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Senate Hearings

Before the Committee on Appropriations

Legislative Branch Appropriations

Fiscal Year 1976

94th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

H.R. 6950

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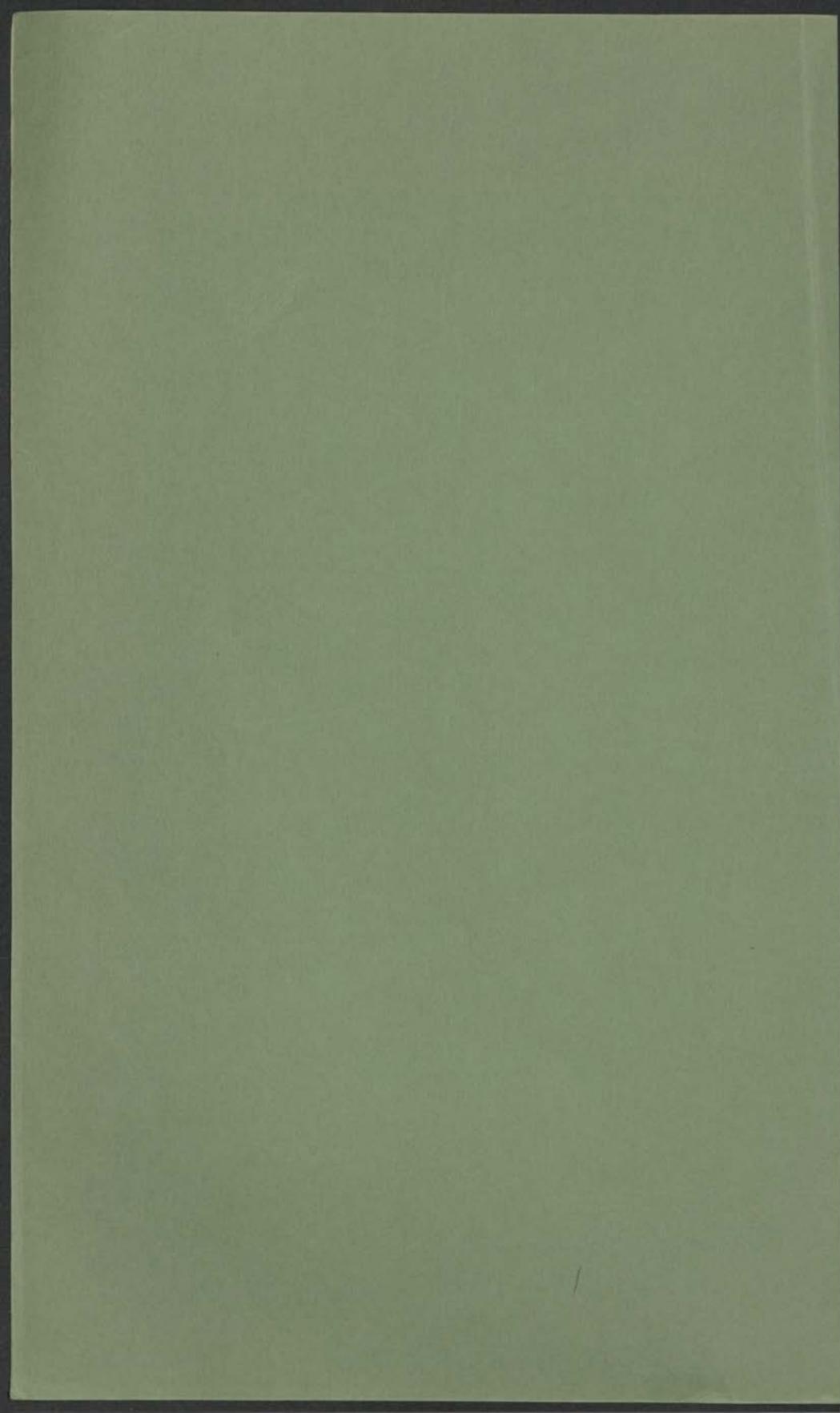
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Part 1—(Pages 1-798)

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**LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976**

HEARINGS
BEFORE A
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H.R. 6950

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE
BRANCH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1976,
AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

PART 1—(Pages 1-798)



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WASHINGTON : 1975

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Staff Assistants, Legislative Branch

(II)

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1975

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

The subcommittee met at 2:45 p.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, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
ACCOMPANIED BY:

MARIO E. CAMPIOLI, ASSISTANT ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
ELLIOTT CARROLL, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
CHARLES A. HENLOCK, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
FREDERICK W. WINKELMANN, GENERAL COUNSEL
J. RAYMOND CARROLL, COORDINATING ENGINEER
CHARLES A. DURKIN, ASSISTANT TO ADMINISTRATIVE OF-
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BUILDINGS
URAL T. WARD, SUPERVISING ENGINEER, CAPITOL BUILDING
PAUL PINCUS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
DANIEL J. GEARY, ACCOUNTING OFFICER
E. L. BROGGINI, SUPERVISING ENGINEER, CONGRESSIONAL
LIBRARY BUILDINGS

BUDGET ESTIMATES

Senator HOLLINGS. The subcommittee will come to order. I am sorry that we were delayed in getting started, but the Architect and I were on a little impromptu field trip to look over the equipment and furniture in Senator Hatfield's office in connection with a request that we will hear this afternoon.

This afternoon the subcommittee begins consideration of the 1976 budget estimates for the various activities in the Legislative Branch.

For the record, the budget estimates transmitted in the President's budget total some \$836 million. The 1976 outlays are projected to total \$886.3 million of which a considerable amount is connected with construction projects appropriated for in the previous years.

Subsequent to the transmission of the budget, the Library of Congress transmitted a request for \$337,000 for the new National Commission on New Technological Use of Copyrighted Work, and last Friday, the President transmitted additional estimates of \$295,540 for the House of Representatives.

We know that we are faced with significant increases for the Senate beyond what was transmitted in the President's budget, plus major increases for the Office of Technology Assessment, the Library of Congress, Government Printing Office, and General Accounting Office.

These increases are largely the result of new legislation and expanded workload. We will be reviewing these estimates thoroughly during these hearings so that the Legislative Branch will do no less than the other branches in trying to hold down this awful deficit of \$60 billion to \$70 billion that the American people are being asked to accept.

In this regard I particularly appreciate the volunteered reductions by the Library and GPO. While these only amount to a fraction of the subcommittee's already announced goal of reducing the budget estimates by 3 percent, they will be helpful to us. We have also had a thorough preliminary screening of the estimates for the Senate, resulting in the identification of some outmoded positions that we can abolish.

Today we will begin these hearings with a request for the multitude of activities under the Architect of the Capitol. There is comparative statement of appropriations on page 32 of the justification book and I note that the estimates are some \$13 million less than last year, largely because of the nonrecurring appropriation for the construction of the Dirksen Building extension and the Capitol building.

The comparative statement will be printed in the record at this point along with the following page that breaks down the \$10,818,000 gross increase.

[The information follows:]

LEGISLATIVE - ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF APPROPRIATIONS AND APPROPRIATION ESTIMATES

Architect of the Capitol	Appropriations for 1975				1976 Estimates of Appns.	Increase (f) or Decrease (-) 1976 Estimates over 1975
	Regular Annual Act	Reappropriations	Suppl. Appns. 1975 and Pending Pay Suppls.	Total Appns.		
Sals. Office of Arch. of Cap...	\$ 1,395,600	\$...	\$ 28,100	\$ 1,423,700	\$ 1,588,000	(f) \$ 164,300
Contingent Expenses.....	140,000	...	...	140,000	150,000	(f) 10,000
Capitol Buildings.....	4,428,500	1,127,000	283,600	5,839,100	4,218,500	(-) 1,620,600
Capitol Grounds.....	1,176,400	250,000	126,700	1,553,100	3,086,700	(f) 1,533,600
Senate Office Buildings.....	6,620,800	...	454,800	7,075,600	7,094,000	(f) 18,400
Construction of an Extension to the Dirksen Senate Office Bldg.	...	...	16,322,000	16,322,000	...	(-) 16,322,000
Acquisition of property as a site for parking facilities for the United States Senate..	...	...	1,000,000 ^{1/}	1,000,000	...	(-) 1,000,000
Senate Garage.....	103,300	...	16,900	120,200	127,300	(f) 7,100
House Office Buildings.....	8,671,700	9,700	622,100	9,303,500	9,814,700	(f) 511,200
Additional House Office Building Project (Liquidation of contract authority.....	145,000	...	...	145,000	...	(-) 145,000
Capitol Power Plant.....	5,443,000	...	3,245,400 ^{1/}	8,688,400	9,063,000	(f) 374,600
Alterations and Improvements, Buildings and Grounds, to provide facilities for the physically handicapped.....	...	...	...	...	2,700,000	(f) 2,700,000
Library Buildings and Grounds: Struct. and Mech. Care.....	1,631,000	...	110,000	1,741,000	2,396,000	(f) 655,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS & ESTIMATES	\$29,755,300	\$1,386,700	\$22,209,600	\$53,351,600	\$40,238,200*	(-) \$13,113,400

*Notes: \$22,209,600 includes \$1,595,700 Wage-Board Pay Supplemental and \$178,500 Civilian Pay Act Supplemental
^{1/} Supplemental appropriations of \$1,000,000 and \$3,100,000 of \$3,245,000 requested for 1975 in 1976 Budget, yet to be considered.

BREAKDOWN OF \$10,818,600 GROSS INCREASE BY CATEGORIES

Appropriation	Mandatory Items	New Positions	Other Recurring Maintenance Items	Nonrecurring Maintenance & Const. Items	Total Increase
Salaries, Office of Architect.....	\$ 80,100	\$84,200	\$...	\$...	\$ 164,300
Contingent Expenses.....	...	...	10,000	...	10,000
Capitol Buildings.....	194,900	....	109,300	232,000	536,200
Capitol Grounds.....	63,900	...	26,700	1,748,500	1,839,100
Senate Office Buildings.....	296,000	...	130,400	43,000	469,400
Senate Garage.....	7,100	...	...	...	7,100
House Office Buildings.....	550,900	...	34,500	86,000	671,400
Capitol Power Plant.....	80,600	...	3,412,000	41,000	3,533,600
Alterations and Improvements, Buildings and Grounds, to provide facilities for the physically handicapped.....	...	...	...	2,700,000	2,700,000
Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care.....	69,600	...	22,900	795,000	887,500
TOTALS.....	\$1,343,100	\$84,200	\$3,745,800	\$5,645,500	\$10,818,600

JUSTIFICATION

Senator HOLLINGS. I will ask the staff to put down on the Subcommittee's table what the Budget Committee approved, here on the right-hand side, for each one of these particular appropriations so we know we are not going above what the Budget Committee submitted.

Dr. White, we are glad to hear from you at this time. At this point, we will insert in the record the first 31 pages of your justification, covering your general statement.

[The justification follows:]

GENERAL STATEMENT

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES UNDER THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

For 1975, appropriations totaling \$29,755,300 and reappropriations totaling \$1,386,700, in all \$31,142,000, have been provided under the Architect of the Capitol in the regular annual appropriation act, and \$16,335,400 has been provided in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975 -- or a grand total appropriated to date of \$47,477,400, for all items carried under the head "Architect of the Capitol". Such total includes joint items, House items, and Senate items. To this amount should be added \$1,595,700 for Wage-Board Supplementals and \$178,500 for Civilian Pay Act Supplementals included in the Budget Schedules as pending 1975 Supplementals; which brings the grand total for 1975 to \$49,251,600.

For 1976, appropriations totaling \$40,238,200 are requested for all items under the Architect -- joint items, House items, and Senate items -- a net decrease of \$9,013,400 under the grand total of \$49,251,600 for 1975.

The net decrease of \$9,013,400 results from decreases totaling \$19,832,000 offset by increases totaling \$10,818,600.

If the 3 items "Senate Office Buildings", "Senate Garage", and "Construction of an Extension to the Dirksen Senate Office Building", totaling \$23,517,800, are excluded from the 1975 grand total of \$49,251,600, then the grand total, for joint items and House items, for 1975 amounts to \$25,733,800. Likewise, if the items "Senate Office Buildings" and "Senate Garage", totaling \$7,221,300, are excluded from the 1976 grand total of \$40,238,200, then the grand total, for joint items and House items for 1976, amounts to \$33,016,900 -- or a net increase of \$7,283,100, for joint items and House items, over the 1975 total of \$25,733,800 for such items.

In this connection, it is to be noted that the 1976 Budget Estimates, as transmitted in the Budget Appendix sent to Congress, show, in addition to the foregoing, two items proposed to be submitted for consideration in subsequent Supplemental Appropriations Bills for 1975 -- one in the amount of \$3,100,000 for the Capitol Power Plant and the other in the amount of \$1,000,000 for "Acquisition of property as a site for parking facilities for the United States Senate".

GROSS DECREASE

The gross decrease of \$19,832,000 results from omission of the following nonrecurring items allowed for 1975:

Capitol Buildings:

Substation equipment and repairs - nonrecurring item dropped under this allotment.....	\$ 7,000	
Improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring (5th year allotment).....	175,000	
Improved speech reinforcement system, House Chamber.....	30,000	
Restoration of Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber (reappropriation).....	950,000	∞
Cleaning stonework and painting coffered domed ceiling of rotunda (reappropriation).....	34,000	
Installation of marble balustrades on cheek blocks, Senate and House Wing steps (reappropriation).....	9,600	
Cleaning sandstone and painting half-domed ceiling of Statuary Hall and other related work (reappropriation).....	50,000	
Cleaning sandstone, small rotunda, 2nd floor, Senate side of Capitol (reappropriation).....	1,700	
Cleaning sandstone and painting domed ceiling, small rotunda, 2nd floor, House side of Capitol (reappropriation).....	1,700	
Restore sculptured figures, east portico, Senate Wing (reappropriation).....	5,000	
Installation of iron railings on lower cheek blocks, central steps and Senate and House Wing steps.....	49,000	
Painting House Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering.....	67,500	
Painting Senate Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering.....	46,000	

Painting walls and ceilings of gallery (third) floor corridors, north, east, and west of House Chamber.....	31,500
Painting walls and ceilings of gallery (third) floor corridors, south, east, and west of Senate Chamber.....	28,000
Repair of cupolas under skirt of Dome over east front stairs and over House small rotunda, including installation of storm windows.....	3,300
Repair and replacement of sections of roof, gutters, and drains.....	82,500
Painting walls and ceilings of east central stairways, including cleaning sandstone.....	21,000
Installation of iron railings around statues of War and Peace, East Front Central Portico.....	2,500
Installation of improved protection equipment, electrical substations and transformer stations, Legislative Buildings.....	65,000
Installation of book lift, third floor to attic for Senate Library.....	15,500
Replacement of dehumidifier sections of 8 central air conditioning units, including appurtenant equipment.....	\$ 463,000
Converting Room H-138 into ladies public toilet room.....	18,000
Total - Nonrecurring items omitted for 1976, Capitol Buildings.....	<u>\$ 2,156,800</u>

Capitol Grounds

Replacement of sections of sidewalks, Northwest Drive, First Street Northwest, and Northeast Drive.....	\$ 45,500
Replacement of 2 tractor mowers.....	10,000
Alterations and additions to traffic signals, Capitol Grounds and adjacent areas, required for proper coordination of traffic control (reappropriation).....	250,000
Total - Nonrecurring items omitted for 1976, Capitol Grounds.....	<u>\$ 305,500</u>

Senate Office Buildings

Replacement of chilled water coils, air conditioning system, Dirksen Office Building.....	\$ 357,000
Installation of fire sprinkler system in attic and sub-basement spaces, Dirksen Office Building.....	<u>94,000</u>
Total - Nonrecurring items omitted for 1976, Senate Office Buildings.....	<u>\$ 451,000</u>

Construction of an Extension to the Dirksen Office Building

Public Works appropriation omitted for 1976.....	<u>\$16,322,000</u>
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House Office Buildings

Annual Painting - item of painting exterior woodwork of windows, Longworth Building, carried under this head, omitted for 1976.....	\$ 13,000
Maintenance, Air Conditioning Systems - 3 items carried under this head omitted for 1976: air conditioning carpet storage and work area, Rayburn Building, \$4,500; modifications to air distribution systems supplying the House Recording Studio, Rayburn Building, \$7,000; air conditioning cafeteria kitchen, Rayburn Building, \$19,000.....	30,500
Improvements to subway transportation system, Capitol to Rayburn Building.....	55,000
Renewal of waterproofing system, northeast terrace, Longworth Building.....	40,000

Repairs to terrazzo floor, basement corridor, Longworth Building (reappropriation).....	9,700
Replacement of waste paper baling machine.....	12,000
Total - Nonrecurring items omitted for 1976, House Office Buildings.....	<u>\$ 160,200</u>

Additional House Office Building Project
 Liquidation of contract authority..... \$ 145,000

Capitol Power Plant
 Rewind 2 electric refrigeration machine motors..... \$ 50,000
 Repairs to transformer and testing of induction motors driving condenser water and chilled water pumps..... 9,000
 Total - Nonrecurring items omitted for 1976, Capitol Power Plant..... \$ 59,000

Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care
 Maintenance and repair, air conditioning and refrigeration system -- nonrecurring item carried under this head for replacement of filters in Library Annex with high efficiency filters..... \$ 8,000
 Improved lighting, bookstacks, Annex Building - 3rd year allotment under 6-year program..... 50,000
 Modernizing 2 elevators, rare book area, Main Building..... 70,000
 Painting iron gratings over areaways, Main and Annex Buildings..... 24,500

Installation of underground lawn sprinkler system, grounds of Main Building.....	80,000
Total - Nonrecurring items omitted for 1976 - Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care.....	<u>\$ 232,500</u>

GROSS INCREASE

The gross increase of \$10,818,600 results from the following items:

Personnel Compensation

Total Increase under all appropriations, as follows:

Wage-Board rate increases, effective 5/12/74 and 10/27/74 covering 1,313 employees, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349.....	\$ 489,800
Wage-Board within-grade promotions authorized by law.....	215,775
Increased civilian pay act costs authorized by law.....	83,700
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes for GS employees, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5336.....	58,430
Two additional days above regular 260 basic workdays a year, in lieu of one additional day, next year being leap year.....	48,000
Overtime and Holiday Pay authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5544.....	94,500
Night Differential Pay authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5344.....	4,400
Sunday Premium Pay authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5544-46.....	12,900
Temporary labor - escalated costs.....	25,000
6 New Positions - Salaries, Office of the Architect.....	84,200
Total Increase - Personnel Compensation.....	<u>\$ 1,116,705</u>

Personnel Benefits

Total Increase under all appropriations, as follows:

Payment to Employees' Life Insurance Fund, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8708.....	\$ 17,840
Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906.....	177,600
Contribution to retirement fund, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8334.....	96,455
Payment to Employees' Compensation Fund, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8147 (b).....	17,700
Total Increase - Personnel Benefits.....	\$ 309,595

Penalty Mail

Mandatory Increase authorized by Chapter 32, Title 39, U. S. Code.....	\$ 1,000
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Annual Recurring Maintenance Items

Contingent Expenses.....	\$ 10,000
Capitol Buildings.....	109,300
Capitol Grounds.....	26,700
Senate Office Buildings.....	130,400
House Office Buildings.....	34,500
Capitol Power Plant.....	3,412,000
Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care.....	22,900
Total Increase - Annual Recurring Maintenance Items.....	\$ 3,745,800

Nonrecurring Items

Capitol Buildings:

Painting corridors, second floor, around House Chamber, and connecting corridors, House Side.....	\$ 42,000
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Painting corridors, second floor, around Senate Chamber, and connecting corridors, Senate side.....	\$ 36,000
Improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring - 6th year allotment under program.....	50,000
Preservation of historic drawings.....	15,000
Microfilming of architectural drawings.....	89,000
<u>Total Increase - Nonrecurring items - Capitol Buildings.....</u>	<u>\$ 232,000</u>

Capitol Grounds

Improvements, parking lot, adjacent to House Annex.....	\$ 94,500
Replacement of broad walkway approaches and steps on west side of Capitol Grounds, from Maryland and Pennsylvania Avenues to foot of west terraces, including other related work.....	1,400,000
Repair and refurbishing ornamental lanterns and other metal work and cleaning retaining walls in areas in the east side of the Capitol Grounds.....	200,000
Purchase of 2 mechanical street sweepers to replace 1 large sweeper.....	26,000
Purchase of new dump-truck to replace a 1963 International Dump Truck.....	18,000
Purchase of new pick-up truck.....	4,000
Purchase of garden tractor.....	6,000
<u>Total Increase - Nonrecurring items - Capitol Grounds.....</u>	<u>\$ 1,748,500</u>

Senate Office Buildings

Cleaning marble, Russell Building.....	<u>\$ 43,000</u>
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House Office Buildings

Cleaning marble, Rotunda, Cannon Building; cleaning limestone, main entrance lobby, Longworth Building.....	\$ 46,000
Air conditioning, Food Preparation Area, Rayburn Building.....	40,000
Total Increase - Nonrecurring Items - House Office Buildings.....	<u>\$ 86,000</u>

Capitol Power Plant

Replacement of deteriorated sections of cooling towers.....	\$ 15,000
Installation of 2 additional coal thawing pits.....	10,000
Installation of floor tile, boiler room.....	8,000
Replacement of pick-up truck.....	8,000
Total Increase - Nonrecurring Items - Capitol Power Plant.....	<u>\$ 41,000</u>

Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care

Improved lighting, bookstacks, Annex Building.....	\$ 50,000
Replacement of book conveyor system, Main Building.....	275,000
Installation of electronic card readers for security control of Library collections.....	78,000
Feasibility study for additional vertical book carriers in northeast and southeast stacks, Main Library Building.....	15,000
Installation of low voltage switching equipment to control lighting, Main Library Building.....	6,000
Modifications, Rare Book Reading Room, Main Building.....	71,000
Replacement of revolving doors at entrances to the Main and Annex Buildings with glass vestibule doors.....	300,000
Total Increase - Nonrecurring Items - Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care.....	<u>\$ 795,000</u>

Alterations and Improvements, Buildings and Grounds, to provide facilities for the physically handicapped

Project covers Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, Capitol Grounds, Library of Congress Buildings, and Botanic Garden..... \$ 2,700,000

GRAND TOTAL INCREASE - NONRECURRING ITEMS UNDER ALL APPROPRIATIONS..... \$ 5,645,500

GENERAL PURPOSE OF APPROPRIATIONS REQUESTED

The annual appropriation items under the Architect of the Capitol are primarily for maintenance and improvement of buildings occupied by the Congress and for heat, light, power, and air-conditioning, and for general housekeeping services for the Congress and are confined to items deemed necessary to render proper service to the Congress and to maintain properly the buildings and equipment of the Legislative Establishment.

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES UNDER ARCHITECT

At the present time, 1,363 employees under the Architect of the Capitol, including 50 at the Botanic Garden, paid from appropriations provided in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, are compensated under the Wage-Board System, 181 employees are compensated under the "GS" schedule of the Classification Act; 234 employees are compensated at administrative rates and 3 employees are compensated at statutory rates -- a grand total of 1,781 employees authorized on a year-round basis. Of our annual maintenance appropriations, the cost of personnel compensation and benefits normally constitutes approximately 80 percent of the total of these appropriations.

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WAGE-BOARD SYSTEM

The employees covered by this pay system are those engaged in recognized trades and crafts and in skilled and unskilled manual-labor occupations, required for the maintenance and operation of the Capitol Building, 3 House Office Buildings, House Annex (Congressional Hotel) and House Underground Garages, 2 Senate Office Buildings and 3 annex buildings now occupied by the Senate, the Senate Garage, Capitol Grounds, Capitol Power Plant and its steam and chilled water distribution systems, the 2 Library Buildings and Grounds, and

the Botanic Garden. Employees compensated under the Wage-Board system constitute approximately 80 percent of our total permanent annual staff.

Employees under the Architect, engaged in such work, have been compensated under the Wage-Board System since 1955. Their compensation is presently governed by Sections 5341-5349 and 5544-5549 of Title 5 of the United States Code, which contains a requirement that "rates of pay of prevailing rate employees shall be fixed and adjusted from time to time as nearly as is consistent with the public interest in accordance with prevailing rates."

