. Cropp had $12,942 base and gross $15,608.94. Alice Benoit earned $13,220.24 basic and $14,979.72 gross. Sue Sheehan earned $11,057.52 basic and $12,462.66 gross. Ruth Ellerman earned $10,787.60 base, $12,045.89 gross. Rose Marie Grozak earned $9,839.75 base and $10,929.05 gross.

FUNDING OF NURSES

Senator COTTON. Both you and your other doctors and all the staff serve both the House and Senate. Who pays them? Does the Senate pay all of them?

Dr. CARY. The former corpsmen, now titled "Head Nurse" are in a civilian capacity, and are paid by the Architect of the Capitol.

Senator COTTON. I thought they were paid by the Pentagon.

Mr. KANE. The five corpsmen on active duty are paid out of Department of the Navy appropriations. The registered nurses and former corpsmen are paid from out of Architect of the Capitol appropriations.

Senator COTTON. And, of course, the Architect's budget comes before both the House and Senate.

Mr. KANE. Yes, sir.

TOP ECHELON SALARIES

Senator HOLLINGS. Admiral Cary, move to the top echelon with respect to the others on your staff.

Dr. CARY. John McGuiness, a former corpsman and attending physician since 1954, receives basic salary of $21,582.96 and gross salary of $24,689.33. Adam Arnold receives $20,293.65 basic and $23,095.11 gross. Billy Melton receives $14,438.20 basic and $17,094.26 gross. Virgil Dunn receives $12,407.08 basic and $15,253.88 gross. Frederick Newcomb receives $11,925.11 basic and $15,962.83 gross.

DUTIES OF TOP ECHELON

Senator HOLLINGS. On the salaries of the top echelon corpsmen, such as Mr. Arnold, do you think he is overpaid or underpaid?

Dr. CARY. He earns everything he makes. He serves as receptionist, answers the telephone, is intimately familiar with the medical records of Members of Congress, knows the military setup, knows how to get consultants, who to contact in case of requests by Members of Congress, can perform as a nurse, uses the pharmacy. He's just a key man. Yes, he sits in the outer office. He knows everything as a top assistant. We have made an attempt to get the title changed from "male nurse" to "executive physician's assistant" since that's what they are. When I took the job after Dr. Pearson, I was concerned why they are called nurses because they are physician's assistants. I was told they had to be called that for rating purposes.

RETIREMENT PAY

Senator HOLLINGS. Do these corpsmen get retirement pay in addition?

Dr. CARY. There are five former corpsmen, and one medical service corps officer. Mr. Moran receives $11,973.12 retired pay.

Senator HOLLINGS. With almost $12,000 in retirement and some $24,000, in earnings isn't he making the maximum—$36,000?

Dr. CARY. I wanted to give him a raise but couldn't. McGuiness receives $3,516.48 retired pay.

Senator HOLLINGS. A total of almost $28,000.

Dr. CARY. Arnold receives $5,257.92 will a total up to about almost $30,000; Melton receives $4,095.96; Dunn receives $4,622.28.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do any nurses have retired pay?

Dr. CARY. I don't have that information. I don't think so.

REPRESENTATIVE GREEN'S LETTER

Senator HOLLINGS. Did you discuss this with Congresswoman Green?

Dr. CARY. Only once. She came with Representative Casey and was complaining because of the questions Mr. Moran had asked the nurses.

Senator HOLLINGS. What questions?

Dr. CARY. They are in a letter from her to Representative Casey: What school of nursing did you graduate from, do you have specific training, et cetera.

Senator HOLLINGS. In fairness to Congresswoman Green I will insert her letter to Mr. Casey in the Record at this point.

[The letter follows:]

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

May 28, 1974

The Honorable Bob Casey
Chairman, Legislative
Appropriations Subcomittee
H 302, The Capitol
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your letter of May 2 to which you attached the letter from Dr. Cary in regard to the questions which I raised in the Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee.

First, I regret very much that the questions which I raised as a member of that Subcommittee were used by certain people in the Medical Center to harass the Registered Nurses and to threaten them with a lower rate of pay. As I told you in a previous conversation, very soon after I requested the report each female Registered Nurse was called in and asked the following questions:

1. What School of Nursing did you graduate from?
   Year: Degree:
2. Do you have any specialized training?
3. Have you taken any Nursing or Professional courses since graduation?
4. Have you taken any refresher training in the past ten years?
5. Would you be willing to work in all of the Positions in the Capitol and House and Senate Office Buildings?
6. Would you be willing to take a legitimate professional exam for determination of advancement?
7. If the billets were audited and were found to be in the area of GS-7's rather than GS-11's, would you stay?

Most of them were also asked if they were the ones who had complained to Mrs. Green. It is very interesting that none of the medical corpsmen were called in by Mr. Moran or Dr. Cary and asked any of the above questions. As a matter of fact, the questions which I raised in your Subcommittee were based on a report which had come to me indirectly last year after the mark-up of the Subcommittee Appropriations bill. It was not any Registered Nurse who had made any complaint and it is most unfortunate that all of the female nurses have had to suffer insults, veiled threats of reduced pay or even loss of job because I, as a Member of Congress, asked for information relevant to our Committee work.