Each year, wage surveys of private industry throughout the Washington Metropolitan area are conducted by such major government agencies as the Defense Department and other Executive agencies employing large numbers of Wage-Board employees, designated by the Civil Service Commission to so act. Based on such surveys, analyses, and findings, appropriate wage schedules and rates for prevailing rate employees are then established and heads of agencies having prevailing rate employees in a wage area surveyed are required to apply to the prevailing rate employees of their agency in that area the wage schedules and rates established by the lead agency for prevailing rate employees in such area.

Under the provisions of Public Law 92-392, it is mandatory that such rates be placed in effect not later than the first day of the first pay period which begins on or after the 45th day, excluding Saturdays and Sundays, following the date the wage survey is ordered to be made.

The present Wage-Board System, under which the Architect of the Capitol operates, is authorized and governed by Public Law 92-392. That Act vests the Architect of the Capitol with authority to utilize the Wage-Board System established by that law for Wage-Board employees under the Architect, to such extent as the Architect deems feasible. In the interest of equity and sound administration, the Architect of the Capitol has continued to follow, generally, the uniform Federal Wage System, as established by that law.

A detailed history of the Wage-Board System, as it has applied to the Architect of the Capitol from 1955-1975, is contained in last year's Hearings and so is not repeated in these Hearings.

PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

No funds are included in the 1976 Budget Estimates of the Architect of the Capitol, now before your Committee, for Public Works Projects. A report on seven such projects, heretofore authorized, follows:

RESTORATION OF THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER AND THE OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER IN THE CAPITOL

This project was authorized and funded with an appropriation of \$1,521,000 in the 1973 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, as a part of the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation for that year and was at that time made available until June 30, 1974. An unobligated balance of \$950,000, on June 30, 1974, was continued available until June 30, 1975 under the provisions of the 1975 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act.

The unobligated balance of the \$950,000 reappropriation, as of February 1, 1975, is \$703,388.

The 1975 Hearings contained a detailed account of this project, its legislative history, various stages of work performed since authorization of the project, the membership of the House and Senate Commissions vested with control over the project, and other pertinent information, not repeated in these Hearings. The project provides for the restoration of the lower, ground floor,

Chamber substantially to the condition in which that Chamber existed when last occupied by the Supreme Court in 1860, and of the upper, second floor, Chamber substantially to the condition in which that Chamber existed when last occupied by the Senate in 1859.

Present Status of Work under Project

All work in the Old Supreme Court Chamber, on the lower floor, has been completed, with the exception of the delivery and installation of special lighting fixtures for mantels and desks.

Work in the Old Senate Chamber is progressing satisfactorily. Exploratory, demolition, concrete, and general carpentry work have been completed. Marble fireplaces, mantels, and hearths have also been completed. Electrical work, other than lighting fixtures, is now completed. Stonework and plastering are 95 percent completed; heating, air-conditioning and ventilating work, is approximately 50 percent completed; painting, approximately 40 percent; miscellaneous iron and ornamental metal work is now under contract and fabrication is progressing satisfactorily; contract for millwork and cabinet work is expected to be awarded in early March, 1975. Contracts are yet to be awarded for lighting fixtures, furniture and furnishings. Such contracts are expected to be awarded by the end of the fiscal year 1975.

Work, as presently scheduled, provides for completion of the project by the end of December 1975.

SECURITY SYSTEM FOR THE CAPITOL COMPLEX

This project was authorized by H. Con. Resolution 550, 92nd Congress, and funded by appropriations totaling \$4,698,000 provided in the Supplemental and Second Supplemental Appropriation Acts, 1973.

The project provides for the installation of a security system for the buildings comprising the Capitol Complex, which include the Capitol, Senate Office Buildings, House Office Buildings, Senate and House 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. The project also includes the chilled water and steam distribution tunnels extending from the Capitol Power Plant to the various buildings supplied by the plant.

Present Status of Work under Project

Work under this project is now nearing completion. A 3-phase security system has been installed, as follows:

A closed circuit television system, consisting of a series of strategically located closed circuit television cameras, has been installed, designed so as to be unobtrusive, but with the

capability of surveying the corridors and passageways at all hours. They are scheduled to be placed in operation by mid-April 1975.

An intrusion detection system for the chilled water and steam distribution tunnels has been installed and is also scheduled to be placed in operation by mid-April 1975.

A parcel inspection system, designed to utilize low voltage, film-safe X-rays, to permit the inspection of parcels, briefcases, and other such items, without having to open those items, which will display a picture on a television screen of the contents under examination and relate to the operator any potential hazards, has also been installed. Installation and operation of this equipment was commenced on a phased-basis in March 1974. Interim modifications and adjustments have been made and the system is also scheduled for full operational use by mid-April 1975.

The total expended and obligated to February 1, 1975 is \$4,156,789. The balance, available to completion of the project, is \$541,211.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

This project was authorized by Public Law 89-260, approved October 19, 1965, at a limit of cost of \$75,000,000. The limit of cost was increased to \$90,000,000 by Public Law 91-214, approved March 16, 1970.

Present Status of Work under Project

Work under the project is being performed in 4 construction phases. Phase I "Excavations and foundations" has been completed at a cost of \$7,301,224. Phase II "Quarrying, fabrication, and delivery of the exterior marble and granite and other exterior stonework required for the superstructure" is now substantially completed at a cost of \$5,303,900. Phase III "Construction of the Superstructure" (excluding interior work, finished interiors, and other items related to such interior work, to be performed under a separate contract) is now approximately 80 percent completed at a current contract cost of \$24,978,966. Phase IV "Interior and related work", which includes all electrical, air-conditioning, and other mechanical work, interior finishes partitions, and other interior items, is now out for bids. Competitive bids are due to be received and opened April 16, 1975. Work under this contract, on the basis of 900 calendar days

allowed for performance after receipt of Notice to Proceed, is projected for completion by November 1977.

Work is also now in progress under other contracts, as follows: \$100,000 contract for modeling and carving of statue of James Madison, \$50,000 contract for design of a decorative, ornamental bronze, screen for the main entrance, \$24,500 contract for design, model, and casting of a sculptural fountain to be placed in the interior courtyard, \$8,150 contract for design and sculpturing of 2 bronze medallions to be placed over facing doors in the main lobby at the Independence Avenue entrance, and \$3,900 contract for design and carving in glass of a Seal of the Library of Congress, to be placed within the building also.

In addition, obligations, totaling \$3,995,749 have been incurred, to date, for architectural and engineering services; \$70,000 for services of exhibit consultants for exhibit features in the Madison Memorial Exhibit Hall; \$1,887,620 for administrative expenses, including supervisory and inspection personnel, drawings, blueprints, surveys and other miscellaneous items; \$231,010 for relocation of water and sewer lines, soil testing, shop inspection of structural steel, street and curb work, and other miscellaneous items.

Obligations and expenditures to February 1, 1975 have amounted to a total of \$43,955,019, leaving an available balance of \$46,044,981 as of that date for completing the project.

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". That Act included an appropriation of \$17,400,000 for the project and authorized such amount to be added to and merged with a prior appropriation of \$1,200,000 provided for engineering and other required design services for the project in Public Law 92-184, approved December 15, 1971, "Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1972".

The authorizing legislation and appropriations text governing this project were detailed in last year's Hearings and are not repeated in these justifications.

Briefly stated, the purpose of the project is 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 and the Extension to the Dirksen Senate Office 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.

Under the provisions of the Authorization Act, all work in connection with the project is being carried forward by the Architect of the Capitol under the direction of the House Office Building Commission. This Commission was vested with control over the construction of the original Capitol Power Plant, constructed in 1904-1910 and placed in operation December 1, 1910, and has been vested with control over expenditures for alterations, modifications, maintenance, and operation of the plant since that time.

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.

Phasing and Staging of Work

Work under the Modifications and Enlargement Project is being phased and staged in accordance with the following projected schedule:

Phase I

Work under this Phase covers the period December 1973 to October 1976 and includes the following contracts:

Manufacture, delivery, and installation of 4 large centrifugal refrigeration machines having a total capacity of 24,000 tons, and 4 pump-down units and refrigeration receivers -- Contract awarded December 11, 1973; all work under contract, including final testing and acceptance to be completed by October 31, 1976.

Manufacture, delivery, and installation of a cooling tower -- Contract awarded March 21, 1974; all work under contract, including installation, due for completion by October 31, 1976.

Equipment for electrical substations -- Contract awarded April 4, 1974; all work under contract due for completion by October 30, 1975.

Fabrication and delivery of structural steel for new Refrigeration Plant Building -- Contract awarded December 2, 1974; all work under contract due for completion by August 31, 1975.

Pipe, fittings, and flanges for the piping systems for new Refrigeration Plant -- Contract awarded December 27, 1974; all work under contract due for completion by December 15, 1975.

Electric motor-operated ball valves for new Refrigeration Plant -- Tentative Contract award date, March 15, 1975.

Chilled water pumps and condenser pumps for New Refrigeration Plant -- Tentative Contract award date, July 1975.

Phase II

Site preparation work for a new 24,000-ton Refrigeration Plant Building -- Contract awarded July 10, 1974; all work under contract due for completion by April 29, 1975. Work under this contract is, as of February 1975, approximately 80 percent complete.

Phase III

Construction of a new building to house a refrigeration plant of 24,000-tons capacity; construction of a new operations building for centralization and administration of control functions of both the new and existing refrigeration plants; installation of a tunnel across the north portion of the existing power plant site, for subsequent installation therein (under a separate contract) of a new underground chilled water "headering" system -- Tentative Contract award date August 1975; tentative projected completion date, February 1977.

Phase IV

Procurement and installation of mechanical and electrical equipment in new Refrigeration Plant Building and in new North Header tunnel -- Tentative Contract award date, October 1975; tentative projected completion date, February 1977.

Phase V

Procurement of dust collectors, central control systems for new operations building, and noise abatement equipment; and

other miscellaneous items remaining to complete project --
Tentative Contract award date, January 1976; tentative
projected completion date, July 1977.

Projected completion date of all work under project --
September 1977.

Expenditures and Obligations, to date,
under \$18,600,000 appropriated for project

Expenditures and obligations have been incurred to February 1, 1975, as follows:

Consulting Engineering Services.....	\$ 985,000
Contract for the manufacture, delivery, and installation of 4 large centrifugal refrigeration machines having a total refrigeration capacity of 24,000-tons, including 4 pump-down units and refrigeration receivers.....	2,234,515
Contract for manufacture, delivery, and installation of a cooling tower.....	882,000
Contract for construction of electrical substations.....	759,618
Contract for site preparation work for a new 24,000-ton Refrigeration Plant Building.....	1,140,000
Fabrication and delivery of all structural steel for the new Refrigeration Plant Building.....	247,900

Contract for furnishing and delivering pipes, fittings, and flanges for the piping systems for the new Refrigeration Plant.....	779,219
Other preparatory site work.....	36,544
Administration, blueprints, tests, surveys, and other miscellaneous items.....	<u>206,489</u>
Total Expended and Obligated to 2/1/75.....	<u>\$ 7,271,285</u>

Unobligated Balance, 2/1/75, of \$18,600,000 appropriated for project

Total appropriated for project.....	\$ 18,600,000
Expended and obligated to 2/1/75.....	<u>7,271,285</u>
Unobligated balance, available as of 2/1/75.....	<u>\$ 11,328,715</u>

Obligations remaining to be incurred

All work detailed on the foregoing pages, under Phases III, IV, and V, and two items "Electric motor-operated ball valves for new Refrigeration Plant" and "Chilled water pumps and condenser pumps for New Refrigeration Plant" under Phase I, remain to be contracted to complete the project, in accordance with the Authorization Act; also, expenditures will be required during such period for administration and other miscellaneous items. The presently projected completion date of all work under the project is, as stated on the foregoing page, September 1977.

Need for additional authorization and appropriation anticipated

Due to escalation that has occurred since authorization of the project in 1973 and further escalation anticipated to occur during the period 1975-1977, it is anticipated that in the next few months it will be necessary to seek legislation increasing the authorized limit of cost of the project and additional funds to cover the cost of such increased limitation.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY AS A SITE FOR PARKING FACILITIES FOR U.S. SENATE

This project, authorized by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973, and funded with an appropriation of \$4,075,000 in that Act, authorized the acquisition of 10 privately-owned properties in Square 724, located immediately north of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, and the acquisition of one government-owned property (commonly referred to as the Immigration Building) through transfer of jurisdiction from the General Services Administration without transfer or reimbursement of funds. That Act also authorized, with the approval of the Senate Office Building Commission, the use of any buildings by the Senate, after their acquisition; the leasing of any properties not required for Senate use; the demolition of any buildings not required for either such purpose; the use of such Square for parking; and the incurring of any necessary expenses to accomplish the foregoing objectives. The Act

also authorizes the incurring of any expenses required by Public Law 91-646 "Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970".

Status of Work under Project

All of the 10 privately-owned properties and the 1 government-owned property have been acquired and title to the same is now vested in the United States of America. 8 of the 10 privately-owned properties were acquired by purchase and 2 by Condemnation. Accordingly, with these acquisitions and prior year acquisitions, the United States now holds title to the entire Square 724.

Four of the properties -- 2 small apartment houses and 2 houses on Second Street N.E. have been demolished; 1, the Monocle Restaurant, has been leased for continued operation as a restaurant; 2 large apartment houses, "Senate Courts" and "Hill Apartments" on C Street N.E. have been leased for continued temporary apartment use, until otherwise ordered; 2 houses on C Street N.E. are still occupied by their former owners under rental arrangement; and the former "Immigration Building" and "Capitol Hill Hotel" are now occupied by the Senate as Annexes to the Senate Office Buildings Complex.

Status of Appropriation

Of the \$4,075,000 appropriation provided for the project, a total of \$4,055,356 was expended and obligated to February 1, 1975, leaving an available balance of \$19,644, on that date.

Of the total of \$4,055,356 expended and obligated to February 1, 1975, \$3,577,550 was for acquisition of the 10 privately-owned properties, including appraisal and title costs; \$152,937 for relocation, moving, and incidental expenses; \$265,466 for alterations to the "Immigration Building" and "Capitol Hill Hotel", including incidental expenses, to provide for Senate occupancy of those 2 buildings; \$22,140 for demolition of 4 buildings; and \$37,263 for administration and miscellaneous expenses.

Additional Funds for Project Included in
1975 Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Bill

Pursuant to request of the Architect of the Capitol, in order to further implement the provisions of the 1973 Authorization Act, an additional appropriation of \$866,000 has been included by the Senate in the 1975 Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Bill, as reported to the Senate February 25, 1975.

This Supplemental Appropriation is to cover potential relocation claims, (business, owner, and otherwise), including moving and other expenses, authorized by the "Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970", covering, primarily, properties not yet vacated; demolition of 2 houses on C Street N.E.; conversion of site of 4 demolished structures for parking, and rearrangement of existing parking in east half of Square 724, to provide 60 additional parking spaces for automobiles; administrative expenses, and contingency reserve.

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.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXTENSION TO THE DIRKSEN OFFICE BUILDING

Authorization and Appropriations for Project

This project was authorized by Public Law 92-607, approved October 31, 1972, "Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973", which Act also 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", which Act broadened the scope of the project; increased the authorized limit of cost of the project by \$20,900,000, from \$47,925,000 to \$68,825,000, and provided an additional appropriation of \$20,900,000 for the project.

The 1973 Authorization Act, as amended, was further amended by Public Law 93-554, approved December 27, 1974, "Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975", which Act provided for further project modifications and cost escalations; increased the limit of cost of the project by \$16,322,000, from \$68,825,000 to \$85,147,000, and provided an additional appropriation of \$16,322,000 for the project.

In summary, the total authorized and appropriated for the project amounts to \$85,147,000.

Status of Work under Project

The architects for the project are engaged in the completion of design work and in the preparation of working drawings and specifications for initial construction work. Expenditures and obligations incurred to February 1, 1975, for architectural services, administrative expenses, soil test borings and observation wells, have totaled \$4,466,365, leaving an unobligated balance as of that date of \$80,680,635.

Phasing of Work and Time Schedule

Some revision has been made in the Phasing Program and Time Schedule previously discussed. Such program and schedule now provide for phasing the work in accordance with the following projected time schedule:

Access - Temporary Vehicular and Service Access to Dirksen Building

Working drawings and specifications, invitation of competitive bids, and award of contract by May 1975.

Excavation and Foundations

Working drawings and specifications, invitation of competitive bids, and award of contract by September 1975.

Stone Procurement

Working drawings and specifications, invitation of competitive bids, and award of contract by November 1975.

Superstructure, including structural steel framing

Working drawings and specifications, invitation of competitive bids, and award of contract by March 1976.

Interior and related work, including transportation systems

Working drawings and specifications, invitation of competitive bids, and award of contract by June 1976.

Alterations and/or Additions to Dirksen and Russell Buildings, which are not directly related to construction of the Extension

Working drawings and specifications, invitation of competitive bids, and award of contract by October 1976.

Occupancy: Late 1977, or early 1978

RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE AND SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS

Mr. WHITE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Unless you have questions about the first 13 pages, I will proceed directly to page 14 and highlight the various public works projects that are discussed there.

The first one is the restoration of the Old Senate chamber and the Old Supreme Court chamber. The Old Supreme Court chamber is nearing completion and is scheduled for dedication on the 22nd of May.

Senator HOLLINGS. Did you say the 22nd of May?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct.

PUBLIC VIEWING OF OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER

Senator HOLLINGS. Will it then be open to the public?

Mr. WHITE. Depending upon what the Senate Commission on Art and Antiquities and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration decide. I believe it will be; but whether it will be during all hours of the day that the building is open to the public, I am not certain.

Senator HOLLINGS. You mean that in a general sense; what would forbid the public seeing it?

Mr. WHITE. Nothing.

Senator HOLLINGS. Will they have some custodian or some system of distributing the Capitol police in that area?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. How would you do it? How is it proposed to be done?

Mr. WHITE. It is presently proposed to be done by admitting the public into the Chamber by the old law library door, where you enter from the grade at the entrance to The Capitol, and permitting them to circulate through a portion of the Old Chamber, and leave by the Senate small rotunda exit. Other proposals have also been considered, but what I have just described is the latest proposal.

In addition we are going to provide for protection of the carpeting in the Chamber, where the public will be walking. All of that is in the process of being worked out.

OLD SENATE CHAMBER

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the Senate chamber?

Mr. WHITE. The Old Senate Chamber is now approximately 60 percent completed, excluding furniture and furnishings. The various items that comprise the construction are completed, in various degrees. The electrical work is substantially complete. The stonework and plastering work are 95 percent complete. The heating and air conditioning work is probably 60 percent complete; painting is about 40 percent complete; and so on.

None of the millwork has been installed. We will probably begin that very quickly now. The first shipment of millwork has arrived today. So we expect that that room will be complete before the end of this calendar year.

Senator HOLLINGS. Before the end of the calendar year and will it then be available for public view?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct.

COST OF PROJECTS

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the cost on both the Old Supreme Court and the Old Senate Chamber? Am I correct that we have already covered everything with regard to the Old Supreme Court at no additional cost?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct.

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the Senate chamber?

Mr. WHITE. At this point, we think we are going to be able to complete it for the amount of money that we have.

Senator HOLLINGS. Have all contracts been let?

Mr. WHITE. All of the construction contracts have been let, except for one large chandelier.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The furniture, carpeting, furnishings and draperies have not yet been contracted.

Mr. WHITE. We are doing the construction work in-house with our own labor. That is an ongoing operation for which we do not yet have a final cost figure.

SENATE CHAMBER FURNITURE

Senator HOLLINGS. What about that Senate chamber furniture? Is the desk I use in the Senate similar to the desks you will be installing?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. I think some of the present desks in the present Senate Chamber were originally in the Old Senate Chamber.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. That is correct.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have a picture of that?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. I don't have it with me. But it is a very similar desk to what is in the Senate Chamber now, except in some cases the upper and lower parts of the desk have been extended higher, for taller Senators like yourself.

Senator HOLLINGS. Who is making those desks?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They haven't gone out to bid yet.

Senator HOLLINGS. Can we get any of the old furniture back in there like we did with the Supreme Court?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Whenever any of the old furniture has been located, the Sergeant at Arms has been able to make the same available to us and it will be reused in the Old Chamber; otherwise, the old furniture will be reproduced.

PAINTINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the paintings? Are there any for along the wall still available?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The painting of George Washington by Rembrandt Peale will be rehung in its original location in the Chamber, above where the Vice President sat.

NEED FOR REAPPROPRIATION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the appropriations for this project, we are asking, particularly since we are doing much of the work with our own forces, that about \$400,000 of the existing appropriation be carried over and reappropriated for next year.

NEED FOR LONGER AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS

In this particular instance, there were few work interruptions, but we many times have construction work which must be coordinated with the work of the Congress, so as to avoid interruptions to Congressional activities. As a result, we can't always complete, within a fiscal year, certain authorized construction items, so that we have to continually ask for reappropriations.

We think it would be more convenient if we were able to have a no-year fund on certain items, which we have listed in letters to the House Committee and present to you, together with reappropriation requests, for insertion in the record later in the Hearings.

MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY PROJECT

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the Madison Memorial Library project?

Mr. WHITE. With respect to the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building, phase one of the construction work has been completed. That phase covered excavations and foundations.

Phase two, covering the quarrying, fabrication, and delivery of the exterior marble and granite is completed. Phase three covering the construction of the superstructure (excluding interior work), is now approximately 85 percent complete. Phase four, which is the interior and related work, is now out for bids. The bids are expected to be opened on May 26, so that we will have at that time a complete picture of what the final building costs will be. Phase four includes all electrical, air conditioning, and other mechanical work, interior work, finished interiors, and other items related to such interior work.

I might say in that connection that we anticipate that the total amount authorized and appropriated for that building, which has a cost limitation of \$90 million, is expected to be exceeded, if all work included in the bids is to be done. However, we have adjusted the bidding procedure in such a way as to provide for a base bid and a number of alternates, consisting of additives, so that, hopefully, the base bid itself, will be less than the total unobligated funds available now in the appropriation account, so that we can let a contract for the greater part of the work.

If the base bid and alternates exceed our available funds, we would then have to come back for an increase in the authorized limit of cost, because of the present authorized limitation imposed on the cost of the building. So the cost limitation will have to be reconsidered at that time.

Senator HOLLINGS. When is "at that time"?

Mr. WHITE. We should know in June, after the Phase four bids are opened, where we stand financially with that building. At that point, we hope to be able to let a contract for the base bid at least, and then come to the various committees vested with jurisdiction over the project for authority to either proceed on the basis of the funding that we now have and eliminate certain items from the building, included in the bids, or to provide the funds to complete all items proposed.

That is the status of the project at the moment.

DEFICIENCY ANTICIPATED

Senator HOLLINGS. How much is it going to run?

Mr. WHITE. It could be anywhere from \$10 million to \$20 million over the present authorized cost limitation of \$90 million. Some of that, Mr. Chairman, results from items such as a fire protection system that has been added to the building project, which was not in the original program largely because, at that time, sprinklers which are the basic cost of the fire protection system were not deemed desirable by the Librarian of Congress, because of potential damage to the collections from water.

As a matter of fact, they were resisted by the Library because they feared damage to the book collections. Since that time, there have been technological developments in the sprinkler system industry, whereby sprinklers will turn off automatically when the heat diminishes, so that they now decided it would be more appropriate to have such a sprinkler system installed. I concur in the Librarian's views.

That will be one of these additional cost items. A judgment can be made at the time the bids are opened, for example, as to whether such a system, costwise, should be installed or not. So we are providing for such contingencies in our bid invitations. This is merely a report. I have nothing to request at this time.

MODIFICATIONS AND ENLARGEMENT, CAPITOL POWER PLANT

The modifications to the Capitol power plant are taking place with the appropriation that was made, of \$18,600,000 for that project. Phase one work, described on page 22 of the justifications, is underway. Site preparation for the new 24,000 ton refrigeration plant building, under phase two, contracted July 10, 1974, is expected to be completed by the summer of this year. We are now in the process of estimating the costs for the balance of the project, to be done under phases three, four, and five, described on page 23 of the justification.

DEFICIENCY ANTICIPATED

Here is another item, Mr. Chairman, where we think we will need to have an increase in authorization and an additional appropriation, as a result of cost escalation in this particular field, involving critical materials. We, again, have no funds to request at this time, because we will first need an increase in the authorized limit of cost.