In spite of Dr. Cary's protest, I believe very strongly that the principle of equal pay for equal work is involved. I have been very carefully investigating many of the allegations which have been made and the qualifications and experience of the Registered Nurses and of the medical corpsmen. I hope that this matter can be straightened out without further harassment of the Registered Nurses. I hope that equality can be provided without one of the more aggressive women's groups, such as the National Organization of Women or the Women's Equity Action League getting into the act and filing a suit against the Medical Center or the House of Representatives on the basis of back wages which are due the Registered Nurses. I would not welcome that.

In the letter from Dr. Cary, addressed to you on May 2, he itemizes the responsibilities and duties performed by medical personnel. I am taking the liberty of itemizing the responsibilities and duties of the Registered Nurses. This is attached. You will note the disparity between the information supplied by Dr. Cary and the information which I have obtained. I suggest that if there is doubt, that Congressman Morgan (a medical doctor) be asked for an objective analysis of the training and the professional competence of Registered Nurses vis-a-vis medical corpsmen. In the Architect's letter of March 15, which is, in fact, the report given to the Architect's office by Dr. Cary, it is stated (on page 3) that the Navy hospital corpsmen have intensive 16 week courses of instruction and that in addition a medical corpsman may have 4 weeks or 54 weeks or 32 weeks of additional study. This hardly seems to me the basis of justifying higher compensation than the Registered Nurses receive when Registered Nurses have either 3 or 4 years of intensive professional training beyond high school graduation. Let me be specific: Mrs. Leonor Sullivan obtained the services of Marie Hartmann, who is a native of Germany. She has three years of professional training as a physical therapist and seven years experience. Because she is not kept busy all of the time by the women Members of Congress we have made arrangements that she could work at the Medical Center in the Capitol. She is at the GS-7 level. Fred Newcomb, I am advised (and this can be checked out) is not an eighth grade graduate. He went into the Navy at 16 and served there eight years.

When he was assigned to the Medical Center at the Capitol, Mrs. Hartmann taught him to use the various machines and also instructed him in physical therapy. He is a GS-9 and I understand has been promised a promotion. Mr. Moran told Fred Newcomb to tell Mrs. Hartmann that she would not be eligible for any promotion because she did not have her "physical therapy papers". The fact is that Mrs. Hartmann has the physical therapy papers certifying her proficiency but these were granted to her in Germany. Mr. Fred Newcomb (whom she trained) has no physical therapy papers at all and to the best of my knowledge has only the number of weeks training as a medical corpsman beyond the education which he received prior to the time he joined the Navy at 16.

In Dr. Cary's letter of May 2 he outlines on page 2 the various staff positions. The Technical Assistant to whom he refers is, I believe, Mr. Moran who draws a salary of $24,205.00. Dr. Cary does not state that Mr. Moran is also drawing his retirement pay from the Navy in the amount of $11,973.00. I do not have available the professional training that Mr. Moran has had beyond that which he received as a medical corpsman while he was serving in the Navy.

The two "Executive Physician's Assistants" (prior to the time I made my inquiry they were listed as head nurses) receive basic salaries of $21,582.00 and $20,293.00. It is my understanding (although this I have not checked out) that both of these individuals also draw full retirement pay from the Navy. I personally have received very courteous, prompt response from both of these gentlemen. I believe they are very efficient. Since I made my inquiry to the Subcommittee meetings three other men who had always been listed as "head nurses" were "promoted" to "Physician's Assistants": Billy Melton, in calendar year 1973, had a basic pay of $14,438.20. Virgil Dunn had a basic pay of $12,407.08. Fred Newcomb (the one other physical therapist besides Mrs. Hartmann) has a basic pay of $11,925.11.

The other medical corpsmen received the following basic pay (including the $200.00 monthly Congressional allowance): Millard Gomez, $15,766.80; Richard Mallea, $13,596.00; James Gary, $13.207.20; William Wroda, $12,962,40; Leslie Howell, $10,366.80.

The Registered Nurses, who must have at least 3 years or 4 years of intensive professional training received the following basic pay in calendar year 1973 and I have included the number of years of experience in brackets:
Mary Haislup (40 years in June) $14,520.20
Marie Middleton (23 years) $14,404.22
Alice Benoit (19 years) $13,220.24
Sarah Hall (13 years 9 months) $13,027.36
Dorothy Cropp (33 years) $12,942.00
Sue Sheehan (11 years 5 months) $11,057.52
Ruth Ellerman (27 years) $10,787.60
Rose Marie Grozak (9 years) $9,839.75
Marie Hartmann (the professionally trained physical therapist with 7 years of experience) $10,633.00 or $10,965.00

You will note that the former head nurses, now designated by Dr. Cary as "Physician's Assistants" and/or "Executive Physician's Assistants" by and large have salaries which are much higher than those of the Registered Nurses. The comparisons do not include the rather generous retirement pay that some the medical corpsmen receive. If we talk about the basic pay and no overtime and no retirement pay you will note that Mr. Moran, Mr. McGuiness, and Mr. Arnold all have considerably higher salaries than any of the Registered Nurses. As far as I can see these two hold positions which are similar to those of the receptionist in my Congressional office. There is no evidence available to me that the positions which they hold could not be held by a female Registered Nurse or a woman, in Portland, as a matter of fact, either a registered nurse or a competent woman holds such positions in every doctor's office I've ever been in. It is obvious that the female Registered Nurses have never been given the opportunity to serve in any such capacity with the higher pay in the Medical Center at the United States Capitol.