We do not yet have the final projected figures, but we expect to have such cost estimates before the summer. We anticipate at the moment that the cost of this project will increase, primarily through escalation alone, by about \$6 million; so that we will probably have to come back and ask for a supplemental appropriation later on.

SITE FOR PARKING FACILITIES FOR U.S. SENATE

The next item, Mr. Chairman, is a report on the acquisition of a site for parking facilities for the Senate on Square 724, which lies north of the Dirksen Building site. We have acquired all of the

real property in Square 724. Title for all of the land is now vested in the United States Government.

We recently requested, as you may recall, an additional amount of money for this project, which has been given to us in the urgent supplemental appropriations act for relocation assistance for persons who are having to be asked to leave that property. Nothing has been done with regard to the design of a garage structure on that site. That is being held in abeyance.

CONSTRUCTION OF EXTENSION TO DIRKSEN SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

The construction of the Dirksen Building extension is about to begin. Bids are due to be opened for phase one for temporary vehicular and service access to the existing Dirksen Building, on April 22. We expect that we will be able to let a contract, shortly thereafter, for access into the existing building and sometime this fall, we will begin work on the exterior of the building for the excavation and foundation.

Senator HOLLINGS. Construction won't start until fall?

Mr. WHITE. This fall.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the status of the plans?

Mr. WHITE. The drawings for phase one are, of course, complete and out for bid. The drawings for phase two, for the excavations and foundations, are about 60 percent complete. Drawings and specifications for stone procurement, which is phase three, are about 30 percent complete. Phases four and five are somewhere between 15 and 20 percent complete. Phase six is not even begun. That would be the last item to be done. Work under those phases is described on pages 30 and 31 of the justifications.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that likely to occur now in 1977 or 1978?

Mr. WHITE. Completion and occupancy is now anticipated in late 1977 or early 1978, probably early 1978, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is it still anticipated that \$12.7 million this year, and \$64.4 million for the next fiscal year will be obligated for the extension?

Mr. WHITE. That is still our estimate, yes, of which \$7 million represents estimated obligations under the "Maintenance, Senate Office Buildings" appropriation and \$64.4 million under the construction appropriation. That completes the report on those items, Mr. Chairman.

STONE FOR DIRKSEN EXTENSION

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Schweiker wanted to know about the stone. What kind and thickness of stone is contemplated for the Dirksen Extension?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The type of stone that the Architect is considering is a light marble with a granite base. We are hoping we will be able to get competition on it by having more than one supplier of light marble compete for the project. The thickness of the stone contemplated by the Architect is about two inches thick.

FURNITURE FOR DIRKSEN EXTENSION

Senator HOLLINGS. Yesterday I received a letter from the Architect regarding furniture for the extension to the Dirksen Building. The letter and attachments will be made part of the record at this point.

[The letter follows:]



Washington, D.C. 20515

April 15, 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Since submission of our 1976 Budget Estimates and preparation of our 1976 Justifications, I have transmitted to the Honorable Howard W. Cannon, Chairman, Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, a proposal for a research project for the design, testing and evaluation of work-station type office furniture and equipment for the Senate Office Buildings. This proposal was described to Chairman Cannon in my letter of April 9, copy attached hereto, and I requested approval to seek the necessary funds for Fiscal Year 1976 to initiate the project, test and evaluate the results, procure such work-station type furniture and equipment for five Senators' suites and two Committee suites, and develop office facility designs in time for the scheduled occupancy of the Dirksen Building Extension in 1978. The Chairman's approval is indicated on the attached copy.

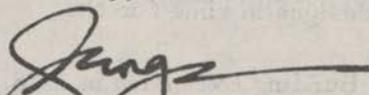
It is estimated that \$795,000 will be required to complete this project and I request that that amount be appropriated for Fiscal Year 1976, in addition to funds already requested, under the "Senate Office Buildings" appropriation.

Since this project will extend beyond Fiscal Year 1976, the funds requested herein should remain available until expended. I request also that we be permitted to purchase the furniture and equipment required under Phase I of the project without regard to the competitive bidding requirements of Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, in order that different office facility designs may be purchased and tested.

A Breakdown of the estimate is contained on page 5 of my letter to Chairman Cannon.

If these proposals meet with your approval, I shall be pleased to submit the necessary appropriation language to accomplish this request.

Cordially,



George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol



Washington, D.C. 20515

April 9, 1975

Honorable Howard W. Cannon
Chairman
Committee on Rules and Administration
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with our recent conversation in your office, I am pleased to transmit herewith a proposal for a research project for the design, testing and evaluation of work-station type office furniture and equipment for the Senate Office Buildings.

This proposal is submitted for the approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, in response to two circumstances, which are, in my judgment, worthy of careful consideration:

1. Modern management techniques and recent advances in office facility designs have united to achieve significant increases in efficiency, productivity and employee morale in many private office buildings. The proven results have attracted the attention of many Senators and staff members who see these techniques as potential solutions to present overcrowding and heavy demands upon their staffs.
2. The program for the Extension to the Everett McKinley Dirksen Office Building is based upon the goal of maximum flexibility in office space design. This requirement has been met by providing large open staff spaces in each suite, which permits each Senator a wide choice of partitioning, furniture items and equipment which can be tailored to his own organization, preferences, and procedures and yet be the result of selection from a small number of carefully

chosen components. The new open-planning "work stations", which are designed for most efficient production at specific tasks, are particularly well-suited to, and most efficient in the use of, the flexible spaces planned for the Dirksen Extension. We have the opportunity, prior to occupancy of the new building in 1978, to test these new techniques in existing offices and to apply the test results in the interior design of the new building.

Organization of the Research Project

1. Under the direction of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the occupants of up to seven office suites (perhaps 5 Senators' suites and 2 Committee staff suites) representing various staff sizes and types of office organizations, would be invited to participate in the research project.
2. A research team, under the direction of the Architect, composed of a management consultant and office facilities design firm would be commissioned to implement the project over a period of 18 months, emphasizing two major principles:
 1. Unobtrusive Data Collection - minimum disturbance of the ongoing office activity and no new burdens or responsibilities to the Senators' staffs to be added.
 2. Privacy Preservation - facility research information would not compromise the privacy or security of individuals or documents.

The phases of the project are described as follows:

Phase 1

1. The research team would conduct the following activities:
 - a. Analyze the current management and organization of each office and the functions of each staff member;
 - b. Define the physical and environmental nature of facilities equipment required to maximize productivity and efficiency;
 - c. Prepare bidding documents for the procurement of the furnishings and equipment;
 - d. Conduct training and orientation of staff members in optimum use of the facilities;

- e. Organize move-in of interior equipment and staff;
- f. Analyze and correct post move-in problems or deficiencies;
- g. Gather data on the performance of the new facilities;
- h. Report recommended new criteria and performance specifications based on the research project findings.

The experiment would test and evaluate the facilities for:

- a. Adjustability to changes in tasks, staff composition and growth requirements.
- b. Effectiveness of internal and external communications.
- c. Improvement in work processes, such as visitor reception, paper work management, casework, word production, etc.
- d. Filing, retrieval, and records disposal.
- e. Accommodation of office machine functions.
- f. Balance between accessibility and privacy.
- g. Acoustic control.
- h. Orderly and unobtrusive provision for telephone and electrical wiring.
- i. Coordination of sign and identification systems.

Phase II

1. Application of Phase I Results

In consultation with the Architect of the Capitol and the Associated Architects for the Extension to the Everett McKinley Dirksen Senate Office Building and utilizing the new criteria and performance specifications derived in Phase I, the research team would develop a minimum of three optional office facility designs for each of seven typical Senators' suites and seven typical committee staff suites which are planned in the Dirksen Extension.

Costs

Although the cost of this proposal is more than that for traditional furniture, it would be justifiable to allow the indicated amounts for each experimental suite participating in this project,

because, first, the economy of bulk orders cannot be realized; second, experimentation at some additional cost may be advisable; and third, some additional cost is inherent in furniture in which components are interchangeable and are tailored to the tasks to be performed. Accordingly, I seek your approval to request an appropriation for Fiscal Year 1976 for this purpose in accordance with the following estimates:

1. Furniture and equipment

5 Senators' suites and 2 committee staff offices @ \$80,000	--	\$560,000
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2. Project consultants' fees

Phase I	--	70,000
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Phase II	--	70,000
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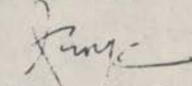
3. Contingency	--	45,000
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4. Administration	--	50,000
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TOTAL		<u>\$795,000</u>
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I shall, of course, be pleased to provide any further information regarding this proposal that you may deem desirable.

Cordially,



George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have any statement to make whatever regarding the furniture?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, indirectly, yes. We have, as you know, no authority or funds yet for the furniture for the extension. On the other hand, we have a request, just approved by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, for funds for a pilot project, described in the letter which I submit to you in connection with that item, as a result of our discussions with Senator Cannon, the Chairman of that Committee, under whom the furniture and furnishings will be authorized.

PILOT PROJECT

What we are hoping to do is to obtain the funds to conduct a pilot project in existing offices with, I will call it work-station-type furniture, that can be adapted to various uses and provides a much more efficient way of utilizing a given amount of space in terms of the working conditions in which Senators and their staff can conduct their endeavors.

We think that we need this for two reasons: One is to adjust the operations in existing suites in a more efficient way. The second is so that we can make a proper choice of furniture for the Dirksen extension, which will involve a large expenditure of funds.

FUNDS REQUIRED FOR PILOT PROJECT

The request is for a total of \$795,000, which includes project consultants fees and furniture procurement. We would hope and expect that the furniture which we would buy and install in, say five Senators' suites and two committee staff offices, would provide us with ample guidance in selecting furniture for the new extension. The furniture, to be removed from those seven suites, could then be transferred to the buildings which we are occupying and about to convert for Senate occupancy in Square 724, while the new building is being constructed.

We think this is a very necessary and important project, so that we can be assured that we have done the best we know how to provide the proper facilities for working in the new building.

EXEMPTION FROM COMPETITIVE BID STATUTE

Senator HOLLINGS. Why do you exempt the purchase of furniture from competitive bid?

Mr. WHITE. We think we should do that in this instance because of its pilot project nature. We may still ask for competitive bids, but selectively, so that we can select several manufacturers and ask for competition on that basis; but not in accordance with the regular competitive bid law where we would have to write detailed specifications and drawings, which we intend to do later when we buy all of the furniture for the extension. For a pilot project, we think it is too restrictive and wouldn't give us the freedom to make the selections that we might need for a research type project.

OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT

Senator HOLLINGS. We will now turn to the salaries, Office of the Architect and you can go on with your statement.
[The justification follows:]

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT -- Increase for 1976.....\$164,300)

1975 appropriation in annual act.....	\$ 1,395,600
1975 Supplemental for Civilian Pay Act raises.....	28,100
Total appropriations - 1975.....	1,423,700

AdditionsMANDATORY ITEMS

<u>Within-grade promotions</u> authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system.....	\$ 1,600
<u>Within-grade salary advancements and other changes</u> authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5336 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act).....	30,500
<u>Increased Civilian Pay Act Costs</u>	26,300
This increase results from new pay rates established for "GS" employees by Executive Order 11811, effective the first pay period in October 1974, issued under authority of subchapter 1 of chapter 53 of title 5 of the U.S. Code, affecting such employees. Full Year Cost, \$51,700, less \$25,400 requested as a Pay Supplemental for fiscal year 1975 -- or an additional amount of \$26,300 required on a full-year basis for fiscal year 1976.	
<u>Regular Pay above 52-week Base allotment</u> increased from \$4,000 to \$8,000 to cover two additional days instead of the usual one additional day above the 52-weeks Base (normal year 260 days based on 52 weeks x 5 days per week) -- next year being leap year.....	4,000
<u>Overtime and Holiday Pay</u> (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from \$115,300 to \$120,300, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law.....	5,000
<u>Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund</u> increased from \$9,200 to \$16,700, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906.....	7,500
This increase is requested to adjust the allotment to actual current cost of this item and to meet an increase in the government's contribution to this fund from 50% to 60% effective January 1975, as required by Public Law 93-246 (88 Stat. 3-4).	
<u>Contribution to Retirement Fund</u> increased from \$94,700 to \$99,900.....	5,200
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.....	<u>\$ 80,100</u>

New positions are requested for 1976 as follows:

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

1 GS-9 Engineering Aide (Air-Conditioning Division).....	\$ 12,814
1 GS-12 Elevator Engineering Technician.....	18,463
1 GS-5 Classification Clerk.....	8,500
1 GS-12 Electronic Engineer.....	18,463
2 WG-12 Electronic Technicians @ \$12,980 per annum each.....	<u>25,960</u>
Total - 6 new positions @ annual cost of.....	<u>\$ 84,200</u>

1 GS-9 Engineering Aide (Air Conditioning Division).....\$12,814

There is a constant increasing 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; the Main Library of Congress Building has been air-conditioned; the House Annex and the Senate Annex Buildings, with their air-conditioning equipment, have been added to the workload, and in the next fiscal year, the building being vacated by the FBI and to be occupied by House personnel, is also expected to be added to the workload.

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, including the addition of other buildings since 1965, 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 1976, 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.

A similar request was made last year and the position was not allowed, but we are resubmitting the request because of the urgent need for additional assistance in the Air-Conditioning Department.

1 GS-12 Elevator Engineering Technician.....\$18,463

There is also an urgent need for additional engineering assistance for the Elevator Engineering Department funded under our annual appropriations as part of the Architect's Central Office Staff. This department exercises general

supervision over all elevator, escalator, and subway operations in buildings under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, including performance of design work, working drawings, and specifications.

The present staff in the Elevator Engineering Department consists of 2 employees -- 1 GS-13 Elevator Engineer and 1 GS-12 Assistant Elevator Engineer. The Elevator Engineer and his assistant, in addition to their general supervisory responsibilities for overseeing the maintenance and operation of existing equipment, are engaged in the design of new elevators, escalators and subway cars, alterations and improvements to existing equipment, the review of plans and specifications prepared by consultants engaged for major construction projects, and the final inspection and acceptance tests of new equipment. There has not been an increase in the staff of the Elevator Engineering Department since 1937 when the Assistant Elevator Engineer's position was created.

At the present time there are 152 passenger and freight elevators, 37 escalators, 6 sidewalk lifts, 12 dumbwaiters, 11 kitchen conveyors, and 6 subway cars in the buildings and facilities under the Architect's jurisdiction. With the completion of the Rayburn Building in 1965, the acquisition of additional buildings such as the House Office Building Annex and the Immigration Building, and the installation of additional equipment in existing buildings, there has been an increase of 53 passenger and freight elevators, 33 escalators, 2 subway cars, and 1 dumbwaiter since 1965, all of which are included in the grand total above.

There has been a continuous increase in the workload of the Elevator Engineering Department as a result of the additional equipment, and due to the need to modernize older equipment. At this time elevators are being modernized in the Capitol Building, the Cannon and Longworth Buildings, the Russell Building, and the Library of Congress Buildings.

The point has been reached where the Elevator Engineer and his assistant must spend the major portion of their time in the design of new installations; 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; and conducting inspections and acceptance tests on new elevators. This work has reached such time-consuming proportions that it is no longer possible for the Elevator Engineer and his assistant to devote the time necessary to training and providing technical direction to a force of 51 elevator mechanics in the various buildings under the Architect's jurisdiction.

It is therefore urged that additional assistance be provided in the Elevator Engineering Department in order to insure that new equipment is properly designed and installed, and to insure that our rigid requirements for optimum safety for passengers is strictly adhered to at all times.

1 GS-5 Classification Clerk.....\$8,500

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 181 permanent employees of the Architect of the Capitol whose positions are subject to the Classification Act and 1,363 permanent employees whose positions are graded under wage-board procedures, including those at the Botanic Garden.

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 566 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.

There will be a further increase in the Architect's permanent force with the staffing of the Federal Office Building #1 which was recently transferred to the Architect's jurisdiction for use by the House. That building will add an anticipated 121 employees to our maintenance staff -- making a total addition of 687 positions since 1964.

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.

This position was also requested for 1975 and not allowed, but the request is resubmitted because of the urgent need for assistance in the Classification Office.

1 GS-12 Electronic Engineer.....	\$18,463
2 WG-12 Electronic Technicians @ \$12,980 p.a. each.....	\$25,960
Total.....	\$44,423

These 3 new positions are needed to provide for the maintenance and operation of the security system installed for the Capitol Complex and chilled water and steam distribution tunnels under authority of House Concurrent Resolution 550, 92nd Congress, implemented by appropriations totaling \$4,698,000 provided in the Supplemental and Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973. The Capitol Complex includes the Capitol, Senate Office Buildings, House Office Buildings, Senate and House 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. The chilled water and steam distribution tunnels extend from the Capitol Power Plant to the various buildings supplied by the plant.

H. Con. Resolution 550 authorized a 3-phase security program, as follows:

1. The installation of a closed circuit television system, consisting of a series of strategically located closed circuit television cameras.
2. The installation of an intrusion detection system.
3. The installation of X-ray equipment to permit the inspection of parcels, briefcases, and other such items, without having to open those items.

The closed circuit television cameras and motion detection devices for the Capitol Complex are designed to be unobtrusive, but with the capability of surveying the corridors and passageways at all hours.

The closed circuit television cameras and motion detection devices are currently being installed and checked out and are scheduled to be operational by mid-April, 1975.

The intrusion detection system for the chilled water and steam distribution tunnels is scheduled to be operational also by mid-April, 1975.

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 potential hazards. The installation and operation of this equipment was begun on a phased-basis in March 1974.

In order to be certain that the equipment is kept functioning properly, it is essential to have on our permanent staff specially skilled employees competent in diagnosing and correcting malfunctions, making adjustments, and operating and maintaining the security equipment. In addition, these specially skilled employees will be responsible for training Capitol Police personnel assigned to operating the monitoring equipment in the security system control center.

The Electronic Engineer will be responsible for providing technical knowledge in the application of video systems and electronic devices, checking out equipment, and training and directing technicians in

the operation, maintenance, and adjustment of the security system equipment.

The two electronic technicians will perform the day-to-day tasks involved with the operation, preventive maintenance, repairs, and adjustments to the equipment.

These three positions are required, as the first part of a larger personnel complement, in order to insure the efficient operation and maintenance of the security system equipment, and to prevent failures and costly repairs otherwise likely to occur if the equipment is not properly operated and maintained with adequate skilled personnel. Additional staffing will be required at the end of the initial warranty and service period, upon expiration of the manufacturers' and contractors' obligations.

Total Increase - NEW POSITIONS.....	<u>\$ 84,200</u>
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	(f) <u>164,300</u>
Total Estimate for 1976.....	<u>\$ 1,588,000</u>

SALARIES, OFFICE OF ARCHITECT OF CAPITOL

Mr. WHITE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We are asking for six new positions in this justification.

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

The first one is a GS-9 engineering aide for the Air Conditioning Division. We are resubmitting this item, considered but not allowed last year. Our present supervisory staff in the Air Conditioning Division consists of three employees, an engineering draftsman having been added in fiscal 1974; but we have since had an even greater increase in our in-house work.

We have performed numerous alterations in these buildings, involving air conditioning work. As a result of that, the technical procurements have reached a very time-consuming proportion and we have a backlog in our work performance. We think this is the kind of position which will enable us to really save money in the sense of our being able to perform the work faster with the addition of one more person in our Engineering Division.

ELEVATOR ENGINEERING TECHNICIAN

The second request is for a GS-12 elevator engineering technician. The present staff consists of two employees. There has not been an increase in the supervisory staff of the Elevator Engineering Department since 1937.

We have greatly increased, of course, since that time, the number of escalators, elevators, dumbwaiters, subway cars, and sidewalk lifts in buildings under our jurisdiction. In order for us to do a continually good job of maintaining our requirements for optimum safety, and insuring proper design of new equipment, we need another employee added to our supervisory staff.

CLASSIFICATION CLERK

The next is a request for a GS-5 classification clerk which is, again, a resubmission, Mr. Chairman. We asked last year for that. It was not approved. Again, there has not been an increase in our job classification staff since 1964, although the number of permanent positions throughout the organization has increased by 566, resulting from such causes as staffing of the Rayburn Building and other projects completed since that time. And now with the recent staffing of the old FBI building, now being occupied by the House, there is a further increase, or a revised total addition of 678 positions since 1964.

This group is in the posture of having to continually classify and reclassify job positions in accordance with wage board and GS requirements. We need another person on that staff.

PERSONNEL FOR SECURITY SYSTEM

The next three positions are for a GS-12 electronic engineer, and two wage grade 12 electronic technicians. These three positions are required for the maintenance of the recently installed security system, Mr. Chairman. We are asking for funds under the supplemental ap-

ropriation Bill for temporary employment of this personnel until June 30, 1975, but we need them permanently, in order to provide proper maintenance of that system, which is a very complicated system, as I think you know.

We feel ultimately that we will probably need five employees for this work, but we are not prepared to say that, with finality, now. Certainly, we don't need all five yet, since a great deal of the equipment is under warranty. So we are asking for these three positions on that basis.

TRAVEL LIMITATION

Senator HOLLINGS. The next item is the limitation on travel expenses and page 47 of the justification will be placed in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

Limitation on travel expenses—\$20,000.

This is not an appropriation, but a limitation on the total amount under all funds which may be expended by the Architect of the Capitol in any one fiscal year for travel. The same amount was approved in the regular appropriation act for the fiscal year 1975.

Subsequently, under the provisions of Section 205 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975, approved December 27, 1974, amounts available for obligation for travel were restricted for the second half of the fiscal year 1975 to a rate of expenditure not exceeding 90 percent of the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1975.

Travel is done by architectural, engineering, and other consultants, and members of the staff of the Architect of the Capitol in connection with public works and other construction projects. Travel is also done by power plant, air-conditioning, electrical and other engineers in connection with the purchase, repair, or improvement of equipment; visits to nurseries in connection with the purchase of plant material are made by the Capitol Grounds horticulturist.

The amount of travel is determined by the extent of the workload placed upon the Architect of the Capitol from year to year.

Mr. WHITE. The item limitation on travel expenses, Mr. Chairman, is \$20,000. That is not an appropriation, but merely a limitation under all of our appropriations in the aggregate. The amount expended during the fiscal year 1974 amounted to \$13,851.54.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Senator HOLLINGS. Next we have the contingent expenses and pages 48-52 of the justification will be placed in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

CONTINGENT EXPENSES -- (Increase for 1976.....\$10,000)

1975 appropriation in annual act..... \$ 140,000

AdditionsIncrease of \$10,000 to provide for rental of additional storage
space in warehouse building located at #10 P Street S.W.....(f) 10,000Total Estimate for 1976..... \$ 150,000

The need for this appropriation and the increase requested for 1976 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. For the fiscal year 1975, \$140,000 was appropriated, which included \$40,000 for rental of warehouse space and related expenses.

In the past 19 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 expediciencies, 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 1974

Expenditures totaling \$64,586, made in the fiscal year 1974, and the purposes for which expended are detailed in the 1976 printed Budget.

Allocations - Fiscal Year 1975 (to date)

During the first 7 months of the fiscal year 1975 (July 1, 1974 to February 1, 1975), allocations totaling \$47,100 have been approved against this fund for the following purposes.

Items 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 truck rental and other incidental expenses.....	\$40,000
--	----------

Items approved by the Speaker of the House

Alterations to Room H-415 in the Capitol, occupied as "Exclusion Area Office" of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....	2,100
Installation of two "count-down" or "time-remaining" clocks at the Cannon House Office Building end of the subway from that building to the Capitol, and at the Rayburn House Office Building subway terminal.....	<u>5,000</u>
Total allocations to 2/1/75.....	<u>\$47,100</u>

The balance, \$92,900, is being held in reserve for emergency and other requirements for the remainder of the fiscal year 1975, further obligations being deferred until approval of a supplemental appropriation of \$300,000 expected to be included in a pending Supplemental Appropriation Bill.

Rental of storage space

Public Law 93-180, authorizing the rental of storage space approved December 13, 1973, was enacted to meet urgent need to enable the Architect of the Capitol to rent storage space for the Senate, House, and the Architect of the Capitol 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.

With the approval of such Commission and Committee, the Architect has been leasing from the General Services Administration, since December 16, 1973, 13,812 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. This space is now completely filled with furniture and other items.

The General Accounting Office has been occupying approximately 5,600 square feet of storage on the third floor of this building, adjacent to the space leased by the Architect of the Capitol. The General Accounting Office is now vacating this space and the General Services Administration has agreed to reserve the same for the Architect of the Capitol. Accordingly, an additional amount of \$10,000 is requested for 1976 to enable the Architect to lease this additional, much-needed space.