You will note that Mr. Gomez, a medical corpsman, is paid a higher salary than any of the Registered Nurses. Mr. Billy Melton is paid more than 7 of the Registered Nurses and more than Mrs. Hartmann, the physical therapist with three years of professional training. Mr. Mallea, a medical corpsman, is paid more than 6 of the Registered Nurses and Mrs. Hartmann. Mr. Gary, a medical corpsman, is paid more than 5 of the Registered Nurses and Mrs. Hartmann. Mr. Wroda is paid more than 4 of the Registered Nurses and Mrs. Hartmann.

Attached is a summary of the duties of one Registered Nurse in one First Aid Room. I would have to see the documented evidence which would show that Mr. Gomez, Mr. Melton, Mr. McGuiness, Mr. Arnold, or Mr. Moran have busier days or greater responsibilities than the ones she carries. And I would be interested in the justification for higher pay based on any claim that they have had more professional training or experience.

Also attached is a copy of the chart which Dr. Cary provided you in his letter of May 2. I have added green stars to the list of duties and responsibilities which the Registered Nurses fulfill. I have also made a third list of the duties and services performed by female Registered Nurses in Doctor's offices and hospitals across the country.

If this letter were not already so long I would compare each Registered Nurse and her responsibilities with that of each former "head nurse" or medical corpsman and their professional training and responsibilities. After looking into this far more carefully than I had at the time I first raised the questions in the Subcommittee, I am now more than ever convinced that there are great inequities in the pay schedule. I am also shocked at the defensive position which has been taken by some of the male members

of the Medical Center. I believe that I can document the insulting remarks which have been made to the Registered Nurses, the threats or implied threats of reduced pay because they were supposed to have complained to me (which, as I said, they did not) and the oft repeated phrase "that we can get any number of Registered Nurses any time but we can't replace the medical corpsmen." I suggest that there are countless Registered Nurses who could replace every single medical corpsman and head nurse or physician's assistant in any year. Registered Nurses are trained to respect "confidentiality".

It is my understanding that the G-S 9 rating for all registered nurses was an assignment made in 1958 and has not been changed since. It is my hope, Mr. Chairman, that our Subcommittee can and will insist on an end to the discrimination on the basis of sex and also put an end to the harassment endured by the Registered Nurses since I made my first inquiry.

Sincerely,

Edith Green

One of the Registered Nurses with many years of experience tells me she performs the following duties in the First Aid Room. These are daily problems encountered in the course of the year:

1. Removal of foreign bodies from eyes, ears and any body surface.

2. Surgical dressings - use of sterile technique in all dressing.
   a. Immediate injury - applying pressure to control bleeding
   b. Cleansing of wound
   c. Closure of wound - butterfly if needed
   d. Antiseptic or antibiotic ointment applied
   e. Dressing of wound - skill needed to determine method and type needed

3. Eye irrigations.

4. Ear examinations.

5. Nose examinations - nasal packing for epistaxis.

6. Neurological observation for head injuries (checking vital signs and pupils equal and react to light and weakness of extremities.)

7. Hot compresses to inflamed or infected areas.

8. Examination for enlarged lymph glands, neck, groin, and axillary lump in the breast when requested.

9. Splint reinforcement for fractures of fingers or wrists.

10. Ace bandage for support of sprains.

11. Treatment and referral to physician for dysentery.

12. Advice concerning abdominal complaints or pain, ie., appendicitis.

13. Teaching and instruction of many and varied medical and surgical diseases.

14. Post operative advice given.

15. Treating and counseling of hysteria.

16. Setting up: Blood Mobile and other programs - including cardiac resuscitation classes for police and doormen.

17. Daily Blood Pressure readings.

18. Watchful observation of action of various heart medications. For example, fast or slow heart rate, irregular heart beats.

19. Treatment of fainting spells.

20. Assistance on all medical emergencies:
    a. diabetic acidosis or coma
    b. heart attacks
    c. chronic lung diseases (emphysema, asthma)
    d. shock due to bee sting, acute injury or hemorrhage
    e. deep lacerations
    f. administering oxygen as needed

21. Care of abrasions of the skin - cleansing, application of antiseptic and dressing.

22. Examination of the throat for swelling, redness, inflamed or infected areas.

23. Care of burns, 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree.

24. Ice application immediately to area of contusion or edema from accident.

25. Suture removal.

26. Observation of healing process in wounds.

27. Dispensing medications for sinus congestion, colds, coughs, headaches, tension, back discomfort, nasal congestion, eye strain, allergies, poison ivy, ear drops, gastric upset, hangovers, diarrhea, canker sore and herpes simplex.

28. Injections and immunizations as ordered by private medical doctor:
    a. Allergy - between 80-100 per month
    b. B12 - average 40 per month
    c. Hormones - average 16 per month

d. Liver extract
e. Cholera, Typhoid, Tetanus - aspirin given in case of fever-like symptoms, soreness at site of injection or general malaise.

29. Yearly flu injections for all individuals (including collecting money).

30. Observation for untoward reactions following allergy injections.

31. Administering epinephrine at site of injection and above should systemic reaction occur.

32. Local reaction - ice applied and/or antihistamine given.

33. Tetanus given for puncture wounds, dog, cat and human bites or any deep laceration as directed by private medical doctor.

34. Keeping abreast of current medical theories.

35. Removal of foreign bodies from throats (fish bones, food particles).

36. Treatment of acute nausea and vomiting.

37. Observation of epileptic seizures with careful avoidance to self-injury to patient.

38. Explanation given on definition of medical terminology when requested by Congressional office.

39. Care of tourists, including young children.

40. Treating the public in a pleasant professional manner.

41. Answering emergency calls to various offices and assessing the situation, giving medical care as needed.

42. Calling rescue squad to escort person to the hospital if needed.

43. Assuming responsibility for patient en route to hospital.

44. Notifying doctor of person's signs and symptoms.

45. Making or referring person to cardiac resuscitation.

46. Use of oxygen and skill of external cardiac massage and mouth-to-mouth respiration.

47. Applying splints to broken extremities.

48. Advice given to pregnant women especially untoward symptoms.

49. Continuous advice on weight control.

50. Recognition of pre-cancerous moles and nodes.

51. Recognition of blood clots, phebitis.

52. Recognition of symptoms of kidney and bladder infections and recommending prompt medical care.

53. Recognition of symptoms of infectious hepatitis.

54. Treatment and care of symptoms following alcohol abuse.

55. Referral to VD clinics.

56. Hot sitz tub baths for treatment of hemorrhoids as per private medical doctor.

57. Dispensing literature on prevention of hypertension, early cancer detection and glaucoma.

58. Reassurance to post-operative cancer patients - help in developing a cheerful optimistic attitude.

59. Repairing broken eye glasses.

60. Instruction and care of contact lenses - assistance in removing lens when lost in eye.

61. Care of stroke patients - insertion of air way.

62. Assist in colostomy irrigations.

63. Administer pre-X-ray enemas on request.

64. Transporting via wheelchair to Capitol First Aid Room when requested.

65. Packing of cavities post-operative as requested by surgeon, i.e., pilonidial cyst, carbuncles and sebaceous cysts - at times necessary 3-4 times daily.

66. Eye compresses for conjuctivitis.

67. Feeding a diabetic tourist or staff worker.

68. Provide instruction on how to give insulin on newly diagnosed diabetic patients.

69. Provide instruction on foot care - callous formations, athlete's foot, plantar warts.

70. Care of threatened abortion as instructed by private medical doctor.

71. Injury on job refer to Public Health Clinic - see that persons obtains CA-16 form from supervisor.

72. Evaluation of skin problems - dermatitis, rash, fungus.

73. Treatment of heat exhaustion, sun stroke.

74. Prompt recognition of food poisoning symptoms.

75. Removal of ticks from body.

76. Provide instructions on removal of body lice.

77. When requested, check hemorroids.

78. Packing of teeth post extraction - use of oil of cloves when needed.

79. Piercing nails to relieve pressure from blood clot.

80. Immediate treatment of bee and wasp stings, chiggers and all other insect bites.

81. Copious eye irrigations for acid splashed in eye, soap, detergents, for all cafeteria workers, stone mason shop staff. Prompt private medical doctor appointment for scratched corneas in eye injuries.

In addition to the above, the following duties are accomplished by the Registered Nurses in the First Aid Rooms:

1. Answering telephone.

2. Keeping a daily log of every person who is seen in one book.

3. Keeping a daily log of every immunization and injection given in another book.

4. Keeping a personal file card on each person that is seen and recording the treatment given.

5. Monthly summary is completed from the above statistics. One First Aid Room averages 1100 contacts in one month.

6. Recording immunizations in International Health Booklet for traveling.

7. Monthly supply order for medications and dressings needed.

8. Checking supplies for out-of-date use.

9. Organizing file cards on current employees, retirees, and tourists.

10. Keeping current a physicians directory for referral use.

11. Permission records from private medical doctor kept on all people receiving injections.

12. Upon request, send summary of B/P readings - lying, sitting, and standing on a daily basis over a two week period to private medical doctor as requested.

13. Cleaning drawers and maintaining adequate supply of medications, filling pill boxes with coricidin, aspirin and aspirin compounds.

14. Disinfecting and auto-claving all surgical instruments.

15. Bed making and sending out linen on a regular basis to the laundry.

16. Sewing buttons on for Members and constituents.

17. Cleaning of various small examination equipment.

18. Maintaining supply of safety pins and quick emergency care of falling hems. Also needles and thread.

19. Supply various shops with medical supplies - band-aids, aspirin, dressings, ammonia inhalants, etc.

20. Possessing a basic understanding of people and helping allay their fears and anxieties concerning disease processes.

21. Maintaining good interpersonal relationships with all Congressional staff, constituents and employees of the Hill.

22. Assuring a patient's privacy in regard to care given and what is told to us in confidence.

23. Must be very careful as to legal aspects of care since we work alone in the first aid stations and must be discriminating in our evaluation of a situation.

24. Maintaining a professional manner at all times.

THE FOLLOWING DUTIES PERFORMED BY REGISTERED NURSES AND FEMALE PHYSICAL THERAPIST IN CAPITOL AND OFFICE BUILDINGS ARE INCLUDED ONLY IN MRS. GREEN'S ANALYSIS:

1. Assist the Attending Physician and two other doctors in the physical examinations and other treatment of Members of Congress. This includes a varied number of procedures but done only by a Registered Nurse or Physician.