Mr. WHITE. For our contingent expense item, Mr. Chairman, we are asking for an increase of \$10,000 for the rental of additional warehouse space in a building at South Capitol and P Street, where we now rent storage space from GSA. There is additional space being vacated on the third floor of that warehouse, now occupied by the General Accounting Office. They are giving up their rental space. We need it and would like to rent it from GSA. These are the additional funds requested for that purpose.

We have asked for, and been granted, an additional amount of \$300,000 in the urgent supplemental appropriation act for fiscal year 1975 for nonrecurring items. We think, however, so far as we can tell, that the amount of \$150,000 will take care of us for next year.

This is another one of the items, Mr. Chairman, where we are asking that part of the \$300,000 be continued available until June 30, 1976, because of our inability, under changed conditions, to perform the work as originally scheduled, in order not to interfere with the Congress. I am speaking now of the items provided in the supplemental bill.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. The next item is Capitol Buildings and the appropriate pages from the justification will be placed in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

CAPITOL BUILDINGS -- (Net Decrease for 1976.....\$1,620,600)

1975 appropriation in annual act.....	\$ 4,428,500
1975 reappropriation (Restoration of Old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers - \$950,000) .. (Other items of improvement..... - \$177,000)	1,127,000
1975 appropriation in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975.....	3,200
1975 Supplemental for Civilian Pay Act raises.....	25,100
1975 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises.....	<u>255,300</u>
Total appropriations - 1975.....	5,839,100

Deductions

Substation equipment and repairs -- nonrecurring amount allowed under this head for 1975, not required for 1976.....	\$ 7,000
Improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring: 5th year allotment under program, \$100,000 and 1974 reappropriation of \$75,000.....	175,000
Improved speech reinforcement system, House Chamber: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	30,000
Restoration of Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1976.....	950,000
Cleaning stonework and painting coffered domed ceiling of rotunda: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1976.....	34,000
Installation of marble balustrades on cheek blocks, Senate and House Wing steps: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1976.....	9,600
Cleaning sandstone and painting half-domed ceiling of Statuary Hall and other related work: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1976.....	50,000
Cleaning sandstone, small rotunda, 2nd floor, Senate side of Capitol: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1976.....	1,700
Cleaning sandstone and painting domed ceiling, small rotunda, 2nd floor, House side of Capitol: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1976.....	1,700
Restore sculptured figures, east portico, Senate Wing: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1976.....	5,000
Installation of iron railings on lower cheek blocks, central steps and Senate and House Wing steps: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	49,000
Painting House Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	67,500
Painting Senate Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	46,000
Painting walls and ceilings of gallery (third) floor corridors, north, east and west of House Chamber: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	31,500
Painting walls and ceilings of gallery (third) floor corridors, south, east and west of Senate Chamber: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	28,000

Repairs of cupolas under skirt of Dome over east front stairs and over House small rotunda, including installation of storm windows: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	3,300
Repair and replacement of sections of roof, gutters and drains: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	82,500
Painting walls and ceilings of east central stairways, including cleaning sandstone: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	21,000
Installation of iron railings around statues of War and Peace, East Front central portico: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	2,500
Installation of improved protection equipment, electrical substations, and transformer stations, Legislative Buildings: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	65,000
Installation of book lift, third floor to attic for Senate Library: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	15,500
Replacement of dehumidifier sections of 8 central air conditioning units, including appurtenant equipment: non-recurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	463,000
Converting room H-138 into ladies public toilet room: non-recurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	18,000
	(-) 2,156,800
Base for 1976.....	3,682,300

AdditionsMANDATORY ITEMSWage-Rate Increases

Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:

Increase, determined as a result of surveys resulting in new wage rates effective May 12, 1974, and of surveys commenced on August 20, 1974, resulting in new wage rates effective October 27, 1974, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 151 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new May 1974 rates for full fiscal year 1975 and at new October 1974 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1975 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1976. Full Year base pay cost of May 1974 increase, \$114,600, and of October 1974 increase, \$113,700 -- a total cost of \$228,300, less amount of \$190,600 requested as a 1975 Pay Supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1975 -- Additional amount required for fiscal year 1976..... \$ 37,700

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 17,600

<u>Within-grade salary advancements and other changes</u> authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5336 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act).....	2,500
<u>Increased Civilian Pay Act Costs</u>	17,000
This increase results from new pay rates established for "GS" employees by Executive Order 11811, effective the first pay period in October 1974, issued under authority of subchapter 1 of chapter 53 of title 5 of the U.S. Code, and comparable rates established for employees under statutory authority other than statutes governing Wage-Board and GS employees by Order of the Architect of the Capitol issued October 7, 1974, under authority of section 5307 of title 5 of the U.S. Code, affecting such employees. Full Year Cost, \$42,100, less \$25,100 requested as a Pay Supplemental for fiscal year 1975 -- or an additional amount of \$17,000 required on a full-year basis for fiscal year 1976.	
<u>Regular Pay above 52-week Base allotment</u> increased from \$5,500 to \$11,000 to cover two additional days instead of the usual one additional day above the 52-weeks Base (normal year 260 days based on 52 weeks x 5 days per week) -- next year being leap year.....	5,500
<u>Overtime and Holiday Pay</u> (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from \$433,200 to \$453,700, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law.....	20,500
<u>Night Differential Pay</u> increased from \$19,500 to \$27,400, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law. 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.....	7,900
<u>Sunday Premium Pay</u> increased from \$7,500 to \$8,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law. Under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5544-46, Sunday Premium pay is based on 25% of base pay rates for work performed on Sunday, which amount is paid in addition to the regular daily basic rate of pay.....	500
<u>Temporary employment</u> increased from \$25,000 to \$50,000 to meet increased cost of day labor and increased workload. No increase has been provided under this allotment since fiscal year 1970.....	25,000
<u>Payment to Life Insurance Fund</u> increased from \$8,700 to \$10,700.. This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8708. The additional amount requested for 1976 is to cover current costs.	2,000
<u>Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund</u> increased from \$36,300 to \$61,300, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906.....	25,000
This increase is requested to adjust the allotment to actual current cost of this item and to meet an increase in the government's contribution to this fund from 50% to 60% effective January 1975, as required by Public Law 93-246 (88 Stat. 3-4).	

<u>Contribution to Retirement Fund</u> increased from \$160,505 to \$175,505.....	15,000
This increase, covering government contribution to this fund, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, results from increased base pay rates.	
<u>Payment to Employees Compensation Fund</u> increased from \$113,300 to \$131,000, required by 5 U.S.C. 8147 (b).....	17,700
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 1974 was \$131,000.	
<u>Penalty Mail</u> increased from \$5,000 to \$6,000.....	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.....	<u>\$ 194,900</u>

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Annual Painting increased from \$48,000 to \$56,000.....	\$ 8,000
This allotment is required annually and provides for the painting normally required for the proper preservation and appearance of Committee Rooms, offices, corridors, restaurants, and other spaces in the Capitol.	
For 1976, an increase of \$8,000 is requested to meet increased cost of labor and materials procured under this allotment and to keep abreast of current requirements.	
The wage rate of painters, including fringe benefits, was \$8.70 per hour in August 1972 when the present allotment was fixed at \$48,000. The present rate has increased to \$9.28 per hour and the cost of materials has continued to increase.	
Approximately 80% of this allotment is expended on painters' wages -- the balance covers cost of materials.	
Elevator Maintenance and repairs increased from \$9,800 to \$12,000.....	2,200
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 \$2,200 increase requested for 1976 is to meet increased costs of materials and parts and to bring this allotment more in line with actual expenditures. The amount required to be expended in 1974 totaled \$10,990.	

General annual repairs and alterations increased from \$40,000 to \$50,000..... 10,000

This allotment is required annually and provides for annually recurring repairs and alterations required for the general structural care and maintenance of the building and its equipment -- such as carpentry, concrete, masonry, machinery, equipment, electrical, sheet metal work, minor roof and skylight work, plumbing, plastering, brickwork and venetian blinds.

Only one increase has been provided under this allotment since 1965. Actual expenditures required for 1974 amounted to \$56,000.

Maintenance, air-conditioning systems increased from \$20,000 to \$21,800..... 1,800

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.

The increase of \$1,800 for 1976 is requested to meet rise in cost of items procured under this allotment. Due to cost rise, the amount actually required to be expended in 1974 was \$19,934.

Breakdown of Estimate

Air filter replacements.....	\$ 7,300
Oil, grease, cleaning equipment, tools, paint, refrigerant, and miscellaneous.....	3,100
Kitchen exhaust system: cleaning and repairs.....	2,400
Cooling and heating coil replacements.....	3,100
Maintenance and repair of refrigeration machines and appurtenant equipment.....	5,900
Total.....	<u>\$21,800</u>

Maintenance and repair, lighting systems, grounds, and flood-lighting Dome of Capitol increased from \$28,500 to \$50,000..... \$ 21,500

This allotment provides for the maintenance, operation and repair of all of the lighting systems of the Capitol Grounds; the equipment and lighting circuitry required for the Capitol Dome floodlighting; the motor control center and electrical systems related to display fountains and circulating pumps, and other miscellaneous units.

The increase of \$21,500 requested for 1976 is required in order to meet rising costs and to provide for maintenance and repair of more than twice the number of street lights provided for under the 1975 estimate. Prior to January 1975, the number of street lights required to be maintained under this allotment totaled 118. Commencing January 1975, the number of street lights required to be maintained was increased by 132, thereby increasing the total now to be maintained to 250, as a result of additional streets added to and made part of the Capitol Grounds by Section 739 of Public Law 93-198, creating a "National Capital Service Area" within the District of Columbia.

Maintenance of electronic equipment increased from \$9,600 to \$12,600..... \$ 3,000

An increase of \$3,000 is requested under this allotment for 1976 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.

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.

Maintenance and rental of office and computer equipment increased from \$44,400 to \$61,500..... \$ 17,100

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 \$61,500 requested for 1976 is based on the following breakdown:

Rental, servicing, and programming of automatic data processing-computer equipment.....	\$33,000
Rental and servicing of microfilm equipment.....	11,000
Rental and servicing of Xerox equipment.....	10,000
Servicing and repair of typewriters and calculators.....	2,000
Servicing and repair of multilith, addressograph, itek, card punch, card sorter, and other miscellaneous office equipment.....	3,200
Rental and servicing of magnetic card typewriter for Flag Office.....	2,300
Total.....	<u>\$61,500</u>

The increase for 1976 is required to cover a rise in cost of rental, servicing, and repair contracts, attributable largely to more extensive use of microfilm and xerox equipment.

Supplies and Materials increased from \$88,000 to \$109,000..... \$ 21,000

This allotment provides for carpentry, electrical, plumbing, hardware, cleaning, heating and ventilating, and general miscellaneous supplies for the care of the Capitol Building, including incandescent lamps and fluorescent tubes; also stationery office supplies and reference books, and Sanitarian's supplies.

The increase requested for 1976 is to meet current cost and expanded needs. The amount actually required to be expended for 1974 to meet service needs was \$100,985.

Replacements, repairs, and improved facilities, House and Senate Restaurants - carried under "Equipment" allotment, increased from \$22,300 to \$47,000..... 24,700

For 1975, \$22,300 was allowed under this head as a contingency allowance for replacement of restaurant equipment in the House and Senate Restaurants in the Capitol, as such replacements become necessary due to age, wear and tear, and also to provide for maintenance and repair of such equipment, and for expenses of the Sanitarian. For 1974, an allotment of \$45,400 was provided for such purpose.

Although this item has been carried in the Budget as a nonrecurring item for the past several years, the continuous need for such an allotment annually is now apparent and the 1976 increase is accordingly shown in these justifications as an annual recurring item, rather than a nonrecurring increase.

The 1976 estimate of \$47,000 is based on \$12,000 for the House Restaurant and \$35,000 for the Senate Restaurant.

The \$12,000 represents an amount required normally, for repair and replacements of House Restaurant equipment. The \$35,000 for the Senate Restaurant is based on the following 3 items recommended by the Sanitarian in the interest of improved sanitation: \$30,000 for replacement of an old dish-washing machine with a 3-compartment machine, with steam condensing units and a stainless steel and conveyor tract; \$1,000 for a high-pressure portable washer; and \$4,000 for a 3-compartment steamer in replacement of deteriorated equipment.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... \$ 109,300

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Painting corridors, second floor, around House Chamber, and connecting corridors, House side..... \$ 42,000

For 1976, \$42,000 is requested for painting the walls and ceilings of the corridors on the second floor, on the north, east, and west sides of the House Chamber; also, the House connecting corridor.

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 \$42,000 is based on \$1,000 for cleaning the surfaces and removing loose paint and plaster from the walls and ceilings; \$4,000 for plaster repairs; and \$37,000 for labor and materials for painting.

Painting corridors, second floor, around Senate Chamber, and connecting corridors, Senate side..... \$ 36,000

For 1976, \$36,000 is requested for painting the walls and ceilings of the corridors on the second floor, on the south, east, and west sides of the Senate Chamber; also, the Senate connecting corridor.

As in the case of the House side, 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 \$36,000 is based on \$1,000 for cleaning the surfaces and removing loose paint and plaster from the walls and ceilings; \$3,000 for plaster repairs; and \$32,000 for labor and materials for painting.

Improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring in the Capitol -- 6th year allotment under program..... 50,000

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 of 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 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 were 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, of which \$75,000 was continued available until June 30, 1975, work scheduled to be done includes illumination of the oil paintings in the Rotunda, installation of improved lighting in upper areas of the Rotunda, improved lighting in Statuary Hall, and improved illumination of other areas of the building that can be made conveniently available. Part of this work is now in progress and the remainder is expected to be obligated prior to June 30, 1975, following completion of the cleaning of the stonework and painting of the coffered dome ceiling of the Rotunda.

Under a fifth year allotment of \$100,000 allowed for 1975, in addition to the \$75,000 reappropriation, funds were allowed to continue the improved lighting and wiring program. Work scheduled includes lighting improvements and modifications in the Senate and House second and third floor corridors, and lighting improvements in the House and Senate Chambers. Work in the corridor areas is under way and will be continued during the fiscal year 1976.

For 1976, a sixth year allotment of \$50,000 is requested for continuing the corridor lighting improvements and modifications to completion.

Preservation of historic drawings..... \$ 15,000

This item was informally considered by the Committee last year, but was not included in the 1975 appropriation, as enacted. In its report on the 1975 Bill, the Committee stated in this respect:

"An additional draftsman and file clerk have been allowed, the latter to assist not only in the general category of records, but to separate and organize historical files for future preservation. The Committee has deferred action at this time on the informal request for funds to establish a program to preserve the historic drawings and files in the Architect's possession until such time as a program can be developed and included in a regular budget presentation."

Since last year, the new position of file clerk has been filled and a records management system has been initiated. The item has been formally included in the 1976 Budget estimates.

As the Committee was advised last year, the Architect of the Capitol is custodian of all architectural and engineering drawings for the Capitol Buildings and Grounds, left in his care by previous Architects of the Capitol.

The earlier drawings of Latrobe, Walter, Olmsted and others, now under his care, are considered by Museum Directors and art historians to be extremely valuable works of fine art, of great historic merit. Though they have received meticulous care and protective measures over the years, they are extremely fragile and subject to the crumbling of old age. Their slow deterioration has reached a stage that urgently requires modern scientific methods of preservation to assure their continued existence. There are, in all, 1,772 drawings, for which a preservation program is recommended. A list of those drawings is available.

Fortunately, both the National Archives and the Library of Congress administer document conservation laboratories, and they have submitted proposals to conduct preservation treatment for the Capitol drawings. Each of those agencies uses a different process. In order to determine which of the two quite different processes is better suited to the historic drawings, knowledgeable officials at the Smithsonian and National Gallery have been consulted; also the only two academic institutions with graduate programs in conservation (Cooperstown and New York University); in addition, the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard and the National Bureau of Standards.

These officials are unanimous in their recommendation of the program at the Library of Congress under the direction of Dr. Peter Walters, formerly of the British Museum and internationally known for his work in restoring the rare documents damaged in the Florence flood. They make this recommendation on the grounds that while the Archives program is well suited for preserving government papers and correspondence which are not damaged by the Archives "wet" process and permanent lamination, the Library "dry" process and its protection in airtight plastic envelopes,

which do not bond to the documents, is much the better way to preserve works of fine art.

Further, investigation of the cost of the similar preservation process offered by private enterprise, the R. R. Donnelly and Sons Co. of Chicago, disclosed that the cost would average about \$130 per drawing, compared to the Library of Congress proposal which represents an estimated average cost of \$25 per drawing.

In order to initiate the recommended preservation program, \$15,000 is requested for the fiscal year 1976 as an initial appropriation under a 4-year program, to defray the costs of preservation of these historic drawings by having the work done by the Library of Congress on a reimbursable basis. Due to the nature of the work, it will be necessary to accomplish the work over a 4-year period.

If this request is approved, then it is recommended that the following language be added to the 1976 "Capitol Buildings" appropriation text:

"..., including preservation of historic drawings through use of document conservation laboratory facilities of the Library of Congress on a reimbursable basis."

Microfilming of architectural drawings..... \$ 89,000

As indicated under the foregoing request "Preservation of historic drawings", the file clerk requested and allowed last year has been appointed and a records management system has been initiated, after consulting with and receiving advice from the Federal Records Service of the National Archives.

Under the system, the records are divided into four categories: (1) those that are historic in nature and must be retained in the archives of the Architect of the Capitol, (2) legal and accounting records which must be retained for legal or other compelling reasons for a specified number of years, according to their nature, (3) routine files which may be transferred to other locations at varying intervals, (4) routine files which may be discarded periodically.

One of the most important items requiring prime consideration is the microfilming of 1,800 historic architectural drawings covering the period 1793-1900. These are old and valuable drawings. Because of their age and value, it is highly desirable that these drawings be microfilmed, so that the originals may be spared future routine reference use.

The \$89,000 requested for 1976 is therefore requested to cover the cost of microfilming these 1,800 drawings and, in addition, 18,000 other architectural drawings, covering the period 1900-1975, which are also in the possession of this office and constitute vital reference documents and records.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS.....	<u>\$ 232,000</u>
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	(#) <u>536,200</u>
Total Estimate for 1976.....	<u>\$ 4,218,500</u>

Objectives

This appropriation provides for the structural and mechanical care of the Capitol; miscellaneous improvements; operation of the mechanical equipment; domestic care of the central portion and most of the areas on the House side; care of Statuary Hall and the Works of Art, House side of Capitol; maintenance and operation of the transformer stations in the Capitol group of buildings; and maintenance of the grounds lighting systems. The Architect performs his duties under authority of the Act of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. 147).

A regular force of 224 employees, spread over day and night shifts as required, is needed for 1976 for the care of this building with its 16-1/2 acres of floor area; the House and Senate Chambers, the Old Supreme Court Chamber, the Dome, Rotunda, Crypt, 540 rooms occupied as offices, committee and storage rooms, and restaurants and other areas, including extensive corridors; with its extensive mechanical equipment, such as air-conditioning systems with over 2,000 pieces of equipment; the electrical transformer stations with their switchboards, switchgear, transformers and other equipment; 25 elevators, 2 lifts, 11 conveyors, 4 escalators, 1 dumbwaiter; 700 plumbing fixtures and piping; Dome floodlighting and grounds lighting systems, including about 70,000 feet of high tension cable; legislative bell and buzzer systems; extensive electronic

equipment including the voting system in House Chamber (placed in operation January 23, 1973); speech reinforcement system in Senate Chamber (placed in operation January 21, 1971), electric fixtures and wiring.

This force requested for 1976 is made up of 20 mechanics, 1 Storekeeper and 1 Assistant Storekeeper, in the general shops, 25 mechanics in the heating, ventilating and air-conditioning departments; 11 maintenance mechanics and 51 operators for elevators; 7 mechanics, 2 operators in the electrical substations and transformer stations; 5 technicians for electronic equipment; 5 mechanics for the street lighting systems; 5 operators for the Public Address System in the House and Senate Chambers; 52 general laborers and helpers and 19 charwomen; and 6 supervising engineers, 7 clerks and 7 nurses.

ITEMS UNDER WHICH NO CHANGES OCCUR

Travel.....	\$ 600
Transportation of Things.....	25
Communication Services.....	20
Repairs, Works of Art.....	25,000
Advertising.....	50
Insect and Pest Control.....	2,500
Equipment, Annual.....	<u>3,100</u>

ANNUAL ITEMS OF INCREASE

Mr. WHITE. We have a net decrease in this item for this year of \$1,620,600 for fiscal 1976, as opposed to fiscal 1975. Most of the items shown as deductions are complete or will be complete and obligated by June 30. Several, however, are in the list which we will submit for reappropriation.

Turning to the requests for increases, we have general maintenance items that we are asking to be increased largely on the basis of escalation, painting, for example, from \$48,000 to \$56,000; elevator maintenance, up \$2,200; general repairs, up \$10,000; maintenance of the air conditioning systems, up from \$20,000 to \$21,800, and other similar items that are listed on pages 61-65 of the justifications, all as a result of continually rising costs and our inability to any longer meet our expenses on the basis of the past appropriations.

NONRECURRING INCREASES FOR CORRIDOR PAINTING

Turning to the nonrecurring items on page 65, Mr. Chairman, we are asking for \$42,000 for painting corridors in The Capitol building, around the House Chamber on the second floor, and also \$36,000 for painting the corridors on the second floor around the Senate Chamber.

As you may recall, we were given funds for fiscal year 1975 for painting the third floor corridors around the House and Senate Chambers. That work is now complete on the House side and is in process on the Senate side. We are hoping to have the building repainted and attractive looking by 1976. As you know, the rotunda painting has recently been completed and we are now working in Statuary Hall. The items requested are to continue our painting improvement program and will be completed in time for the Bicentennial.

IMPROVED ILLUMINATION

We are asking for \$50,000 as the sixth year allotment under the program for improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring in The Capitol. There has been \$450,000 appropriated over the past five years under this program. The \$50,000 requested for 1976 is to continue improvement of the lighting, particularly in corridors.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC DRAWINGS

We are requesting \$15,000 for the preservation of historic drawings. We have a great many architectural and engineering drawings under our care, going back to the earliest drawings of Latrobe, Walter, Olmstead and others. They are now very fragile and subject to the crumbling of old age.

It was suggested last year that we re-organize the files and an additional draftsman and file clerk were allowed last year on that basis to prepare us for the process of preserving these drawings properly. We have re-organized and checked the files and we think we should proceed immediately to the preservation program.

We have looked at great length into how best to preserve them, both with the National Archives and the Library of Congress. We

have discussed the question with knowledgeable officials at the Smithsonian and the National Gallery and also with two academic institutions that are specialists and have graduate programs in restoration and preservation; namely, Cooperstown and New York University. In addition, we have talked to the officials of the Fogg museum at Harvard and with the National Bureau of Standards, to get the best advice we can for the preservation of these drawings.

The consensus is that we should use the method which is provided at the Library of Congress, rather than the kind which is used in the Archives which is more appropriate for the preservation of documents. We think these drawings, which are more in the category of works of art, rather than simply sheets of paper, should be preserved by the method, which is used by the Library of Congress, which is to insert them in sealed plastic envelopes in such a way that they will not deteriorate further.

We have recommended that the following language be added to the appropriation text if this item is approved: "Including preservation of historic drawings through use of document conservation laboratory facilities at the Library of Congress on a reimbursable basis."

MICROFILMING OF ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

We are asking \$89,000 for the microfilming of architectural drawings, dating back to 1793. If we were to have some tragedy occur whereby there would be destruction of any of these drawings, we would really have no way of replacing them. There are no records of them. Some have prints. But they are all located in the same place. We propose, under the \$89,000 program, to microfilm 1,800 historic architectural drawings covering the period 1793-1900; also, 18,000 other architectural drawings, covering the period 1900-1975. This \$89,000 would cover the cost of microfilming the entire 19,800 drawings. We would propose to make one set of microfilm records and put it in a protected vault.

Senator HOLLINGS. 18,000 drawings! What do you do; do you doodle down there? Do you make a permanent record and that is going to be history every time you doodle? I know how we can economize. Let's get rid of about 10 of those fellows doodling and cut out the microfilming and storage. We can't keep up with everybody making a drawing down there.

Mr. WHITE. These are drawings—yes—for all of the buildings on the Hill that cover the period from 1900 through 1975.

Senator HOLLINGS. Get that one for me where the door didn't fit. Get that one preserved and make a copy for me. I would like that. That is one to preserve. They had to saw all of the doors and that would be an interesting drawing.

Mr. WHITE. There are about 1,000 working drawings on the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building project alone, for example. So it doesn't take long to add up to 18,000.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's get on to Capitol Grounds and off this point.

The justification material will be inserted at this point in the record.
[The justification follows:]

CAPITOL GROUNDS -- (Net increase for 1976.....\$1,533,600)

1975 appropriation in annual act.....	\$ 1,176,400
1975 reappropriation (Alterations and additions to traffic signals required for proper coordination of traffic control).....	250,000
1975 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises.....	<u>126,700</u>
Total appropriations - 1975.....	1,553,100

Deductions

Replacement of sections of sidewalks, Northwest Drive, First Street Northwest, and Northeast Drive: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	\$ 45,500
Replacement of 2 tractor mowers: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	10,000
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 reappropriation, not required for 1976.....	<u>250,000</u>
Base for 1976.....	(-) <u>305,500</u>
	1,247,600

AdditionsMANDATORY ITEMSWage-Rate Increases

Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:

Increase, determined as a result of surveys resulting in new wage rates effective May 12, 1974, and of surveys commenced on August 20, 1974, resulting in new wage rates effective October 27, 1974, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 75 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new May 1974 rates for full fiscal year 1975 and at new October 1974 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1975 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1976. Full Year base pay cost of May 1974 increase, \$74,100, and of October 1974 increase, \$52,400 -- a total cost of \$126,500, less amount of \$101,500 requested as a 1975 Pay Supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1975 -- Additional amount required for fiscal year 1976..... \$ 25,000

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 15,500

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5336 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act)..... 1,700

Increased Civilian Pay Act Costs..... 1,100

This increase results from new pay rates established for "GS" employees by Executive Order 11811, effective the first pay period in October 1974, issued under authority of subchapter 1 of chapter 53 of title 5 of the U.S. Code, affecting such employees. Full Year Cost, \$3,500, less \$2,400 absorbed through turnover savings, or an additional amount of \$1,100 required for 1976.

Regular Pay above 52-week Base allotment increased from \$2,000 to \$4,000 to cover two additional days instead of the usual one additional day above the 52-weeks Base (normal year 260 days based on 52 weeks x 5 days per week) -- next year being leap year..... 2,000

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from \$115,300 to \$120,300, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 5,000

Payment to Life Insurance Fund increased from \$2,500 to \$4,000... This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8708. The additional amount requested for 1976 is to cover current costs. 1,500

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from \$14,850 to \$23,350, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906..... This increase is requested to adjust the allotment to actual current cost of this item and to meet an increase in the 8,500

government's contribution to this fund from 50% to 60% effective January 1975, as required by Public Law 93-246 (88 Stat. 3-4).

<u>Contribution to Retirement Fund</u> increased from \$68,650 to \$72,250.....	3,600
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.....	<u>\$ 63,900</u>

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

General Annual Repairs increased from \$16,950 to \$20,950..... \$ 4,000

An increase of \$4,000 is requested for 1976 to meet a continued rise in cost of work performed under this allotment, due to cost escalation. For 1974, necessary expenditures totaled \$16,950. For the first half of the fiscal year 1975, expenditures have totaled \$14,000 out of the current allotment of \$16,950. The increase requested for 1976 will help 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.

Snow Removal increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000..... 5,000

An increase of \$5,000 is requested for 1976 to meet a continued rise in cost of labor, rental of equipment, and other items procured by contract, annually, for snow removal. Normally, the Capitol Grounds maintenance force, using its own equipment, takes care of a large part of the work of snow removal, but when heavy snow falls occur, it is necessary to use, in addition thereto, services and equipment provided under contract.

The increase is also required to provide for the additional work of snow removal from the streets and sidewalks added to the Capitol Grounds by Section 739 of Public Law 93-198 creating a "National Capital Service Area" within the District of Columbia.

Maintenance of signal lights increased from \$3,400 to \$6,500..... 3,100

This increase is required in order to provide for maintenance of 68 additional traffic signals, mounted on standards, in areas added to the Capitol Grounds by Section 739 of Public Law 93-198, creating a "National Capital Service Area" within the District of Columbia.

The 1975 appropriation was based on maintenance of 180 traffic signals, mounted on 95 standards. The 1976 estimate is based on maintenance of 248 traffic signals, mounted on 125 standards, all of which are now owned by the Federal Government.

Maintenance of these signal lights is performed 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 the Capitol Grounds allotment cover the expense of servicing and replacement of lights and standards.

Repairs to streets, sidewalks, curbing and other paved areas increased from \$12,000 to \$17,000..... 5,000

This increase is required in order to provide for the maintenance and repair of additional streets, sidewalks, and curbing added to the Capitol Grounds by Section 739 of Public Law 93-198 creating a "National Capital Service Area" within the District of Columbia; also to meet current cost escalation.

Streets, sidewalks, curbing, and other paved areas must be kept in proper repair in the interest of the public safety; to avoid Federal Tort claims.

Maintenance of Taft Memorial increased from \$400 to \$1,000..... 600

An increase of \$600 is requested under this allotment to meet rising costs and to provide for adequate maintenance of this memorial, erected under authority of Senate Concurrent Resolution 44, 84th Congress, and completed and accepted by Congress in 1959. Under the provisions of Section 4 of Senate Concurrent Resolution 44, the Architect of the Capitol is responsible for maintenance of this memorial. The amount necessary to expend in 1974 was actually \$1,442. With the exception of the fiscal years 1971 and 1972 when nonrecurring allotments for improvements were provided, the annual allotment for maintenance has remained unchanged at \$400 for the past 15 years.

Supplies and Materials increased from \$26,500 to \$35,500..... 9,000

An increase of \$9,000 is requested under this allotment to meet rising costs. Only one increase has been provided under this allotment since 1968. Required expenditures for 1974 totaled \$30,290. For the first half of fiscal year 1975 it has been necessary to obligate \$24,660 under this allotment due to continued rise in costs. There has been a marked increase particularly in the items of gasoline procured for operation of the Capitol Grounds motorized equipment, fertilizers, insecticides, and fungicides.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... \$ 26,700

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Improvements, parking lot, adjacent to House Annex..... \$ 94,500

The Act authorizing the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority to construct an underground transit system contains the following provision with respect to the Capitol Grounds:

"No portion of the Adopted Regional System shall be constructed within the United States Capitol Grounds except upon approval of the Commission for Extension of the United States Capitol".

Plans submitted to, considered, and approved by the Commission, granted authority to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority to construct a METRO station in an area of the Capitol Grounds at the northeast corner of Square 692, containing the parking lot adjacent to the House Annex (formerly known as the "Congressional Hotel").

The plans, as approved, provide for the construction of a vent shaft at the corner of First and D Streets S.E., below grade with a grating above at ground level; construction of the rapid transit station under D Street S.E., below grade, with an entrance and exit containing escalators extending from the station to the surface of Square 692, at a point approximately midway between C and D Streets, S.E., on First Street S.E.; also, construction and installation of an elevator designed to serve the physically handicapped, extending from the rapid transit station to the sidewalk level, enclosed in a structure authorized to be erected at the corner of First and D Streets S.E., in Square 692, such enclosure consisting of a structure, approximately 11 feet high, 11 feet wide, and 9 feet in depth, with a ventilation grading on the D Street sidewalk of this Square, occupying 48 square feet.

The METRO construction work is expected to be completed in this area of the Capitol Grounds by the end of this fiscal year.

Construction of the METRO station and other facilities in this area make it highly desirable to grade and pave 5,500 square yards of the ground in the adjacent area of this square retained for Capitol Grounds parking, in order to properly coordinate and segregate the METRO transit area and the Capitol Grounds parking area in Square 692 and to improve the appearance of the parking area in view of its proximity to the entrance to and exit from the METRO station; also the installation of concrete bumpers and improved lighting.

In order to effect these improvements, \$94,500 is requested for 1976. The estimate is based on grading and installing a 2-inch bituminous concrete surface over 6-inch gravel base, covering 5,500 square yards, including concrete bumpers, at a cost of fifteen dollars

a square yard, or a total of \$82,500, plus purchase and installation of adequate lighting at a cost of \$12,000 -- or a total cost of \$94,500.

Replacement of broad walkway approaches and steps on west side of Capitol Grounds, from Maryland and Pennsylvania Avenues to foot of west terraces, including other related work..... \$ 1,400,000

These walkways are the broad approaches on the west front from Pennsylvania Avenue and from Maryland Avenue to the foot of the west terraces. Each walkway consists of a series of ramps interspersed with broad steps to break the steep grade and they are paralleled throughout their entire length by masonry walls. The concrete foundation and surfaces, after many years of heavy use, have gradually disintegrated and their condition has now reached the point of wear and tear where they should be replaced. The steps are of bluestone and have badly shaled and cracked, so that they cannot be reset. Gratings, retaining walls, and other construction features can no longer be kept in proper alignment and should be repaired and properly aligned to conform to the new walkways when constructed.

These walkways were constructed as a part of the plan developed by Frederick Law Olmsted during the period 1872 to 1880. Effort has been made to maintain and repair these walkways, but their replacement should no longer be deferred.

Under the amount of \$1,400,000 requested for 1976, it is proposed to replace these two broad walkways with red and gray precast concrete blocks, conforming to the original color and design, and to replace the bluestone steps, as required; repair the walls and coping; repair and refurbish the ornamental metal lanterns, standards, and rails along the series of steps of both walkways; repair, reset, and realign the stone steps on the lower terraces; replace sections of the upper terrace paving; and clean all retaining walls in the west area of the grounds.

A breakdown of the estimate follows:

Replace the 2 broad walkways, extending from First Street west to the lower west terrace, with red and gray precast concrete blocks; replace bluestone steps, as required; realign drain castings, as required.....	550,000
Repair the walls paralleling the two walkways; remove the sandstone copings, repair, point, and reset the same; repair and reset loose stones, repair broken stones, and point the arched wall along First Street west.....	210,500
Refurbish and repair the ornamental metal lanterns, standards, and rails, removing numerous coats of paint and rust from all iron work, protecting the refinished work with several coats of epoxy paint, and	

refinishing chemically the patina on the bronze -- all in the old section of the west side of the grounds.....	450,000
Repair, reset, and realign the granite steps on the lower west terrace, point all beds and joints.....	19,500
Replace damaged exposed aggregate precast pavers on the upper west terrace level.....	120,000
Clean all granite and sandstone walls in the west side of the old section of the grounds.....	<u>50,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 1,400,000</u>
Repair and refurbishing ornamental lanterns and other metal work and cleaning retaining walls in areas in the east side of the Capitol Grounds.....	200,000

The amount of \$200,000 is requested for 1976 for repair and refurbishment of the ornamental metal lanterns, standards, and other metal work in the old section of the east side of the Capitol Grounds, and for cleaning all retaining walls in the area. This work is recommended in the interest of the preservation of the metal work and to improve the appearance of this section of the grounds.

Breakdown of Estimate

Refurbish and repair the ornamental metal lanterns, standards, and other metal work in the old section of the east side of the Capitol Grounds, removing numerous coats of paint and rust from all ironwork, protecting the refinished work with several coats of epoxy paint, and refinishing chemically the patina of the bronze.....	\$ 150,000
Clean all granite and sandstone walls in the east side of the old section of the grounds.....	<u>50,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 200,000</u>
Purchase of 2 mechanical street sweepers to replace one large sweeper.....	26,000

For 1976, a nonrecurring amount of \$26,000 is requested for purchase of 2 mechanical street sweepers to replace a large street sweeper purchased under funds allowed in fiscal year 1962, for use in cleaning the streets, roadways, and walkways in the Capitol Grounds.

The existing sweeper, due to its age and constant use, is worn out and no longer economically feasible to repair, and should be replaced.

Under the amount requested, it is proposed to procure 2 sweepers of smaller size than the present sweeper, which will be capable not only of sweeping the streets in the Capitol Grounds, but also the interior walks of the Grounds without striking overhead tree limbs.

Purchase of new dump-truck to replace a 1963 International Dump Truck..... 18,000

For 1976, a nonrecurring amount of \$18,000 is requested for purchase of a new dump truck in replacement of a 1963 International dump truck, which due to age and constant use can no longer be kept in condition to render further satisfactory service, and is no longer economically repairable.

Under the amount requested, it is proposed to purchase a new dump truck for daily use for the removal of trash from the buildings and grounds in the Legislative Group and for other heavy hauling operations, and similar work.

Purchase of 1/2 ton pick-up truck to replace a 1964 Dodge pick-up truck..... 4,000

For 1976, \$4,000 is requested for purchase of a 1/2 ton pick-up truck in replacement of a 1964 Dodge model, which due to its age and constant use, can no longer be kept in economical or satisfactory repair.

Under the amount requested it is proposed to purchase a new pick-up truck for daily use in the maintenance operations of the Capitol Grounds for hauling and transporting of plant material, mowers, and other light equipment and materials.

Purchase of a medium-sized garden tractor..... 6,000

A nonrecurring amount of \$6,000 is requested for 1976 for the purchase of a new medium-sized garden tractor. This new tractor is needed in all grounds operations, such as seeding, aerating, and removal of thatch from lawns, resulting in improvement of the existing grass and conditioning the soil for seeding.

It will also be used in conjunction with the mechanical fertilizer and lime spreader, lawn sweeper and lawn tank sprayer. A snow blade can be attached and used for snow removal and a rotary mower unit can be attached to the tractor for use in grass cutting operations.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS..... \$ 1,748,500

TOTAL ADDITIONS..... (A) 1,839,100

Total Estimate for 1976..... \$ 3,086,700

Objectives

This appropriation provides for the care of the Capitol Grounds as defined in the Act of July 31, 1946, as amended by the Acts of October 20, 1967 (40 U.S.C. 193a) and Section 739 of Public Law 93-198 (87 Stat. 825-830), with approximately 160 acres of lawn areas, sidewalks, streets and roadways, including approximately 5 acres of streets added to the Capitol Grounds by Public Law 93-198; thousands of trees and shrubs; lawn irrigation systems with approximately 7,300 sprinkler heads; underground sewer and drainage systems; terraces, retaining walls, fountains, and reflecting pool in the area north of Constitution Avenue; terraces, fountains and retaining walls south of Independence Avenue, in the landscaped areas above the two underground House Garages; House and Senate parking lots, and other House and Senate areas; the Taft Memorial; 248 traffic signals, walk lights and 2 demand lights, including 68 traffic signals added to the Capitol Grounds by Public Law 93-198; and the care and operation of the grounds' motor and other equipment.

For many years, the Capitol Grounds comprised only the area lying between Independence Avenue and Constitution Avenue and First Street East and First Street West and totaled 58.8 acres. In 1929-1935, the Capitol Grounds were enlarged by the acquisition and development of

the area north of Constitution Avenue, lying between that Avenue and the Union Station. This addition of 61.4 acres increased the total area of the Capitol Grounds to 120.2 acres.

With the acquisition in recent years of the New Senate Office Building site and additions to that site and of the 8 squares acquired for the Additional House Office Building project and of the streets added by Public Law 93-198, the Capitol Grounds' force now has to maintain a total of approximately 160 acres.

The Architect performs his duties under authority of the Acts of August 15, 1876 (19 Stat. 147), March 4, 1929 (45 Stat. 1694), and July 31, 1946 (60 Stat. 718), as amended by the Act of October 20, 1967 (81 Stat. 275) and the Act of December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 825-830). A regular force of 78 gardeners, helpers, laborers, mechanics, and supervisory personnel is required for 1976, the same number as allowed for 1975. A breakdown of the force is as follows:

- 20 men for trimming, cultivating, weeding, planting, transplanting
spraying, pruning, grass cutting, and other gardening functions.
- 5 men for tree surgery work.
- 5 men on lawn irrigation systems.
- 8 men for care of grounds of 3 House Office Buildings and Capitol
Power Plant and for care and maintenance of landscaped areas
around and above underground garages.

- 13 men for cleaning walkways, approaches, porticoes and terraces, and assisting in heavy landscape and gardening work.
- 4 men on sewer and concrete work.
- 1 man operating heavy equipment, such as grader, bulldozer and tractor loader.
- 4 men for maintenance of motor and other mechanical equipment.
- 12 men on trucks, hauling and removing trash and debris from the Capitol Grounds and the buildings in the Legislative Group.
- 1 man for janitorial work in locker rooms and toilets.
- 5 men for direction, supervision, and clerical work.

In inclement weather, the Capitol Grounds men are also used for such work as repair and sharpening of tools, repair of equipment, cleaning debris from the Capitol, and other miscellaneous cleaning work. They are also used for raking and removing leaves, and for snow removal, and assist in preparing for functions, band concerts, parades, unveiling exercises and other ceremonies in the Capitol, Flag Day exercises, Inaugural Ceremonies, and the like.

ITEMS UNDER WHICH NO CHANGES OCCUR

Travel.....	\$	50
Transportation of Things.....		30
Communication Services.....		20
Disposal of Solid Waste.....		12,000
Advertising.....		50
Equipment, Annual.....		<u>6,600</u>

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, we have asked for increases in the annual recurring items, again because of continually rising costs in each of those items. Under non-recurring items, we ask for \$94,500 as an improvement to the parking lot, adjacent to the House annex, which is a House item.

I have a drawing of it here. It is the parking lot behind the old Congressional Hotel building where the Metro station is being constructed. When they are finished with their construction, they, of course, will restore the portion that they have disturbed. We intend then to grade and pave 5,500 square yards in the adjacent parking area, install concrete bumpers, and improved lighting.

REPLACEMENT OF WALKWAYS, STEPS, AND OTHER ITEMS ON WEST SIDE OF GROUNDS

On page 85, we are asking for \$1,400,000 for the replacement of the two broad walkway approaches and steps which are on the west side of The Capitol grounds, extending from the end of Maryland and Pennsylvania Avenues to the foot of the west terraces. Those are now in bad condition. They have been repaired over the years and patched with asphalt and look very bad. Some parts of the railing have been repaired by inserting pieces of 2 x 4 in them so people won't tear their clothes or injure their hands on those railings.

We hope that an appreciable portion of it can be finished prior to the bicentennial, which we deem a desirable objective. We are, however, asking for these funds on a no-year basis, since we know we can't complete all the work included in the program in time for the bicentennial. We would have to stop work in time for people to use these walkways during next summer.

Senator HOLLINGS. What kind of schedule do you have in mind? The people are out there now. Right now, the crowds are beginning to accelerate; and they will really be coming to the Bicentennial. When will you start tearing down the walkways?

Mr. WHITE. We would intend to do it during the coming fall, after the tourist season is over.

Senator HOLLINGS. How much could be completed?

Mr. WHITE. We think we could do about half of the work, prior to the Bicentennial, depending, however, on when we get the funds.

Senator HOLLINGS. If you started this fall, when would you stop it? You would stop it around the first of the year when the bicentennial started?

Mr. WHITE. Depending upon what the tourist season is like; that is, the number of people that we experience coming here at that time. We thought we might be able to do some of the work in the early spring. If that is not possible, then we would just not continue it past the late fall.

Senator HOLLINGS. Would your work harmonize with the preservation of the west wall?

Mr. WHITE. These would be replaced exactly as they are now and wouldn't be changed at all except to put them back into safe and dependable condition. They are now cracked and broken in many places.

BREAKDOWN OF ESTIMATE

We have a breakdown, Mr. Chairman (see p. 86) showing the various costs. In addition to replacing the walkways, the estimate includes repairing the walls and coping paralleling the walkways; refurbishing and repairing the ornamental metal lanterns, standards, and rails, and other work detailed in the estimate.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that a half a million dollars there?

Mr. WHITE. For the lanterns, standards, and rails; yes. They are all bronze. I think, if you were to inspect them, you would agree that they are in bad condition and that the work probably should have been done long ago.

Again, the breakdown is an estimate. We would let out contracts for the concrete and stonework on a competitive bid basis.

REPAIR AND REFURBISHING ORNAMENTAL LANTERNS AND OTHER ITEMS, EAST SIDE OF GROUNDS

There is an item—which is related but has to do with the east grounds—of \$200,000, which is for refurbishing and repairing the ornamental lanterns and metalwork in the old section on the east side of the grounds and the cleaning of granite and sandstone walls (see p. 87). Over the years, a program has been conducted for replacing the sidewalks. So we feel that that is not a necessity, but that the lanterns and retaining walls certainly are. So that request is made for the east side, separate from the west side request.

PURCHASE OF STREET SWEEPERS

The next item is for the purchase of two street sweepers to replace the one large sweeper that we now have. It is a nonrecurring expenditure. The existing sweeper we now have was purchased in 1962 and it is now worn out and not really economically feasible to further repair. It should be replaced. Rather than buying one larger sweeper, we propose to buy two smaller ones, which we think will be more useful in maintaining the grounds.

REPLACEMENT OF DUMP TRUCK AND PICKUP TRUCK

We next ask for a new dump truck to replace a 1963 International dump truck, for use on the grounds. Again, this truck, as in the case of the sweeper is now at the point—due to age and constant use—where it is no longer able to be kept in satisfactory condition. We think it should be replaced. We also ask for replacement of a half-ton pickup truck, which is a 1964 Dodge model.

The pickup truck is used daily in the maintenance and operations of the Capitol grounds, for hauling and transporting mowers and other materials. As you recall, we have 200 acres of grounds and there are employees working on them on a continuous basis. They need a sufficient number of trucks for carrying the materials.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Senator HOLLINGS: At this point I will insert in the record an exhibit of the motor vehicles under the Architect of the Capitol.

[The exhibit follows:]

MOTOR VEHICLES UNDER ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL AND APPROPRIATIONS
FROM WHICH MAINTAINED (INCLUDES BOTANIC GARDEN)

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Description of Vehicle</u>	<u>Number of Vehicles</u>
<u>Capitol Buildings</u>	1972 Cadillac - office passenger vehicle.....	1
	Trucks:	
	1965 Ford (Ladder Truck).....	1
	1966 Dodge Pickup 3/4 ton.....	1
	1972 Dodge Van.....	<u>1</u>
	Total - Trucks.....	<u>3</u>
	<u>Total - Capitol Buildings.....</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>Capitol Grounds</u>	Station Wagons:	
	1966 Chevrolet.....	2
	1967 Chevrolet.....	1
	1969 Ambassador.....	<u>1</u>
	Total - Station Wagons.....	4
	Trucks:	
	1964 Dodge Pickup 1/2 ton.....	1
	1966 Ford Pickup 1/2 ton.....	1
	1968 Dodge Pickup 1/2 ton.....	1
	1970 Chevrolet Pickup 1/2 ton....	1
	1970 Ford Pickup 1/2 ton.....	1
	1971 Ford Pickup 1/2 ton.....	<u>1</u>
	Total - Pickup Trucks.....	6
	1965 Ford Dump Truck.....	1
	1966 Ford Dump Truck.....	1
	1968 International Dump Truck....	1
	1970 International Dump Truck....	1
	1974 International Compactor....	<u>1</u>
	Total Dump Trucks.....	5
	1965 Ford Truck (for sprayers)...	1
	1971 Dodge Stake Body Truck with lift-gate.....	<u>1</u>
	Total - Stake Body Trucks.....	2
	1974 General Motors Tree Truck.....	1
	1971 Chevrolet Utility Truck.....	1
	1971 Dodge Van Truck 1/2 ton.....	<u>1</u>
	<u>Total - Capitol Grounds.....</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>Senate Office Buildings</u>	1975 International Harvester 2-1/2 ton Van Truck.....	<u>1</u>
<u>House Office Buildings</u>	1975 Chevrolet 1/2 ton Van Truck.....	<u>1</u>

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Description of Vehicle</u>	<u>Number of Vehicles</u>
<u>Capitol Power Plant</u>	Trucks:	
	1950 International Dump Truck....	1
	1962 Ford "Econoliner".....	1
	1963 Ford "Econoliner".....	1
	1963 Dodge Welding Truck.....	1
	1965 Dodge Panel Truck.....	1
	1966 Ford Truck.....	<u>1</u>
	Total - Trucks.....	<u>6</u>
<u>Lib. of Cong. James Mad. Mem. Building</u>	1972 Dodge 3/4 ton Pickup Truck.....	<u>1</u>
	<u>Botanic Garden</u>	1962 Plymouth Station Wagon.....	1
<u>Botanic Garden</u>	Trucks:	
	1953 International Van.....	1
	1962 Dodge Van.....	1
	1963 Ford Pickup.....	1
	1964 Dodge Pickup.....	1
	1965 Ford Van.....	1
	1966 International Van.....	1
	1967 Ford Van.....	1
	1971 International Metro Van....	1
	1971 Dodge Dump Truck.....	1
	1973 Dodge Pickup.....	<u>1</u>
	Total - Trucks.....	<u>10</u>
Total - Botanic Garden.....	<u>11</u>	
GRAND TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES UNDER ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL (INCLUDING BOTANIC GARDEN).....		<u>44</u>
Office passenger vehicle.....	1	
Station Wagons.....	5	
Trucks.....	<u>38</u>	

PURCHASE OF GARDEN TRACTOR

Mr. WHITE. We are asking for the purchase of a new medium sized garden tractor required for use in all of the grounds operations, seeding, aerating, removal of thatch from the lawns, and other work.