2. As part of the regular physical examination of Members of Congress, do an electrocardiogram, blood pressure, check for allergies and collect other information for the doctor pertinent to the patients condition. Mount the electrocardiogram and send it to the medical corpsman who completes the making of a miniature card containing the EKG and problem list of the patient. The problem list is always made up by the Attending Physician.

3. Do tests to measure the Member's lung capacity. When test is completed, compute the Member's vital capacity and prepare it for the Member's medical record.

4. Do many other routine nursing procedures required in office such as ear irrigation, changing surgical dressings, taking and recording vital signs and assisting all three doctors in any way they need help with the patients.

5. Responsible for the immunization program and give the necessary immunization injections as outlined by the World Health Organization. This requires keeping current on injections needed for overseas travel and keeping the record of each Member, making sure they are properly recorded on an International Certificate.

6. Record allergy injections for Members on any allergy program. This requires communicating with the allergists at the Naval Hospital, Walter Reed Hospital and with some private allergists.

7. Give any other injections or medications as ordered by the three doctors, constantly checking to be sure all medications are not outdated and correct.

8. Responsible for stocking the 4 doctor's offices with supplies and constantly in touch with the doctors as to what they need in treating the Members of Congress.

9. Maintain a permanent record or "daily log" of all patients seen in the Attending Physician's office.

10. Help in any way during any emergency that occurs in office. Carry out any order by a doctor or to use judgment during any emergency in the absence of a doctor.

11. Approved by the Attending Physician, have a list of reputable physicians and do much referring of Member's families to private physicians, many times actually making the appointment.

12. Maintain a helpful but professional attitude and manner to the Members of Congress, the doctors, and the other medical personnel in office.

Senator HOLLINGS. Did you give an examination to the nurses?

Dr. CARY. For advancement? No, but the corpsmen have to take examinations at each level.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the nurses?

Dr. CARY. No; the nurses don't just as a doctor does not unless he takes special board exams. They do not take more exams.

COMPARABLE SALARIES

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the comparable pay at the State Department, or at the White House, if there's such a thing, or nurses in the other executive departments. Will you please give those to the committee?

COMPARISONS OF SALARIES OF NURSES

Dr. CARY. The Washington Hospital Council furnished us a listing. Staff nurse in the Washington area makes between $9,158 to $10,712. Head nurse makes between $10,296 to $12,854. Assistant director of nurses, $12,292 to $15,371. Director of nurses, $18,000 to $21,000.

Senator HOLLINGS. What about corpsmen?

Dr. CARY. There are no corpsmen in the private hospitals. A comparison of nurses on grade levels at various Federal agencies shows as follows: Andrews Air Force Base, clinical nurse, in charge and health unit dealing in first aid treatment, GS–8, and supervisory ward nurses, GS–8; Civil Service Commission, supervisory first aid nurse, GS–8; first aid nurse, GS–7; Supreme Court, first aid nurse, GS–9; St. Elizabeths Mental Hospital, supervisory nurses, GS–9; Walter Reed Medical Center, supervisory clinical nurse, GS–9; supervisory ward nurse, GS–9; ward nurse, GS–7, starting ward nurse, GS–5.

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the departments?

Dr. CARY. Agriculture, supervisor nurse, GS–9; first aid room, GS–7. GSA, GS–7. Bureau of Engraving and Printing, GS–8. Government Printing Office, GS–8. Labor Department, U.S. Public Health Service personnel are assigned. Library of Congress, first aid, GS–8.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the State Department?

Dr. CARY. I am sorry, I don't have that information at the present time. There are more than 200 nurses assigned in association with the PHS. Those assigned to first aid normally start at GS–7 and can be assigned throughout the United States. Perhaps I should submit this comparison of nurse grade levels in agencies where first aid rooms are in operation.

Senator HOLLINGS. The comparison will be made part of the record at this point.

[The information follows:]

COMPARISON OF NURSES GRADE LEVELS IN AGENCIES WHERE FIRST AID ROOMS ARE IN OPERATION

Andrews Air Force Base.—Clinical Nurse—GS–8. (In charge of a health unit dealing in first aid treatment.) Supervisory Ward Nurse—GS–8; General Ward Nurse—GS–7; General Ward Nurse—GS–6. (Working in the wards at the hospital—GS–8 in charge of ward as supervisor.)

Civil Service Commission.—Supervisory First Aid Nurse—GS–8; First Aid Nurse—GS–7. (The supervisory type nurse travels between first aid rooms and advises lower level nurses.)

Supreme Court.—First Aid Nurse—GS–9. (RN in charge of first aid room.)

St. Elizabeths Mental Hospital.—Supervisory Nurse—GS–9. (Responsible for several clinics.)

Walter Reed Army Hospital.—Supervisory Clinical Nurse—GS–9. (In complete charge of a clinic—sole nurse.) Supervisory Ward Nurse—GS–9. (In charge of a complete ward in the hospital.) Ward Nurse—GS–7. (Works in ward performing general nursing duties.) Starting Ward Nurse—GS–5. (This is the starting grade for nurses assigned to ward duty.) Special Operating Room Nurse—GS–11. (Assists doctors in the operating room on all types of operations.)

Agriculture Department.—Supervisory Nurse—GS–9; Nurse (first aid) GS–7. (The supervisory nurse is in charge of three or more first aid rooms.)

General Services Administration.—Occupational Health Nurse—GS–7. (Is in charge of first aid room.)

Bureau of Engraving and Printing.—Occupational Health Nurse—GS–8. (Extra grade credit allowed because of the occupational hazards associated with the people being treated. Printing presses, cutting machines, bindery equipment, etc.)

32-477 O - 74 - 40

Government Printing Office.—Occupational Health Nurse—GS–8. (Extra grade credit allowed because of the occupational hazards associated with the people treated.)

Labor Department.—(Uses Public Health Services and nurses are assigned from Public Health to the units at the different locations throughout the Labor Department.)

G.A.O.—(No nurses assigned directly to G.A.O. but they are supplied to the first aid rooms by the Public Health Services.)

Library of Congress.—Nurse—First Aid—GS–8. (These nurses work in the first aid rooms under the direction of a Doctor who is in charge.)

(Also at the Library of Congress there are temporary nurses employed on an hourly basis, when necessary. These nurses are paid at the rate of $5.83 per hour.)

Public Health Services.—This is under the direction of H.E.W.

At the present time there are over 250 nurses assigned to many different type tasks associated with Public Health Services. Those assigned to a first aid room on a recurring basis are normally at the GS–7 level. These nurses can be assigned to different areas in the United States, but are normally assigned to the same location and report to that location daily. If a nurse is assigned to G.A.O. she normally would report to her first aid room at G.A.O. on a daily basis.

SALARY OF CORPSMEN

Senator HOLLINGS. Do we know of any other corpsmen or supervisory assistants that are paid more?

Dr. CARY. No, sir. Corpsmen are paid in accordance with DOD salary levels.

Senator HOLLINGS. You wouldn't consider their combined pay as overpay?

Dr. CARY. No, sir.

HARASSMENT OF NURSES

Senator COTTON. I note that in Congresswoman Green's letter of complaints somebody made an unpleasant remark to a nurse because they complained to her.

Dr. CARY. Once this thing started and became rampant, the nurses were complaining about the corpsmen and the corpsmen retaliated. About 4 weeks ago, Representative Casey told me about this, and asked that comments stop. As far as I can tell from the corpsmen's standpoint, there have been no more insults.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the morale now?

Dr. CARY. Not as good as it was. I think they are adequately paid, based on what nurses are getting. Working conditions are ideal, no night work to speak of, no weekend work. My wife is a nurse and only once in her life has she had a straight job with regular hours. If some outside agency were to come in and look at the nurses salaries * * *.

NEED FOR RETIRED CORPSMEN

Senator COTTON. Do you need these retired corpsmen? If the only corpsmen you have were assigned by the Navy, then it would be none of our business and we wouldn't be in the position of discriminating.

Senator HOLLINGS. Except for those top people.

Senator COTTON. The retired corpsmen give the ladies and Congresswoman Green reason for complaint. Can the Navy give you some extra corpsmen and let you eliminate the retired ones, then we would have nothing to do with this? Is that possible?

Dr. CARY. Both Mr. McGuiness and Mr. Arnold are approaching their retirements. Within 5 years both will have retired. Nevertheless, that job calls for that type of salary they are getting. It is unfortunate that they are criticized for their retired status. They fought in three wars.

Senator COTTON. Army personnel get their pay and go into other jobs.

OUTSIDE AGENCY REVIEW

Senator HOLLINGS. They do and people complain. What outside agency would make an overall review like that?

Dr. CARY. Maybe one of the university nursing schools at Georgetown University or George Washington University could review to see if the salary is compensatory for the type of work they do.

Senator HOLLINGS. Would they know about physicians' assistants?

Dr. CARY. I don't know. We are in a unique position in all the world. No other agency is dealing with Members of Congress.

Senator COTTON. Being old and decrepit, I have had considerable contact with this office and they are very able guys.

Dr. CARY. If you're in South Carolina or New Hampshire and you want to know about your record, they know who to call and get the information for you readily. I'm sure they can be replaced but it would take considerable months or years to train someone to get the knowledge. It really is unique.

CHANGES IN SALARIES

Senator HOLLINGS. Admiral Cary, you have reviewed the situation and are there any personnel at all whose pay you recommend to be increased?

Dr. CARY. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Decreased?

Dr. CARY. One of the males that retired said he would take a cut in salary.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that a good suggestion?

Dr. CARY. I don't know.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are not recommending it to this committee.

Dr. CARY. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. We appreciate your appearance for the record very much. This concludes the hearings on the Legislative Branch Appropriations.