Senator HOLLINGS. What kind of tractor is that? They use the Farmall Cub Lowboy that costs about half as much at Arlington Cemetery. They find it very satisfactory.

Mr. PINCUS. This piece of equipment is more versatile than a low-boy. Not only would it be used in the seeding, but it would be used in snow removal, also.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. The next item covers the Senate Office Buildings and pages 95-107 of the justifications will be placed in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS -- (Net Increase for 1976.....\$18,400)

1975 appropriation in annual act.....	\$ 6,620,800
1975 appropriation in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975.....	3,600
1975 Supplemental for Civilian Pay Act raises.....	53,900
1975 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises.....	<u>397,300</u>
Total appropriations - 1975.....	\$ 7,075,600

Deductions

Replacement of chilled water coils, air conditioning system, Dirksen Office Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	\$ 357,000
Installation of fire sprinkler system in attic and sub- basement spaces, Dirksen Office Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	<u>94,000</u> (-)
Base for 1976.....	6,624,600

AdditionsMANDATORY ITEMSWage-Rate Increases

Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:

Increase, determined as a result of surveys resulting in new wage rates effective May 12, 1974, and of surveys commenced on August 20, 1974, resulting in new wage rates effective October 27, 1974, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 374 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new May 1974 rates for full fiscal year 1975 and at new October 1974 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1975 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1976. Full Year base pay cost of May 1974 increase, \$217,500, and of October 1974 increase, \$214,400 -- a total cost of \$431,900, less amount of \$313,600 requested as a 1975 Pay Supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1975 -- Additional amount required for fiscal year 1976..... \$ 118,300

Within-grade promotions and other changes authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 57,875

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5336 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act)..... 10,400

Increased Civilian Pay Act Costs..... 15,000

This increase results from new pay rates established for "GS" employees by Executive Order 11811, effective the first pay period in October 1974, issued under authority of subchapter 1 of chapter 53 of title 5 of the U.S. Code, and comparable rates established for employees under statutory authority other than statutes governing Wage-Board and GS employees by Order of the Architect of the Capitol issued October 7, 1974, under authority of section 5307 of title 5 of the U.S. Code, affecting such employees. Full Year Cost, \$63,000, less \$48,000 requested as a Pay Supplemental for fiscal year 1975-- or an additional amount of \$15,000 required on a full-year basis for fiscal year 1976.

Regular Pay above 52-week Base allotment increased from \$11,500 to \$23,000 to cover two additional days instead of the usual one additional day above the 52-weeks Base (normal year 260 days based on 52 weeks x 5 days per week) -- next year being leap year..... 11,500

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from \$547,400 to \$560,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 12,600

Night Differential Pay increased from \$170,400 to \$179,400, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law. 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..... 9,000

<u>Sunday Premium Pay</u> increased from \$24,900 to \$32,900, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law. Under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5544-46, Sunday Premium Pay is based on 25% of base pay rates for work performed on Sunday, which amount is paid in addition to the regular daily basic rate of pay.....	8,000
<u>Payment to Life Insurance Fund</u> increased from \$16,755 to \$20,255.....	3,500
This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8708. The additional amount requested for 1976 is to cover current costs.	
<u>Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund</u> increased from \$66,735 to \$101,735, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906.....	35,000
This increase is requested to adjust the allotment to actual current cost of this item and to meet an increase in the government's contribution to this fund from 50% to 60% effective January 1975, as required by Public Law 93-246 (88 Stat. 3-4).	
<u>Contribution to Retirement Fund</u> increased from \$333,585 to \$348,410.....	14,825
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.....	<u>\$ 296,000</u>

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

General annual repairs increased from \$35,000 to \$40,000.....	\$ 5,000
An increase of \$5,000 is requested for 1976 to meet rising cost of work performed under this allotment. This increase results from cost escalation and is required to cover the cost of present-day requirements.	
This allotment provides for annual repairs to the roofs, skylights, revolving doors, vacuum cleaners, scrubbing machines, electrical spraying machines, hand trucks and other equipment; for general structural care of the two Senate Office Buildings, and the 3 temporary annexes -- one, the Old Plaza Hotel structures now government-owned and occupied by the Senate and Capitol Police; one, the old Capitol Hill Hotel building (formerly known as "Carroll Arms", now government-owned and occupied by the Senate; and one, the building formerly occupied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, also government-owned and occupied by the Senate. This allotment, in addition, provides for repairs to restaurant equipment located in the two Senate Office Buildings; and for maintenance and upkeep of the subway cars, tracks and electrical equipment of the two subway systems.	
Elevator repairs and improvements increased from \$7,000 to \$9,000.....	\$ 2,000
This increase is requested for 1976 to meet rising costs of items procured under this allotment, such as the cost	

of cable which has escalated 25 percent since last year. The actual expenditure required for 1974 was \$9,150.

This allotment provides for the regular annual maintenance and repair of 33 elevators, of which 14 elevators are in the Russell Building, 13 elevators in the Dirksen Building, 1 elevator in the former "Plaza Hotel" building, 2 elevators in the former "Immigration" building, and 3 elevators in the former "Capitol Hill Hotel" building; also, 1 dumbwaiter and 2 escalators. 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 \$15,000 to \$17,500..... 2,500

This increase is requested to cover the continued rise in cost of materials for refinishing, re-upholstering, and repair of furniture throughout the Senate Office and Annex buildings, and to bring the allotment more in line with current expenditure requirements. For 1974, the actual expenditure required to be made totaled \$18,578.

Maintenance, air-conditioning and refrigeration systems increased from \$25,500 to \$38,900..... 13,400

An increase of \$13,400 is requested under this allotment for 1976, of which \$2,500 is to meet rising cost of materials and equipment and \$10,900 is required for maintenance of the air-conditioning equipment in the building formerly known as the "Capitol Hill Hotel", recently acquired by the government and now occupied by the Senate. The additional amount of \$10,900 is required as follows: \$1,000 for air filters, \$1,000 for refrigerants and refrigeration oil, \$3,000 for contingency for replacement parts, \$700 for cooling tower water treatment, \$4,200 for maintenance of refrigeration machines, and \$1,000 for miscellaneous equipment and expenses.

A breakdown of the estimate follows:

Breakdown of Estimate

Air filter replacements.....	\$ 6,700
Oil, grease, cleaning equipment, tools, paint.....	2,100
Refrigerants, refrigeration oil, and miscellaneous items.....	3,600
Replacement parts.....	6,200
Repair and servicing refrigeration machines, heating, ventilating and other equipment.....	15,800
Cleaning and treating exhaust systems.....	1,200
Coil replacements.....	<u>3,300</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 38,900</u>

Miscellaneous repairs and services, Senate Restaurants increased from \$22,000 to \$25,000..... 3,000

An increase under this allotment is requested to meet rising costs. The allotment, first provided under this appropriation account in fiscal year 1972 in the amount of \$22,000, has since remained unchanged.

Supplies and Materials increased from \$218,000 to \$288,000..... 70,000

For 1975, this allotment was based on \$118,000 for the Senate Office and Annex Buildings, and \$100,000 for cleaning, paper, linen, and other necessary supplies for the Senate Restaurants. Current requirements have necessitated the expenditure of two-thirds of the Senate Restaurant allotment in the first half of the fiscal year 1975, due to cost escalation. In fiscal year 1974, actual expenditures for Senate Restaurant needs in that year amounted to \$114,000.

For 1976, \$288,000 is requested, of which \$118,000 is for supplies and materials for the Senate Office and Annex Buildings (the same as for 1975) and \$170,000 for cleaning, paper, and other supplies for the Senate Restaurants, an increase of \$70,000 for the Senate Restaurant items.

Items procured under this allotment for the Senate Restaurants are for the cafeterias and coffee shop in the Senate Office Buildings. In the cafeterias, paper napkins are used; in the coffee shop, paper plates and cups, napkins, and plastic tableware are used. There has been a marked increase in the cost of these items, particularly plastic ware. The 1976 estimate, if approved, will bring this allotment more in line with current requirements.

File cabinets increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000..... 5,000

This increase is to meet rising costs and continued expanded needs of the Senate. The allotment provides for the purchase of 5-drawer and 2-drawer letter and legal, lock and no-lock, steel file cabinets.

Replacements, repairs, and improved facilities, Senate Restaurants increased from \$20,000 to \$49,500..... 29,500

This allotment provides primarily for the annual replacement of worn and deteriorated equipment and for improvement of facilities in the interest of improved sanitation. The allotment varies in amount, annually, according to project needs. For 1972, \$12,000 was allowed; for 1973, \$45,800 was allowed; for 1974, \$23,200 was allowed; for 1975, \$20,000 was allowed. 1974 actual requirements resulted in expenditures of \$27,180.

The 1976 estimate of \$49,500 is based on the following items recommended by the Sanitarian for the cafeterias in the Dirksen Building, in the interest of improved sanitation:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1 three-compartment Dish Washer, stainless steel, with steam condensing units and conveyor tract (to replace deteriorated equipment)..... | \$ 30,000 |
| 13 Stainless steel shelves - 4 for salad room, 3 for freezer-salad room, 6 for meat freezer..... | 6,500 |
| 2 Portable compactors, to consolidate refuse in cafeterias..... | 8,000 |

1 High-pressure portable washer and 12 infra-red lamps over serving lines.....	1,900	
Replacement of deteriorated vinyl floor tile in 5 areas.....	<u>3,100</u>	
Total.....		<u>\$ 49,500</u>

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... \$ 130,400

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEM

Cleaning marble, Russell Building..... \$ 43,000

An allotment of \$43,000 is requested for 1976 to further improve the interior of the Russell Building by cleaning the marble in the following areas of that building:

The marble walls and stairs that extend from the second floor, adjacent to the Rotunda floor level, to the third floor, adjacent to the Rotunda balcony and Caucus Room (\$20,000); the marble walls and floor of the second floor entrance lobby at the southeast corner of the building - Constitution Avenue and First Street N.E. (\$17,500); the marble walls and floor of the second floor elevator lobby at the northwest corner of the building - Delaware Avenue and C Streets N.E. (\$5,500).

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEM..... \$ 43,000

TOTAL ADDITIONS..... (#) 469,400

Total Estimate for 1976..... \$ 7,094,000

Objectives

This appropriation provides for the structural, mechanical and domestic care of the two Senate Office Buildings, the operation of the mechanical equipment, and maintenance of the subway transportation systems. The Russell Office Building contains approximately 425 offices and committee rooms, together with storage rooms, shops, electrical transformer station, and subway, and is 66 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 former Immigration Building located at 119 D Street, N.E., acquired by the Government in April 1974, and of the former Capitol Hill Hotel located at the corner of First and C Streets, N.E., acquired by the Government in July 1974. All of these properties are now

maintained and operated as part of the Senate Office Buildings under authority of Public Laws 92-51, 93-305.

For 1976, a force of 488 employees is required, the same number as allowed for 1975 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 1976, 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 23 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); in connection with the former Plaza Hotel building under authority of the Act of July 9, 1971 (85 Stat. 138); and in connection with the former Immigration building and the former Capitol Hill Hotel under authority of the Act of June 8, 1974 (86 Stat. 206).

ITEMS UNDER WHICH NO CHANGES OCCUR

Annual Painting.....	\$ 50,000
Ice.....	1,000
Laundry.....	95,000
Insect and Pest Control.....	8,300
Equipment:	
Annual Rugs and Floor Coverings.....	50,000
Annual Tools, Machinery and Miscellaneous.....	17,500
Annual Furniture and Furnishings.....	20,000
New Typewriter Desks and Flat-Top Desks.....	40,000
Revolving Armchairs for Offices.....	15,000
Typists Chairs for Offices.....	<u>10,000</u>

Mr. WHITE. The annual recurring items include a small increase requested for each of them, again because of escalating prices.

CLEANING MARBLE, RUSSELL BUILDING

There is, actually, just one nonrecurring item (see p. 102). That is an item of \$43,000 for the cleaning of marble in the Russell Building. It includes the walls and stairs that extend from the second floor, adjacent to the rotunda floor level, to the third floor, adjacent to the rotunda balcony and caucus room; also, the marble walls and floor of the second floor entrance lobby at the southeast corner of the building, at Constitution and First Street; and the marble walls and floor of the second floor elevator lobby at the northwest corner of the building, at Delaware Avenue and C Street.

Senator HOLLINGS. When does that start and when does it end? It seems like they take a long time when they start cleaning those stairwells.

Mr. WHITE. That particular cleaning operation to which you refer, which was just recently completed, Mr. Chairman, was the bronze railing, which was a very meticulous process. This marble cleaning will not take anywhere near as long as that other work.

Senator HOLLINGS. Will it forbid the use of the caucus room?

Mr. WHITE. It will not forbid the use of the caucus room and, if necessary, we would do it at a time when it wouldn't disturb its use—for example, we might have to do some of it in the evening. You might recall that we did the rotunda there and I believe the results of that are very satisfactory. It looks new and quite attractive.

FILE CABINETS

Senator HOLLINGS. You have \$5,000 in there for file cabinets again. How many additional file cabinets does that cover? Didn't we give an appropriation for file cabinets last year.

Mr. WHITE. Yes. This is to meet rising costs and continued expanded needs, Mr. Chairman. It provides for the purchase of both five-drawer and two-drawer, letter and legal, lock and no-lock, steel file cabinets. In that connection, one of the things that this furniture project we discussed earlier in the Hearings will be helpful in accomplishing is revising the whole method of filing. In the meantime, of course, we must continue to provide cabinets for the use of the staff.

Senator HOLLINGS. Going down one road on microfilming, we are supposed to be eliminating file cabinets. Now going down this other road, we keep adding on \$5,000 worth of file cabinets every year. Aren't we going to get rid of those file cabinets as they microfilm?

Mr. WHITE. As you microfilm, you should be able to reduce the purchase of additional cabinets because that should release the old ones for use of the continuing current process. That is true.

Senator HOLLINGS. Look at that closely for us. Just like Senator Hatfield said, he would get into more microfilming and less cabinets.

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL NURSE

Mr. WHITE. We have another item in connection with the Senate Office Buildings, Mr. Chairman, not included in the Justification Book. It is a request which I am submitting to you from Senator Cannon

as Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration for a nursing position for the first aid facility to be located in the former Immigration and Nationalization Building. Accompanying this request from Senator Cannon is the correspondence with Dr. Cary with regard to the need for such a position.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you request it?

Mr. WHITE. We request it, yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. A registered nurse?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, a registered nurse in the first aid facility.

Senator HOLLINGS. We had various reviews by both GAO and the Surgeon General of the Navy. I think we have the office fairly well organized. What about consolidating all the costs of the Attending Physician's office in one account? Are you familiar with that?

Mr. WHITE. I am not personally. I understand, Mr. Chairman, we merely act as an administrative agency for the payment of the funds. The accounting for it is not done under our jurisdiction, as I understand it. We just have the personnel, that is, the nurses. At this point, I submit for insertion in the record the correspondence to which I refer.

Senator HOLLINGS. The correspondence will be printed in the record at this point.

[The letter follows:]

LETTER FROM GEORGE M. WHITE



Washington, D.C. 20515

April 14, 1975

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

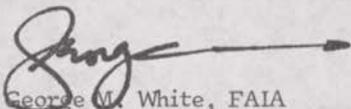
I am enclosing, herewith, copy of letter of March 17, 1975, from the Honorable Howard W. Cannon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, requesting that I take the necessary steps to establish one nursing position for the first aid facility to be located in the former Immigration and Naturalization Building.

I am also enclosing, herewith, a copy of letter of February 25, 1975 from Dr. Freeman H. Cary, Attending Physician to the Congress, to Chairman Cannon recommending the establishment of the first aid facility, with a registered nurse in attendance, and a copy of Chairman Cannon's reply approving the recommendation.

Accordingly, it is requested that one additional position of Nurse, Grade GS-10, at a salary rate of \$14,117, plus \$3,300 for overtime work and government contributions for retirement and health and life insurance, a total of \$17,417, be allowed under the "Senate Office Buildings" appropriation for fiscal year 1976, in addition to the funds requested in our justifications.

With respect to the fiscal year 1975, as it is anticipated that the first aid facility will be equipped within the next few weeks, I recommend your approval of my establishing this position at that time, and absorbing the cost thereof for the remainder of fiscal year 1975. The cost to be absorbed will be approximately \$2,700, if the new facility is available about May 1, 1975.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "George M. White", with a long horizontal line extending to the right from the end of the signature.

George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

LETTERS FROM SENATOR HOWARD W. CANNON

*United States Senate*COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 17, 1975

Honorable George M. White
Architect of the Capitol
United States Capitol
Washington, D. C.

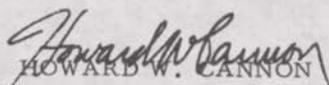
Dear George:

I'm enclosing copy of a letter from Dr. Freeman H. Cary, along with a copy of my reply to him, which you will find self-explanatory.

In this connection, I will appreciate your taking the necessary steps to establish one nursing position for the first aid facility to be located in the former Immigration and Naturalization Building.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,


HOWARD W. CANNON
Chairman

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 17, 1975

Dr. Freeman H. Cary
The Attending Physician
Congress of the United States
United States Capitol
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Cary:

This will acknowledge your letter of February 25, 1975, in which you recommend the establishment of a first aid facility to be attended by a registered nurse in the Immigration Building.

Pursuant to the authority delegated to me as Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, based on your recommendation, I hereby assign Room A-112 in the former Immigration and Naturalization Building to be used as a first aid room.

Both the Sergeant at Arms and the Superintendent of the Senate Office Building are being notified of this arrangement in order that they may assist you in making appropriate arrangements to occupy this space.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

HOWARD W. CANNON
Chairman

LETTER FROM FREEMAN H. CARY
THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

February 25, 1975

Honorable Howard W. Cannon
Chairman, Committee on Rules and
Administration
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am writing to recommend the establishment of a first aid facility with a registered nurse in attendance for the Immigration Building.

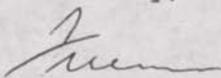
At the request of Senator Edward W. Brooke, I looked into the feasibility of having a first aid facility in that building. The building presently has 450 Senate employees in it. The U.S. Public Health Service uses the criteria of 300 or more employees per building for establishing first aid facilities in Federal Buildings.

I understand that there is one room with toilet facilities which could be made available for this purpose. Although the space is small, I think it would suffice for a small health unit. This unit would consist of a waiting area, treatment area and one bed. This, of course, would not equate the first aid rooms in the other Senate Office Buildings, but medical coverage would be provided.

Since we have an extra bed available and other excess medical items, we could equip the room without additional funding.

If you concur, I would ask that you request the Architect to establish one nursing position for this building.

Sincerely, .



FREEMAN H. CARY, M.D.

CAULKING, PAINTING, AND REPAIRING WINDOWS

Mr. WHITE. We have another request, Mr. Chairman, that came up since these justifications were submitted. In the Old Plaza Hotel and the Capitol Hill Hotel buildings, we find that we are going to need to do some maintenance on the windows.

They will be in use for five or six years, in total, until we move people out of there into the new building, certainly three years from now. They have been in use now for a year or more. We find that in those buildings, the exterior woodwork of the windows is in very bad need of caulking and painting. We are asking for \$30,000 to do the caulking and painting, with the idea in mind, however, that we might substitute the installation of aluminum storm windows for the same price. We find that some of the wood has rotted to the point where we can't really repair it satisfactorily.

Senator HOLLINGS. On which building is this?

Mr. WHITE. These are the former Plaza Hotel and the former Capitol Hill Hotel buildings which are now government-owned and being occupied by Senate staff and the Capitol Police.

Senator HOLLINGS. How long are those buildings supposed to serve the government?

Mr. WHITE. They are supposed to serve until they complete the move out of those into the new building, which would presumably be 1978. At this point, I submit for insertion in the record my letter of request.

Senator HOLLINGS. The letter will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The letter follows:]

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 14, 1975.

HON. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations,
Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Since submission of our 1976 Budget Estimates and preparation of our 1976 Justifications, a recent inspection of the exterior of the former "Plaza Hotel" and "Capitol Hill Hotel" buildings, now government-owned and occupied by Senate and Capitol Police personnel and maintained as part of the "Senate Office Buildings" Complex, discloses that the exterior woodwork of the windows in these two buildings is badly in need of caulking and painting.

For preservation purposes, I therefore request that, in addition to the amount shown in the 1976 Budget and Justification Book, an additional amount of \$30,000 be provided under "Maintenance Senate Office Buildings" for 1976 for work required to be done on these windows.

The estimate of \$30,000 provides for scraping, reputtying, recaulking, and painting, with two coats, the exterior woodwork of 430 windows in these two buildings, including scaffolding required for performing the work.

Cordially yours,

GEORGE M. WHITE, FAIA,
Architect of the Capitol.

TRANSPORTING STATUARY TO THE SMITHSONIAN

Mr. WHITE. I have an item, Mr. Chairman, which I overlooked under Capitol Buildings. It was a request made, again after preparation of the justification, to Chairman Casey on the House side, for \$30,000 for the purpose of transporting from the power plant grounds to the Smithsonian Institution, historic statuary, which in 1958 was removed from the east front of the Capitol.

We have tried for some time to find a way to preserve it and protect it. It is now just out in the open at the Capitol power plant. The Smithsonian has agreed to accept it, but have stated, they have no funds available for transporting the statuary, although they are providing the facility for housing it.

Senator HOLLINGS. At this point I will insert in the record a copy of your letter of request to Chairman Casey regarding the transportation of the statuary.

[The letter follows:]



Washington, D.C. 20515

March 17, 1975

Honorable Bob Casey
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Legislative Branch Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Since submission of the Budget Estimates for Fiscal Year 1976 and after preparation of the justifications, a previously unforeseen need has arisen, necessitating a request for additional funds, in the amount of \$30,000, under the appropriation "Capitol Buildings," for the fiscal year 1976 for the purpose of transporting from the Capitol Power Plant grounds to the Smithsonian Institution historic statuary removed from the East Front of the Capitol when the East Central Front was extended in 1958-1962.

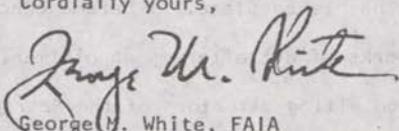
Several outstanding examples of original Capitol statuary, removed during the extension of the East Central Front, have been stored since 1958 on the grounds of the Capitol Power Plant, where considerable additional deterioration of the stone, due to weathering, has taken place. I became concerned about these priceless works of art after my appointment as Architect in 1971, and after consulting directors of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the National Gallery to verify the importance of pre-

servicing and restoring the statues as works of art, I submitted my recommendation for their disposition to the Commission for the Extension of the U. S. Capitol. At its meeting on February 28, 1973, the Commission approved the transfer of such statuary to the Smithsonian Museum and to other museums.

After careful evaluation by officials of the Smithsonian, including the Director of the National Collection of Fine Arts, Secretary Ripley accepted the statuary in his letter of May 17, 1974, as amended by his letter of July 19, 1975, subject to their "being transported to the Institution at no charge." In the ensuing months, the Smithsonian has studied the design and location of a structure to be constructed at the Smithsonian's Suitland, Maryland, storage facility to shelter the sculpture, and we have conducted several discussions with the aim of persuading the Smithsonian to bear the cost of transportation.

However, it has recently been determined by the Smithsonian that insufficient funds are available in their accounts to permit this expenditure, in view of other outstanding requirements. Therefore, in my considered judgment it is advisable to request that additional funds, in the amount of \$30,000, together with necessary language, be included in the appropriation request for "Capitol Buildings," for the fiscal year 1976, for the transportation of this statuary from the Capitol Power Plant grounds to the Smithsonian.

Cordially yours,



George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

DESCRIPTION OF STATUARY

Senator HOLLINGS. Give me a general description of the statuary we are talking about.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. These are the statues formerly located on the east central step cheek blocks. They include the "Discovery group", the "Rescue", the statues of "War and Peace" and the "Fame and Peace" panel at the main entrance.

Senator HOLLINGS. They are now all over at the power plant?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They are stored on the power plant grounds. All of that statuary was originally placed there in 1958, when the East Front was extended, and was protected with two-inch planking and mineral surfaced rolled roofing on top to keep the moisture out.

In time, these enclosures have deteriorated. Weather has gotten to the statues. The statue of peace is completely disintegrated. The statue of war, oddly enough, is still in pretty good condition.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is symbolic. Where were those statues originally situated?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. They were located on the exterior steps.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why is it then that they have deteriorated?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. The statues of War and Peace were under the niches in the east central front portico. They were not directly affected by rain, although they were affected by humidity. The Rescue and Discovery group were right out on the cheek blocks. They were never put back because they were considered controversial due to their subject matter.

Mr. WHITE. In that connection, Mr. Chairman, I have a letter from Senator Mansfield and Senator Scott, as Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Senate Commission on Art and Antiquities with regard to this project.

Senator HOLLINGS. They asked for this?

Mr. WHITE. They endorsed the project at its inception, as shown by their letter.

Senator HOLLINGS. We better get that letter in the record too.

[The letter follows:]

U.S. SENATE,
COMMISSION ON ART AND ANTIQUITIES,
Washington, D.C., October 2, 1973.

Mr. GEORGE M. WHITE,
Architect of the Capitol,
U.S. Capitol,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR Mr. WHITE: This will acknowledge your letter of October 1, 1973, in response to the questions we recently raised regarding disposition of Capitol statuary stored at the Capitol Power Plant since 1958.

We are happy to learn of your recent meeting with officials of the Smithsonian Institution, and trust that you will kindly inform us as to their recommendations.

We very much support your desire that these examples of 19th century sculpture remain in the City of Washington where they may be shared with all who come to view its cultural heritage.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely,

MIKE MANSFIELD, *Chairman.*
HUGH SCOTT, *Vice-Chairman.*

COST OF MOVING STATUARY

Senator HOLLINGS. Did I understand that this will cost 30,000 bucks?

Mr. WHITE. \$30,000; that is correct. That is what we are asking for.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is just a moving fee?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct.

Senator HOLLINGS. It seems like within the Government we would have the capability to move it around here without spending \$30,000.

Mr. WHITE. We did move the old sandstone columns ourselves, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let the Pentagon pick it up in the morning. They could move it any place you like.

Mr. WHITE. We picked up the columns, also removed from the east front, utilizing our own forces and hiring an outside contractor for the trucking. The handling of the columns was performed with our own forces. We did it for a fourth of what it would have cost to have it done by contract.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why can't we do that now?

Mr. White. The statuary, we are talking about, is very special, because it doesn't take much of an error to cause it to be destroyed. We feel that we don't have the capacity to do that work in-house.

TRAFFIC SIGNALS, CAPITOL GROUNDS

There is another item on the grounds, Mr. Chairman, that I merely bring to your attention because we are not prepared yet to make a reappropriation request. As you may recall, there was a \$250,000 item appropriated for alterations and additions to the traffic signals located in the Capitol grounds and adjacent areas. This was 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.

Since the item was funded under the Capitol grounds appropriation, the design and contracting is being done by the District Government on a reimbursable basis. We have now expended all of those funds. We were told by the District of Columbia that there will be an additional amount required—about \$100,000—to complete the work.

We are not yet prepared to say whether or not that is a valid number because we have just received their letter of request and haven't had a chance to determine whether or not there is a need for the full amount. I mention it only by way of indicating that there may be that kind of a request submitted before the Committee markup.

SENATE GARAGE

Senator HOLLINGS. Now let's get on to the Senate garage and put the appropriate pages from the justifications in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

SENATE GARAGE -- (Increase for 1976.....\$7,100)

1975 appropriation in annual act.....	\$ 103,300
1975 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises.....	<u>16,900</u>
Total appropriations - 1975.....	120,200

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases
 Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:
 Increase, determined as a result of surveys resulting in new wage rates effective May 12, 1974, and of surveys commenced on August 20, 1974, resulting in new wage rates effective October 27, 1974, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 7 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new May 1974 rates for full fiscal year 1975 and at new October 1974 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1975 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1976. Full Year base pay cost of May 1974 increase, \$6,800, and of October 1974 increase, \$4,000 -- a total cost of \$10,800, less amount of \$9,500 requested as a 1975 Pay Supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1975 -- Additional amount required for fiscal year 1976..... \$ 1,300

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 2,600

Regular Pay above 52-week Base allotment increased from \$200 to \$400 to cover two additional days instead of the usual one additional day above the 52-week Base (normal year 260 days based on 52 weeks x 5 days per week) -- next year being leap year..... \$ 200

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from \$25,700 to \$28,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 2,300

Night Differential Pay increased from \$5,150 to \$5,350, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law. 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..... 200

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from \$2,100 to \$2,600, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906..... 500

This increase is requested to adjust the allotment to actual current cost of this item and to meet an increase in the government's contribution to this fund from 50% to 60% effective January 1975, as required by Public Law 93-246 (88 Stat. 3-4).

Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS..... \$ 7,100

TOTAL ADDITIONS..... (†) 7,100

Total Estimate for 1976..... \$ 127,300

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 1975, spread over three 8-hour shifts, is provided under the Architect for the care and operation of this garage. The garage is kept open 24 hours each day, necessitating three 8-hour shifts.

The appropriation further provides for repairs and maintenance of the structure and its mechanical equipment.

No gasoline is purchased under the garage appropriation.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Mr. WHITE. The Senate garage is the next item, Mr. Chairman, there are no maintenance or nonrecurring items there. It is merely a continuation of the wage costs for operating the garage.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right. Now before you go into the Capitol Power Plant I'll place in the record the pages from the justifications.

[The justification follows:]

CAPITOL POWER PLANT -- (Net Increase for 1975.....\$3,474,600)

1975 appropriation in annual act.....	\$ 5,443,000
1975 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises.....	<u>145,400</u>
Total appropriations - 1975.....	5,588,400

Deductions

Rewind 2 electric refrigeration machine motors - final allotment under 4-year program.....	\$ 50,000
Repairs to transformer and testing of induction motors driving condenser water and chilled water pumps: non-recurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	<u>9,000 (-)</u>
Base for 1976.....	5,529,400

AdditionsMANDATORY ITEMSWage-Rate Increases

Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:

Increase, determined as a result of surveys resulting in new wage rates effective May 12, 1974, and of surveys commenced on August 20, 1974, resulting in new wage rates effective October 27, 1974, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 88 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new May 1974 rates for full fiscal year 1975 and at new October 1974 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1975 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1976. Full Year base pay cost of May 1974 increase, \$82,400, and of October 1974 increase, \$87,800 -- a total cost of \$170,200, less \$10,000 turnover savings applied as cost absorption and amount of \$130,900 requested as a 1975 Pay Supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1975 -- Additional amount required for fiscal year 1976..... \$ 29,300

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 11,400

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5336 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act)..... 1,430

Regular Pay above 52-week Base allotment increased from \$2,800 to \$5,600 to cover two additional days instead of the usual one additional day above the 52-weeks Base (normal year 260 days based on 52 weeks x 5 days per week) -- next year being leap year..... 2,800

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from \$59,450 to \$72,950, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 13,500

Night Differential Pay increased from \$24,500 to \$28,800, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law. 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..... 4,300

Sunday Premium Pay increased from \$16,100 to \$18,500, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law. Under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5544-46, Sunday Premium pay is based on 25% of base pay rates for work performed on Sunday, which amount is paid in addition to the regular daily basic rate of pay..... 2,400

Payment to Life Insurance Fund increased from \$3,060 to \$5,000..... 1,940
This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8708. The additional amount requested for 1976 is to cover current costs.

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from \$16,000 to \$27,100, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906..... 11,100

This increase is requested to adjust the allotment to actual current cost of this item and to meet an increase in the government's contribution to this fund from 50% to 60% effective January 1975, as required by Public Law 93-246 (88 Stat. 3-4).

Contribution to Retirement Fund increased from \$95,570 to \$98,000..... 2,430

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..... \$ 80,600

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Purchase of gas increased from \$16,000 to \$32,000..... \$ 16,000

The 1975 allotment provides for gas consumed at the Botanic Garden, for the cafeteria in the courtyard of the Longworth House Office Building, and for two large gas-fired boilers at Poplar Point Nursery.

For 1976, funds are required to provide such service to these activities and, in addition, to the building recently acquired for Senate occupancy, formerly known as the "Capitol Hill Hotel" and prior thereto for many years as the "Carroll Arms", in Square 724, which is dependent upon gas for heating.

Based on past requirements while in private ownership, it is estimated that an annual expenditure will be required for gas for this building, now used as a Senate Annex, in the amount of \$16,000.

Accordingly, it is requested that the annual allotment be increased for 1976 from \$16,000 to \$32,000.

General Annual Repairs increased from \$100,000 to \$125,000..... 25,000

This allotment was last increased in the fiscal year 1969, at which time the annual amount of \$100,000 was established. For 1974, expenditures totaled \$99,225.

The allotment provides for general annual repair and maintenance of the power plant buildings and the extensive mechanical equipment within the plant and the extensive steam and chilled water distribution systems.

For the first 7 months of the fiscal year 1975, it has been necessary to obligate and expend \$93,616 for such purpose.

In order to meet current cost escalation and help bring this allotment in line with current expenditure requirements, it is requested that for 1976 the allotment be increased from \$100,000 to \$125,000.

Miscellaneous Annual Supplies increased from \$58,000 to \$66,000... 8,000

This allotment provides for miscellaneous annual supplies, consisting almost entirely of consumable materials, such as freon gas for refrigeration machines, chemicals for the

treatment of the water used in the refrigeration and steam generating systems, lubricants for the rotating machinery, lamp replacements and other electrical supplies, cleaning materials, paint, lumber, tools, and other consumable items used each day to keep the plant operating in a safe and satisfactory manner. For 1974, \$59,544 was expended.

Costs of supplies and materials continue to escalate and in order to meet current and expanded needs, it is requested that for 1976 this allotment be increased from \$58,000 to \$66,000. The Capitol Power Plant furnishes a vital service for the Legislative Buildings and the amount requested for 1976 is deemed necessary for proper operation of the plant.

Purchase of fuel -- both coal and oil -- increased from \$1,260,000 to \$2,433,000..... 1,173,000

Coal and fuel oil are procured under this allotment. Allotments for the fiscal years 1973, 1974, and 1975 were \$480,000 for coal, based on 20,000 tons @ \$24.00 per ton, and \$780,000 for fuel oil, based on 5,200,000 gallons @ 15 cents per gallon.

In an effort to comply with environmental control requirements, to the extent possible with existing equipment, low sulphur coal is now being burned at the Capitol Power Plant, at a considerably higher cost than the high sulphur content coal burned at the plant for many years.

In addition, due to the National oil shortage, it has become necessary to use more coal and less fuel oil, with resulting increase in cost.

The item is explained more fully, as follows:

Coal

For the fiscal year 1974, \$480,000 was allowed, as indicated, for the purchase of 20,000 tons of coal at an average price of \$24.00 per ton. In an effort to meet environmental control requirements and oil shortage conditions, it was necessary actually to procure a total of 25,158 tons of coal at an average overall price of \$21.40 per ton, or a total for the year of \$538,830.

For the fiscal year 1975, \$480,000 was again allowed for the purchase of 20,000 tons of coal at an average price of \$24.00 per ton, which was the average price being paid when the 1975 Budget Estimate was submitted in October 1973.

Under actual operating conditions and due to continued shortage of fuel oil, it has been necessary to expend for coal procured during the first 7 months of this fiscal year a total of \$572,365 for 11,541 tons of low sulphur coal at an average cost of \$49.50 per ton, resulting in a deficiency of \$92,365, as of February 1, 1975, for the first 7 months of this fiscal year.

For the fiscal year 1976, the amount requested is \$1,350,000, based on 27,000 tons of coal at an overall average price of \$50.00 per ton for low sulphur coal.

This represents an increase of \$870,000 over the present allotment of \$480,000 for procurement of coal for fiscal year 1975.

Coal for the Capitol Power Plant is purchased through the Federal Bureau of Supply, General Services Administration, under authority of Public Law 152, 81st Congress, as

amended. Bids for fuel are received in April or May each year by that Bureau and the fuel is contracted for with a provision in the contract allowing for changes in wage and freight wage rates.

Coal now being used at the Plant comes from mines in West Virginia, from the Island Creek Sales Company. It is a low sulphur content coal.

Fuel Oil

For the fiscal years 1973, 1974, and 1975, \$780,000 has been allowed, annually, for the procurement of 5,200,000 gallons of fuel oil at 15 cents per gallon.

The price actually being paid, as of February 1975, for fuel oil now being procured and used at the plant, is 33 cents per gallon. For the first 7 months of the fiscal year 1975, a total of 1,800,000 gallons of fuel oil have been procured at a cost of \$608,710, leaving a balance of \$171,290 under the 1975 allotment, as of February 1, 1975.

For the fiscal year 1976, the amount requested is \$1,083,000, based on 3,200,000 gallons of fuel oil at 33 cents per gallon. This represents an increase of \$303,000 over the present allotment of \$780,000 for the procurement of fuel oil for the present fiscal year.

As in the case of coal, fuel oil for the Capitol Power Plant is also purchased through the Federal Bureau of Supply, General Services Administration, in accordance with established contract prices.

Deficiency Appropriation required for fiscal year 1975

As indicated on the foregoing pages, the amount provided for the fiscal year 1975 for coal is \$480,000 and for fuel oil is \$780,000 -- a total of \$1,260,000. As also indicated, the total necessary to obligate and expend, to February 1, 1975, for coal and fuel oil has amounted to \$1,181,075, leaving an available balance for the remaining 5 months of the fiscal year 1975 of only \$78,925.

Coal Deficiency

As indicated on the foregoing pages, the amount expended and obligated for coal for the first 7 months of the fiscal year 1975 has totaled \$572,365 for 11,541 tons, at an average cost of \$49.50 per ton.

The procurement requirement for the remaining 5 months of the fiscal year 1975 is 11,500 tons, at an average cost of \$50.00 per ton, or a total of \$575,000.

These 2 amounts result in an estimated revised total of \$1,147,000, necessitating a request for a supplemental appropriation of \$667,000 for coal for the fiscal year 1975.

Fuel Oil Deficiency

As also indicated on the foregoing pages, the amount expended and obligated for fuel oil for the first 7 months of the fiscal year 1975 has totaled \$608,710 for 1,800,000 gallons, at an average cost of 33 cents per gallon.

The procurement requirement for the remaining 5 months of fiscal year 1975 is 1,400,000 gallons, at an average cost of 33 cents per gallon, or a total of \$462,000.

These 2 amounts result in an estimated revised total of \$1,070,710, necessitating a request for a supplemental appropriation of \$291,000 for fuel oil for the fiscal year 1975.

Comments

In estimating the coal and fuel oil requirements for the 5-months period, February 1, 1975 to June 30, 1975, it is to be noted that the amount of coal and fuel oil required to be procured for the remainder of the present fiscal year may vary somewhat, depending upon the availability of fuel oil. If less fuel oil is available, then the tonnage of coal and higher cost of coal will increase, correspondingly.

The present estimated deficiency of \$1,100,000 (\$667,000 for coal, \$291,000 for fuel oil, and a reserve allowance of \$142,000 for further escalation) is based on the best conservative forecast that can be made at this time, recognizing continued national fuel shortage and rigid environmental pollution control requirements.

Every effort will be made under the additional funds required to maintain an adequate stockpile of coal and an adequate reserve of fuel oil.

Purchase of electrical energy increased from \$2,610,000 to \$4,800,000..... 2,190,000

For the fiscal year 1975, \$2,610,000 was allowed, based on the procurement of 167,000,000 kilowatt hours of electrical energy, at an average cost of 1.55 cents per kilowatt, 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.

The 167,000,000 kilowatt hours' estimate included (1) an anticipated 665,000 K.W. hours to meet additional load expected to be imposed in fiscal year 1975 by additions and modifications to traffic signals in the Capitol Grounds and border streets authorized by Congress in 1974, (2) 970,000 K.W. hours to meet additional load 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, and (3) 300,000 K.W. hours to meet additional load expected to be required for the new Security System being installed in the Capitol Complex.

Since the additions to and modifications of the traffic signals will not be completed until fiscal year 1976, the projected 665,000 K.W. hours for that installation will not have to be assumed until fiscal year 1976.

Due to delays encountered, the testing of the new refrigeration equipment is not expected to occur until fiscal year 1976, resulting in the deferment of need for the 970,000 K.W. hours for such purpose in fiscal year 1975.

Due to delays in completion of installation of the new security system for the Capitol Complex, the need for 300,000 K.W. hours, anticipated for fiscal year 1975, is deferred until fiscal year 1976.

The estimated K.W. hours for these 3 projects total 1,935,000 K.W. hours, which, when deducted from the total estimated requirement of 167,000,000 K.W. hours, reduces

that estimated total for fiscal year 1975 to 165,065,000 K.W. hours.

This total of 165,065,000 K.W. hours is expected to be further reduced by a reduction in energy use, through conservation measures, thereby reducing the total estimated requirements for fiscal year 1975 to 152,000,000 K.W. hours, as follows:

The total electrical energy actually required to be procured during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1975 (July 1, 1974 to December 31, 1974) amounted to 75,653,652 K.W. hours at a cost of \$2,200,830 compared to a total required to be procured in the first six months of fiscal year 1974 of 80,608,915 K.W. hours. This represents a reduction of 6 percent in fiscal year 1975 compared to corresponding period in fiscal year 1974.

For the second half of the fiscal year 1975 (January 1, 1975 to June 30, 1975), the estimated electrical energy requirements are expected to total 76,000,000 K.W. hours, based on current experience.

The actual and projected requirement for fiscal year 1975, as now foreseen, totals approximately 152,000,000 K.W. hours.

Increased Cost of Electrical Energy

The 1975 estimate, as afore-stated, was based on the purchase of 167,000,000 K.W. hours of electrical energy at an average cost of 1.55 cents per kilowatt hour, including demand charges, surcharges, and fuel adjustment costs, based on rates effective October 1973.

As stated in the foregoing paragraphs, through conservation measures and delays in additions of projected loads, the estimated purchase requirements, as revised February 1975, total 152,000,000 K.W. hours for fiscal year 1975.

This reduction has, however, been offset by a drastic increase in the unit cost of electrical energy purchased. The 1975 estimate, as indicated, when submitted in October 1973, was based on 1.55 cents per K.W. hour, including demand charges, surcharges, and fuel adjustment costs in effect at that time. The fuel adjustment cost included in the 1.55 cents rate was 0.055 cents.

Although the basic rate, exclusive of the fuel adjustment charge, has remained unchanged, the fuel adjustment charge increased from 0.055 cents per K.W. hour in October 1973 to 1.06 cents in October 1974, and to 1.23 cents in January 1975, according to figures furnished by the local utility company.

For the first 6 months of fiscal year 1975, the K.W. rate, which averaged 2.91 cents per K.W. hour during that period, included an average charge of 1.05 cents for fuel adjustment charge.

According to figures furnished by the local utility, the fuel adjustment charge for the 6-months period, January 1, 1975 to June 30, 1975 is expected to range from 1.23 cents to 1.35 cents per K.W. hour, or an average for that period of 1.3 cents, increasing the average K.W. hour cost for that period to approximately 3.0 cents.

Based on such anticipated fuel adjustment increase, the amount estimated to be required to be expended during the period January 1, 1975 to June 30, 1975, for 76,000,000 K.W. hours at an average cost of 3.0 cents per K.W. hour,

including the fuel adjustment charge of 1.3 cents per K.W. hour, is \$2,280,000.

Deficiency appropriation required
for fiscal year 1975

Based on the foregoing figures, it is estimated that a total of approximately \$4,500,000, plus a contingency allowance of \$110,000, will have to be expended for the purchase of electrical energy in the fiscal year 1975.

The revised estimated expenditure of \$4,610,000 results in the necessity of a request for a supplemental appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1975.

Fiscal Year 1976 Estimate

The appropriation requested for the fiscal year 1976 of \$4,800,000 is based on the need to procure a total of approximately 152,000,000 K.W. hours of electrical energy, at an estimated average cost of 3.2 cents per K.W. hour, including demand charges, surcharges, and an anticipated fuel adjustment charge of 1.38 cents per K.W. hour.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... \$ 3,412,000

Replacement of deteriorated sections of cooling towers..... \$ 15,000

When the capacity of the refrigeration plant was increased from 8,800 tons to 15,400 tons by the installation of 4 additional refrigeration machines with a total capacity of 6,600 tons in 1962, the cooling towers at the plant were enlarged at that time by the installation of a 3-cell unit cooling tower having a capacity equivalent to the condensing requirements of the 4 additional refrigeration machines.

The tower additions containing these 3-cell units, were constructed of redwood baffles and deflector cowls. The cowls are elements that create the upward path of the air which carries the heat emission resulting from the cooling water circulated through the refrigeration system.

In performing this function, these cowls are subjected to a strong air-current pounding which, with the inherent wetting and drying process, results in eventual deterioration of the wood fibers of the cowls.

The point has now been reached where, due to wear and tear, there is need to replace these wood deflector cowls.

Under the amount of \$15,000 requested for 1976, it is proposed to replace these deteriorated cowls with recently developed fiberglass units which have a longer life expectancy.

Installation of floor tile, boiler room..... 8,000

When the 2 large coal-burning steam generators were installed at the plant in 1955, the floor area of the section of the boiler room in which these units were installed was covered with ceramic tile.

When the capacity of the boiler plant was increased by the installation of additional oil-burning units in 1962, the floor area of the boiler room in which those units were installed was left with a raw concrete surface, due to a lack of funds to install tiling at that time. As a result, the intersection between the two floor areas was left with an elevation differential of 4 inches. This

condition has caused several instances of tripping and, although not resulting in any serious injury, should be corrected.

Under the funds requested for 1976, it is proposed to eliminate this safety hazard, by installing tile floor covering in the section of the boiler room occupied by the oil-burning units, at the same time bringing the two floor areas to a common level.

Installation of two additional coal thawing pits..... 10,000

When the Capitol Power Plant was originally constructed and placed in service in 1910, a railroad siding was constructed on the Virginia Avenue side of the Capitol Power Plant grounds for bringing in coal for the plant.

In 1964, the old railroad siding was replaced with the present siding, which accommodates 8 loaded coal-cars of 70 tons capacity each, and 8 empty cars.

Four thawing pits, installed under a section of the original siding in 1946, were retained. These pits are constructed and equipped with oil-fired hot air burners. At that time the coal delivery cars were 40 to 60 ton capacity and the thawing pits were designed to accommodate the length of cars in use at that time.

The railroad cars now in use are 100-ton capacity and, with the present thawing pits, require the cars to be moved twice to obtain effective thawing.

In order to remedy this condition and provide improved facilities, it is proposed under the amount of \$10,000 requested for 1976 to install two additional thawing pits to meet present-day requirements.

Replacement of pick-up truck..... \$ 8,000

For 1976, \$8,000 is requested to purchase a new pick-up truck to replace a 1962 enclosed truck used daily for transporting Capitol Power Plant employees and heavy tools and equipment to and from various sections of the 3 miles of steam-distribution tunnels, in order to inspect, maintain, and repair steam lines to keep them in proper operating condition. This truck is also used to pick up emergency supplies and materials, required for such work, from local distributors in the Washington Metropolitan area.