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

We will now stand in recess and reconvene at the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 11 a.m., Wednesday, June 12, the hearings were concluded and the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

SUBJECT INDEX

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF HEARINGS

	Page
Tuesday, April 9, 1974:	
Cost-Accounting Standards Board	1
General Accounting Office	21
Government Printing Office	77
Thursday, April 11, 1974:	
Joint Items:	
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy	125
Library of Congress	139
Congressional Research Service	187
U.S. Senate:	
Office of Legislative Counsel	131
Tuesday, April 30, 1974:	
Joint Items:	
Joint Economic Committee	245
Joint Committee on Printing	284
Monday, May 13, 1974:	
Architect of the Capitol	287
Botanic Garden	435
U.S. Senate:	
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper	441
Office of the Secretary—Senate Items	463
Tuesday, May 28, 1974:	
Office of Technology Assessment	547
Wednesday June 12, 1974:	
Joint Items:	
Office of the Attending Physician	609

LIST OF WITNESSES, COMMUNICATIONS AND PREPARED STATMENTS

	Page
Airis, T. F., correspondence	597
Allen, Hon. James B., U.S. Senator from Alabama, letter	412
Applebaum, Edmond L	139
Beckman, Norman	139
Bentsen, Hon. Lloyd M., Jr., U.S. Senator from Texas	245
Berry, Paul L	139
Boyle, John J	77
Brooks, Hon. Jack, U.S. Representative from Texas, communications	527, 529
Brown, Harold	584
Campioli, Mario E	287
Correspondence	597
Cary, Dr. Freeman H	609
Casey, Bob, communications	537
Conrardy, William N	21
Cooke, Eileen D., prepared statement	601
Crooke, Bernard D., communications	534
Cornett, Sanford H	21
Croxton, F. E	139
Curran, Ronald C	139
Cylke, Frank Kurt	139
Daddario, Emilio Q	566
Dembling, Paul G	21
DeSimone, Daniel V	566
DeVaughn, Walter C	77
Elson, Edward L. R., communication	473
Estep, James	441
Fasick, J. K	21
Gould, Richard F., communications	535, 537
Green, Hon. Edith, U.S. Representative from Oregon, correspondence	612
Griffiths, Hon. Martha W., U.S. Representative from Michigan	264
Hamilton, L. Clark	139
Harding, Kenneth R., communications	454
Hartley, John E., correspondence	598
Hays, Hon. Wayne L., letter from	284
Hemperley, John O	139
Hughes, Philip S	21
Javits, Hon. Jacob K., U.S. Senator from New York	281
Jayson, Lester S	139
Jennings, W. Pat, communications	534, 536
Kegan, Elizabeth Hamer	139
Kelles, Robert F	21
Kennedy, Hon. Edward M., U.S. Senator from Massachusetts	549
Correspondence	547
Prepared statement	549–562
Kenyon, Carleton W	139

	Page
Lacovara, Nicholas J	441
Lewis, Wellington H	77
Littell, Harry B	131
Lorenz, John G	139
McCormick, Thomas F	7, 111
Prepared statement	80
McGurn, Thomas	566
Malstrom, Robert A	463
Mercer, Bryan W	77
Metcalf, Hon. Lee, U.S. Senator from Montana, communications	527, 529
Mills, Hon. Wilbur D., U.S. Representative from Arkansas, communications	525
Morris, Thomas D	21
Morse, Ellsworth H., Jr	21
Mosher, Hon. Charles R., U.S. Represenative from Ohio	565
Momford, Dr. L. Quincy	139
Prepared statement	139
Pastore, Hon. John O., U.S. Senator from Rhode Island	125
Pin, Clerio	21
Poole, Frazer G	139
Powell, James M	441
Communications	446, 452
Price, Hon. Melvin, letter from	126
Ridgely, William A	463
Communication	539, 541, 605
Ringer, Barbara	139
Samuelson, Adolph T	21
Schoenhaut, Arthur	1
Sparkman, Hon. John, U.S. Senator from Alabama, communications	526
Staats, Elmer B	1, 21
Communications	23
Prepared statements	5, 27
Sullivan, Thomas E	21
Van Cleve, Harry R	1
Wannall, William H., communications	442, 445, 451, 453
Prepared statement	456
Welsh, William J	139
White, George M	287
Correspondence	411, 596
Ziegler, Clayton W	77

SUBJECT INDEX

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Page

Capitol buildings and grounds 288, 290, 292, 345
Acquisition of property 305
Capitol Buildings, justification for 368
Capitol Grounds, justification 389
Capitol Power Plant 307, 335, 418
Old Senate Chamber 294, 332, 341, 342, 387
Old Supreme Court Chamber, justification 294
Parking facilities (*See also* Senate Office buildings.) 348
Security system for 334, 343
Supreme Court Chambers 341
West Front project 329, 344, 350
China, Great Wall of 341
Contingent expenses, justifications for 360
House action 288
Office buidings 293
Library Buildings and Grounds:
James Madison Memorial Buildings, justifications 303, 335, 343
Justification for 427
Lighting 341
Nurses, salaries of 413
Public Works projects, justification 294
Salaries and personnel items, justification for 351, 358
Senate garage 292
Senate office buildings 291
Extensions of and additions to 317, 338
Dirksen Office Building 319, 339, 350
Garage, justifications for 414
Justifications for 394
Parking facilities for (*See also* Capitol Buildings and Grounds 313, 337, 346
Restaurants 410, 412

BOTANIC GARDEN

Budget request 435
Justifications:
Mandatory items 437
Nonrecurring items 438
Recurring items 437
Salaries and expenses 436

COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

Financial Accounting Standards Board, relations with 18
House action 1
Memorandum on budget ceilings 3
Outside organizations, coordination with 17
Research program 19
Savings, prior year 18
Training programs 20
Travel increase 19

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

	Page
Audit of:	
Grants to States and local governments	64
Government corporations	60
Political committees	61
Transportation payments	60, 74
Budget impact on future years	70
Budget reform	69
Comptroller General:	
Congress, direct assistance to	55
Equal employment opportunities	52
Executive direction and management services	63
Experts and consultants, need for	52
GAO management of headquarters building, savings resulting from	49
General performance	53
House allowance	21
Increased workload, pending legislation	54
Increase pay costs, absorption of	72
Information, access to	74
Members, requests from	56
Office space, GSA charges for	49
Political committees registered, number of	62
Program results, reviews of	57
Public Building Fund	50
Recruiting	72
Restoration request	48
Revenue sharing	63
Reviews:	
Energy allocation	71
International programs	58
Management	58
Multiagency	57
Staffing, planned for fiscal 1975 level	51
State and local governments, Federal aid to	65
Upward mobility program	52, 75

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Congressional publications, unit cost of	110
Depository Library Advisory Council	79
Executive agencies printing plants	107
Federal Register, charges for	106
New printing, coordination of	107
Printing costs, control of	106
Relocation of	79
Revolving Fund increase	78
Superintendent of Documents:	
Advance billing	121
Back orders	111
Bookstore authority	117
Complaints, number of	114
Congressional exchange program	116
Departmental billing	119
Documents, pricing of	117
Form letter, sample of	112
New employees, training of	113
Postal rate, increase	123
Price increases	122
Processing requests	115
Restructuring of jobs	114
Salaries and expenses	79
Unfilled orders	118
Working capital fund, increase in	119
Waivers, issuance of	108
Workload, fluctuations	106

JOINT ITEMS

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy

	Page
Justification	128
Legislative authority	128
Nuclear powerplants	129
Oil quotas	130
Summary of individual functions	514

Joint Economic Committee

Cash payment benefits	271
Correspondence	245
Economic future	259
Future shortages	266
Inflation	267
Majority-Minority ratios	281
Positions, additional	269
Unused funds, committee policy	268
Welfare institutions	271
Welfare Study financing	269

Office of the Attending Physician

Corpsmen, salaries and duties of	610, 624
Retired, need for	624
Nurses compensation	609, 623

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Administrative provisions	162
Bibliographies, revision of	169
Congressional Research Service:	
Briefing system for members	193
Budget request	187
Career development program	191
Committees, experts assigned to	192
Employees, additional	189
Executive agencies, cooperation from	192
Experts, recruitment of	191
House action	188
Meetings, attendance at	184
Ocean policy study	190
Personnel, temporary	191
Positions requested	161
Salaries and expenses	165
Copyright Office	162, 164
Data processing equipment	168
Equipment, rental of	164
Exhibit cases	168
Furniture and equipment	167
James Madison Memorial Library Building	162, 166
Model furniture	166
Machine-readable cataloging	165
Meetings, expenses of attendance at	174
Motor vehicles	170
Outlays	185
Overtime pay	164, 168
Parking	162
Questions submitted for record	194
Request, reductions in	163
Salaries and expenses	163
Space rental	167
Travel, funds	170

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

	Page
Advisory Council:	
Members, list of	548
Organization	586
OTA, interaction with	591
Role of	584
Automated train control asessment	572
Budget request	547, 584, 588
Carryover authority	563
Congressional leadership	592
Control system reliability	574
Energy program	581
Solar	582
Electric power production	583
Heating and cooling	583
Food assessments	567, 569, 572, 587
Herbicides and pesticides	571
Information systems	570
Materials assessment	576, 579
Minerals, shortages in	578
National Transportation Safety Board	574
New program development	564
Priorities	585, 589
Public participation	592
Seaboard Coast Line signal system	575
Staff activities	566
Staffing	564, 582
Unobligated funds	580
White House science advisor	594

U.S. SENATE

Office of the Legislative Counsel

Agriculture, legislation on	137
Contingency reserve	136
Personnel, turnover of	136

Office of the Secretary Senate Items

Administrative and clerical assistants to Senators	486, 605
Atomic Energy, joint committee on (*See also* Joint Items)	523
Attending physician, office of (*See also* Joint Items)	531
Budget request	463
Capitol guide service	537
Capitol Police	531
Chaplain, office of	472
Committee employees	480
Congressional Operation, joint committee on (*See also* Joint Items)	526, 530
Defense Production, joint committee on (*See also* Joint Items)	525
Federal Expenditures, Joint Committee on (*See also* Joint Items.)	518
Inaugural Ceremonies, Joint Committee on (*See also* Joint Items.)	523
Increases and decreases, summary Table	464
Inquiries and investigations	465
Internal Revenue Taxation, joint Committee on (*See also* Joint Items.)	499
Itemization increases	524
Joint Economic Committee (*See also* Joint Items.)	474
Joint items (*See* Joint Items.)	522
Legislative Counsel, office of	499
Mail costs	535
Majority and minority leaders	471
Majority and minority whips	472
Miscellaneous items	510
Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper (*See* Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.)	

Page

Pages, education of 535
Policy committees 499
Printing, Joint Committee on (*See also* Joint Items.) 523
Salaries, officers and employees 471
Standing committees 482, 502
Statement of Appropriations 538
Statutory positions 475–479
Vice President and Senators, compensation and mileage of 471

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

Activities, expansion of 441
Automobiles 459
Capitol Police 459
Computer center 457
Senate chambers, carpeting for 457
Senate post office 458
Statutory positions 489
TV surveillance system 460
Traffic lights 461