The existing truck can no longer be kept in satisfactory operating condition and funds for its replacement are requested.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS..... \$ 41,000

TOTAL ADDITIONS..... (f) 3,533,600

Total Estimate for 1976..... \$ 9,063,000

Objectives

This appropriation is for the operation and maintenance of the Capitol Power Plant, which has been in operation since December 1, 1910. It covers heat, light, power and air conditioning refrigeration for the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings, U. S. Supreme Court Building, and Library of Congress Buildings; heat, light, and power for the United States Botanic Garden, and the Senate and House Garages; light for the Capitol Grounds street, park and floodlighting systems; and steam heat for the Government Printing Office, the Washington City Post Office, and the Folger Shakespeare Library. The Architect of the Capitol performs his duties in connection with the plant under the authority of the Act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1414).

All electrical energy is now being purchased from the local public utility. Approximately one-half of the electrical load at the Capitol Power Plant has been purchased since September 1950, and the remaining one-half load since September 1951 when generation of all electrical energy at the Capitol Power Plant was discontinued. The energy purchased for all buildings and grounds under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol is now 60-cycle alternating current, having been converted from 25-cycle alternating current during the period 1951 - 1963 under funds allowed for such purpose by Congress.

The steam generated by the Capitol Power Plant in the fiscal year 1974 was 792,005,000 pounds. The steam was supplied to the various buildings served through approximately 3 miles of steam lines. The new steam generators, new tunnel and steam lines, installed under the Capitol Power Plant Changes and Improvements Project, have been in service since 1954. The output of the refrigeration plant in the fiscal year 1974 was 1,257,284 tons expressed as a quantity of ice.

A work force of 92 employees, the same number as allowed for 1975, is required for 1976 for the operation of the Power Plant.

ITEMS UNDER WHICH NO CHANGES OCCUR

Travel	\$ 100
Transportation of Things	10
Communication Services	10
Advertising	<u>50</u>

Here again Mr. Chairman, we have some increases in the annual recurring items, largely as a result of escalation and in some cases because of an increase in fuel and electrical energy costs.

PURCHASE OF GAS

This item shows an increase from \$16,000 to \$32,000. The gas that we consume is provided through the power plant appropriation and up to now has been used only at the Botanic Garden and for the cafeteria in the courtyard of the Longworth House Office Building and for the two large gas-fired boilers at the Botanic Garden nursery.

Since the recent acquisition of the Capitol Hill Hotel, which depends on gas for heating and is now occupied by the Senate, it is necessary to increase our gas allotment by \$16,000, in order to provide for that additional purpose. So that is a special situation.

The other annual items are being increased largely on the basis of increase in escalation.

FUEL COST INCREASE

On page 131, Mr. Chairman, we have an item for the purchase of fuel which is being increased by a very large amount, and which is the result of an increase in fuel costs, about which we recently testified in connection with the Supplemental Appropriation bill.

The cost of coal has gone from \$24 a ton to \$50 a ton, and the cost of oil has gone from 15 cents a gallon to 33 cents a gallon.

So that with these increases in average prices, it is required that we increase our request for funding, even for current consumption. Our 1976 request is for \$2,433,000 as compared to \$1,260,000 appropriated, to date, for 1975, an increase of \$1,173,000.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY COST INCREASE

The electrical energy cost on page 136 has similarly increased, almost doubled, Mr. Chairman, on the basis of the same usage, and was, as you will recall, also an item on which we testified during Hearings on the Supplemental Bill. The price has gone from 1.55 cents per kilowatt hour to 2.91 cents or close to 3 cents, almost double for the cost of electrical energy.

We anticipate that on the basis of predicted usages, the dollar amount that we will need for 1976 amounts to \$4,800,000, as compared to \$2,610,000 appropriated, to date, for fiscal 1975, an increase of \$2,190,000.

However, if the additional amounts of \$1,100,000 for fuel and \$2 million for electrical energy, recently requested for fiscal 1975 are approved and included in the pending Supplemental Appropriation Bill, then the increase for 1976, over the augmented 1975 total, would be \$73,000 for fuel and \$190,000 for electrical energy.

REPLACEMENT OF SECTIONS OF COOLING TOWER

We are asking for \$15,000 for the replacement of deteriorated sections of the cooling towers, portions of which are composed of wood reflectors, which have deteriorated and need replacement.

We expect to replace them with fiberglass units instead of wood, which have a longer life expectancy.

FLOOR TILE IN BOILER ROOM

We are asking for \$8,000 for the installation of floor tile in the boiler room to bring the floor in two adjacent areas up to the same level, as a result of alterations that were made some years ago.

ADDITIONAL COAL THAWING PITS

We are asking for \$10,000 for the installation of two additional coal thawing pits. The present pits were designed at a time when the railroad cars were of a smaller capacity, 40 to 60 tons. They were large enough to handle needs at that time. There are four thawing pits now, but we now have railroad cars that are 100-ton capacity.

Our present installation requires moving the cars twice to obtain effective thawing. This appropriation of \$10,000 will enable us to increase the present thawing capacity by installing two additional thawing pits.

REPLACEMENT OF TRUCK

We ask for \$8,000 for the purchase of a pickup truck, to replace a 1962 enclosed truck which is used for transporting power plant employees and heavy tools and equipment to the various sections of the 3 miles of tunnels that we have, as you know, for the distribution of steam and chilled water.

That completes the power plant item.

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR
PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you. The next item is a new appropriation for alterations and improvements to provide facilities for the physically handicapped and I will place it in the record at this point the appropriate pages out of the justifications.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, TO PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED..... \$ 2,700,000

This is a nonrecurring item, requested for the fiscal year 1976, to eliminate architectural barriers in the Legislative group of buildings.

The objective of this budget request is consistent with the provisions of Public Law 90-480, as amended by Public Law 91-205, enacted to insure that Federal Buildings are designed, constructed, or altered in such manner as to be readily accessible to the physically handicapped.

Action was initiated in this matter as a result of consultation with the Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Handicapped, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare; the Chairman of the Special Senate Committee on Aging; and the Chairman of the Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor.

As was discussed during the Hearings on the 1974 Appropriation Bill and shown as obligated during the Hearings on the 1975 Appropriation Bill, with the approval of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, a personal service contract was entered into by the Architect of the Capitol with Mr. Edward H. Noakes, Architectural Consultant, May 15, 1973, in the amount of \$5,000, payable from the appropriation account "Contingent Expenses, Architect of the Capitol", for making a detailed investigation of existing architectural barriers which obstruct the accessibility and usability to handicapped and elderly people of the Capitol Building and Grounds, the Senate and House Office Buildings, the Capitol Power Plant, the Library of Congress Buildings, the Supreme Court Building, and the Botanic Garden Conservatory.

Under the terms of the contract, the Consultant was required, after completion of his investigation, to submit to the Architect of the Capitol a report of his findings, together with recommendations for the elimination of architectural barriers in, and in the approaches to, said buildings and grounds --

such report to list all problems by location, type, and dimension, and to contain recommendations for solutions to existing problems to the extent such solutions are reasonably apparent to an expert consultant in this field.

The Consultant was further required to submit in his report solutions complete enough to enable working drawings to be prepared from the sketches to be furnished with the solutions, where appropriate.

The Consultant completed his investigations and studies and submitted a voluminous report to the Architect of the Capitol, March 14, 1974, containing his recommendations and proposed solutions of work required to be done to eliminate existing architectural barriers.

The Consultant's report was carefully reviewed by the Architect of the Capitol, and the Consultant was advised by the Architect of all recommendations contained in the report which were deemed feasible to adopt in buildings in the Legislative Group.

The budget estimate of \$2,700,000 is the result of the Consultant's studies and recommendations, as reviewed and recommended by the Architect of the Capitol, and such amount is requested for the fiscal year 1976 on the basis of the following estimated cost per building to eliminate, as far as feasible, architectural, structural, and other barriers in the buildings under the Architect of the Capitol, in the interest of making those buildings more accessible and useful for persons with physical handicaps.

Capitol Buildings.....	\$ 631,000
Senate Office Buildings.....	475,000
House Office Buildings.....	1,030,000
Capitol Grounds.....	137,000
Botanic Garden.....	62,000
Library of Congress.....	<u>365,000</u>
Total Estimate.....	<u>\$ 2,700,000</u>

The estimate of \$2,700,000 is requested for 1976 for performance of the afore-stated work. Examples of major items of work involved include:

- Sign and map systems for all buildings.
- Elevator modifications where modernization has not already been accomplished.
- Toilet room alterations to provide convenient access for the physically handicapped.
- Construction of building entrance ramps.
- Alterations to provide access to visitors' galleries in House and Senate Chambers for persons in wheel chairs.

Modifications to doors at building entrances.

The estimate also includes the cost of consultant's fee for preparation of working drawings and the cost of administrative expenses.

Because of the need to perform the construction at such times as will not interfere with the ongoing activities of the Congress, it is requested that this appropriation be provided on a "remain available until expended" basis, which will enable scheduling and rescheduling of the work to such extent as found necessary to conform to the work schedule of the Congress.

Mr. WHITE. Yes. This is the request for alterations and improvements to the buildings and grounds to provide better facilities, by the removal of barriers to the physically handicapped.

That request amounts to \$2,700,000 and we asked for it on a no year basis so that we can perform the work as affected areas can be made available to us without disruption of congressional and other activities.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the breakdown?

Mr. WHITE. The breakdown is on page 147, Mr. Chairman. It shows the various amounts intended to be expended on the various buildings and grounds.

We have another breakdown, not included in the justifications, indicating the estimated cost of various kinds of work that will be done. In other words, it is broken down by building and by proposed type of alteration.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that the breakdown by type of improvement that I have right here?

Mr. WHITE. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's include it in the record at this point.

[The table follows:]

FACILITIES FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Breakdown of Estimate of Cost

1. Toilet Rooms	100 @ \$ 5,000	\$ 500,000
2. Elevators	12 @ \$10,000	120,000
3. Vestibules in lieu of Revolving Doors ..	7 @ \$40,000	280,000
4. Power-actlvated Doors	15 @ \$ 4,000	60,000
5. Ramps	30 @ various costs	450,000
6. Drinking Fountains	75 @ \$ 1,600	120,000
7. Telephone Booths	50 @ \$ 1,200	60,000
8. Mail Slots	14 @ \$ 500	7,000
9. Galleries	2 @ \$25,000	50,000
10. Counters lowered	8 @ \$ 1,000	8,000
11. Subway Platforms	12 @ \$ 1,000	12,000
12. Tunnel Handrail		3,000
13. Curb Cuts	200 @ \$ 500	100,000
14. Signage		100,000
15. Miscellaneous		<u>130,000</u>
		\$2,000,000
Contingency @ 15%		300,000
Administrative costs and architects' fees @ 20%		<u>400,000</u>
		<u>\$2,700,000</u>

Mr. WHITE. These are as you know, Mr. Chairman, merely estimates. We think they are average. In some instances, for example, some items will require more expenditure than others but we have tried to average them as best we can.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is the subway platform to be altered?

Mr. WHITE. Only for the ramp. We would expect to put a ramp at one of the places where the car would stop so passengers could walk up a ramp instead of having to step up from the platform to the subway car, as at present. Beyond that, as I recall, the estimate does not include any alteration to the platforms themselves, nor to the cars.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have in this listing 12 subway platforms altered at \$1,000 apiece?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct. Those would be for installation of ramps to enable those who are physically handicapped to enter the cars without having to step up from the platform to the car.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the automatic controls in the elevators? Will these modifications allow someone in a wheel chair to reach the controls?

Mr. WHITE. That is a part of what is expected to be altered under this program. You notice we have an elevator item shown in the breakdown, amounting to \$10,000 each for 12 elevators. In those instances where new elevators are being installed under modernization programs now in effect, Mr. Chairman, they are being designed in such manner as to eliminate difficulties for the physically handicapped.

MASTER PLAN FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS
AND RELATED AREAS

Before we go to the Library, Mr. Chairman, I have a request that was made by Mr. Casey for submittal to enable us to obtain \$350,000 for a master plan for the Capitol grounds, which I submit for insertion in the record at this point.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will put the letter to Representative Casey in the record at this point.

[The letter follows:]

LETTER FROM GEORGE M. WHITE

March 17, 1975

Honorable Bob Casey
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with your request made during the hearings of the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations on Tuesday, March 11, 1975, I am pleased to transmit herewith suggested language proposed to be added to the appropriation "Architect of the Capitol, Fiscal Year, 1976", which would provide funds for a long range "Master Plan for future development within the United States Capitol Grounds and for the future enlargement of such grounds".

Following your request, I have investigated the effect of recent inflationary trends on costs of such a Master Plan since the first proposal of \$300,000 for this program in 1973. I have concluded that increased costs of printing and reproduction alone would make it advisable to increase this fund to \$350,000 for fiscal year 1976, and the proposed language is drawn accordingly.

I shall, of course, be pleased to provide any other information you may deem advisable.

Cordially,



George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

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, \$350,000 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 and accept services and assistance from the National Capitol 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.

Mr. WHITE. That item has been submitted on the House side in accordance with the Chairman's request. I submit it now, so it can be reviewed by your committee.

Senator HOLLINGS. We are not going to start over on that again. Wasn't that the plan that would show how you could prevail on the West side? Was that what you were planning?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir. This has nothing to do with the West front. This has to do with broad-scale planning for the location of buildings on or in the vicinity of the Hill. As you may know, from recent publicity, for example, the House has been attempting to make some expansion of its facilities and the criticism is constantly raised that we have no master plan and therefore haven't appropriately investigated where future buildings should be located. It has nothing to do with the West front.

Senator HOLLINGS. How much has this escalated?

Mr. WHITE. We have escalated our previous estimate by \$50,000, largely based upon increased costs for printing and reproduction of whatever reports are developed under the study.

Mr. HENLOCK. The language is the same as your Committee included in the bill once before. The item was, however, deleted when the Bill was in conference.

SELECTION OF MASTER PLANNERS

Senator HOLLINGS. How would the master planners be selected?

Mr. WHITE. I would propose to select them on the basis of a requested joint venture among several firms, over which we would, however, maintain control, as agents of the Congress. We would try to find firms with strengths in various fields of planning areas and have them collaborate in such manner that we could get the broadest scale approach to the needs of the Hill in the future.

They would be selected as professionals in the ordinary way.

Senator HOLLINGS. The Architectural Association, you would consult with them?

Mr. WHITE. Absolutely.

Senator HOLLINGS. AIA?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. As a matter of fact, informally, that has been taking place, as you know, for general counsel with regard to long range planning.

Senator HOLLINGS. But you haven't taken their recommendation on the West front.

Mr. WHITE. That is true. On the other hand, their recommendation might be reconsidered on the basis of additional information or alterations in the proposal that might be made.

Senator HOLLINGS. I am on an equal footing with you now. Last year I wasn't an architect. Now I am, as well as you, a lawyer. I am catching up with you. They will be calling me Dr. Hollings.

Mr. WHITE. You and I could form a club now.

Senator HOLLINGS. I would be interested in that approach of just exactly how you would use the \$350,000 and what firms, what groups you could get together. Do you have a proposal you could give to the committee?

Mr. WHITE. I do not have at the moment, except to say that the proposal that we have made in the past has been to seek out the best planning firms that we could find in the country.

There are many large firms and many highly responsible ones. We would try to put them together in a group to do this broad-scale planning, in collaboration with ourselves.

It is an item separate and apart from the consideration of the Capitol Building, as such. It really has to do, primarily, with the future needs of the Senate and the House for buildings for their own use in planning and expansion.

It has been a lack that has existed for some time, although there have been many gratuitous plans offered and there has been a great deal of so-called master planning done. It has never been officially authorized or sanctioned by the Congress.

We think that it is something that would be very valuable for congressional planning in the future.

[CLERKS NOTE: The following letter was received subsequent to the hearing and has been inserted in the record at the direction of the Chairman.]

[The letter follows:]

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515, June 2, 1975.

HON. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations,
Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is to reaffirm my previous statements regarding the need for funds for long range or master planning for Capitol Hill.

A master urban plan for the future physical growth of the Congress and the Supreme Court on Capitol Hill, coordinated with the National Capital Planning Commission's Comprehensive Plans for the District of Columbia, is a necessity for the orderly development of the community at large, as well as the physical needs of government. Such a plan involves broad scope concepts and needs to be accomplished irrespective of and without regard to the specific problems of the Capitol or other individual buildings, as emphasized by me when I testified before your Committee on this item at Hearings on April 16, 1975.

Past controversies over the problems of the West Front and proposed solutions to those problems clearly emphasize and support the need for a Master Plan, from a space expansion viewpoint. In order to assure that no West Front positions or solutions are affected or compromised, it is my intention to direct the consultants not to include any changes to the West Front, including either full or partial extension thereof, in their deliberations and to proceed on that basis, irrespective of what future judgments may be made by Congress with regard to the West Front.

Cordially,

GEORGE M. WHITE, FAIA,
Architect of the Capitol.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Senator HOLLINGS. Before you make your statement on the library buildings and grounds item, the pages of the justification will be placed in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE -- (Net Increase for 1976.....\$655,000)

1975 appropriation in annual act.....	\$ 1,631,000
1975 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises.....	<u>110,000</u>
Total appropriations - 1975.....	1,741,000

Deductions

Maintenance and repair, air conditioning and refrigeration system: nonrecurring item allowed under this allotment for 1975 for replacement of existing filters in Library Annex with high efficiency filters, not required for 1976.....	\$ 8,000
Improved lighting, bookstacks, Annex Building: 3rd year allotment under a 6-years program.....	50,000
Modernizing 2 elevators, rare book area, Main Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	70,000
Painting iron gratings over areaways, Main and Annex Buildings, nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	24,500
Installation of underground lawn sprinkler system, grounds of Main Building, nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	<u>80,000</u>
Base for 1976.....	(-) <u>232,500</u>
	1,508,500

AdditionsMANDATORY ITEMSWage-Rate Increases

Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:

Increase, determined as a result of surveys resulting in new wage rates effective May 12, 1974, and of surveys commenced on August 20, 1974, resulting in new wage rates effective October 27, 1974, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 67 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new May 1974 rates for full fiscal year 1975 and at new October 1974 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1975 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1976. Full Year base pay cost of May 1974 increase, \$66,900, and of October 1974 increase, \$65,700 -- a total cost of \$132,600, less \$19,800 turnover savings applied as cost absorption and amount of \$89,000 requested as a 1975 Pay Supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1975 -- Additional amount required for fiscal year 1976..... \$ 23,800

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 8,800

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5336 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act)..... 2,100

Regular Pay above 52-week Base allotment increased from \$2,000 to \$4,000 to cover two additional days instead of the usual one additional day above the 52-weeks Base (normal year 260 days based on 52 weeks x 5 days per week) -- next year being leap year..... 2,000

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from \$214,400 to \$232,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 17,600

Payment to Life Insurance Fund increased from \$2,600 to \$4,500..... 1,900
This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8708. The additional amount requested for 1976 is to cover current costs.

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from \$15,000 to \$28,000, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906..... 13,000
This increase is requested to adjust the allotment to actual current cost of this item and to meet an increase in the government's contribution to this fund from 50% to 60% effective January 1975, as required by Public Law 93-246 (88 Stat. 3-4).

Contribution to Retirement Fund increased from \$77,600 to \$78,000.....	\$	400
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.....	\$	<u>69,600</u>

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

General Annual Repairs increased from \$42,000 to \$46,000..... \$ 4,000

An increase of \$4,000 is requested for 1976 to meet rising costs of labor and materials. The 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 \$19,000 to \$23,000..... 4,000

An increase of \$4,000 is requested for 1976 to meet rising costs of materials and equipment procured under this allotment; also, to provide for annual exhaust system cleaning and for chemical fireproofing of hoods and duct work in cafeteria food preparation areas in the interest of improved sanitation and fire prevention control.

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.....	\$	10,600
Oil, grease, cleaning equipment, tools, paint..	2,500	
Refrigerants, steam and refrigeration parts....	2,400	
Heating coil replacements.....	700	
Automatic controls, electrical, and other miscellaneous parts.....	2,000	
Repairs to refrigeration machines and miscellaneous equipment.....	3,300	
Cleaning and fireproofing exhaust systems.....	<u>1,500</u>	
Total.....	\$	<u>23,000</u>

Maintenance and repair, elevators increased from \$9,000 to \$11,000..... 2,000

An increase of \$2,000 is requested for 1976 to meet rising costs of work performed under this allotment. The allotment provides for routine annual maintenance and repair of the 26 elevators, 3 lifts, and 4 dumb-waiters in the 2 Library buildings.

Supplies and Materials increased from \$66,600 to \$74,000..... \$ 7,400

An increase of \$7,400 is requested for 1976 to meet rising costs of items procured under this allotment. The 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.

Annual equipment, including materials cleaning and handling equipment increased from \$2,500 to \$5,500..... 3,000

An increase of \$3,000 is requested for 1976 under this heading, of which \$500 is to meet increased cost of materials cleaning and handling equipment and \$2,500 to provide an annual allotment for replacement of such items as ice making machines and other government-owned equipment installed in the cafeteria in 1962 when that facility was expanded, as such items become worn and unfit for further use.

Movable partitions and acoustical ceiling and wall materials increased from \$18,000 to \$19,800..... 1,800

An increase of \$1,800 is requested for 1976 to meet increased cost of work performed under this allotment. Movable partitions, acoustical ceiling material and acoustical wall insulation are necessary for efficient administration of the Library's activities and for control of inter-office noise.

Care of grounds increased from \$2,800 to \$3,500..... 700

An increase of \$700 is requested for 1976 to meet increased cost of items procured under this allotment. Last year it was necessary to expend \$3,290 for such purpose. The increase of \$700 will help to bring the allotment in line with current costs.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... \$ 22,900

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Improved lighting, bookstacks, Annex Building..... \$ 50,000

This amount is requested as a fourth year allotment under a 6-year bookstack lighting improvement program approved by the Committee, with an initial allotment of \$50,000 for 1973, a second allotment of \$50,000 for 1974, and a third allotment of \$50,000 for 1975. 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.

Replacement of book conveyor system, Main Building to Capitol.... \$ 275,000

In 1967, the original book conveyor system installed in 1897, which extends from the Main Library Building to the Capitol in a tunnel located beneath the East Front Plaza, was replaced under an allotment of \$65,000 provided for such purpose in the fiscal year 1966. The original installation was a mechanical cable and pulley system.

The 1966 appropriation was based on replacing the old mechanical system with a new pneumatic conveyor system, at minimal replacement cost. Since at that time such a conveyor system was a nonstandard product, bidders were required to prepare design studies, manufacturing procedures, and other factors not involved in commercially available products.

When competitive bids were invited in 1967, only one bid was received and that was in the amount of \$73,650 which exceeded the funds available for this replacement project by \$8,650. In order to carry forward the project, it was accordingly necessary to revise the design, by eliminating part of the concrete and tile work proposed and by substituting plastic tubing for the more durable steel tubing originally specified in the invitations to bid.

The system finally installed under the 1967 funds gave rise to some performance difficulties during the contract warranty period, which the contractor proceeded to remedy at his expense by making modifications to the tube jointing method and replacement of several lengths of tubing and bends, and by

increasing the blower horsepower in an attempt to compensate for the loss of air in the tubing.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to keep the system in satisfactory operating condition, due to accelerated wear and tear of the plastic tubing.

Due to the present condition of the tubing, the transmission tubing now requires frequent patching and repair. The tubing was fabricated specifically for this project and is now no longer available commercially; no manufacturer of plastics contacted being able to furnish a satisfactory substitute.

As a result of existing conditions, books can no longer be secured adequately within the carrier to prevent the books from sliding around, with resulting damage to the spine and bindings of the books.

Under the \$275,000 requested for 1976, it is proposed to replace the existing pneumatic plastic tube-type book conveyor system with a durable box-type mechanical, continuous belt conveyor system of permanent steel construction, which may be depended upon for a long period of service.

Installation of electronic card readers for security control of Library collections..... \$ 78,000

This item is requested in the interest of security control over the Library collections.

At the present time, the bulk of collections of the Library of Congress are stored in bookstacks in the Main and Annex Buildings. The location and architectural configuration of the bookstacks and associated doors are so designed as not to provide the degree of security now deemed desirable. Accessibility to the collections appears to have been the prime consideration in the original design.

Funds are accordingly requested for 1976 to improve this condition and conform to present-day needs.

The installation of an access control system, based on electronic card readers installed at primary designated entrances to the stack, is essential to obtaining adequate security of the collections. This can be accomplished by installing an electronic card reader system. Such security can then be maintained by monitoring all doors leading to the bookstacks and by allowing only authorized personnel to enter these areas through twenty designated doors.

The electronic card reader system designated for this use will be a type that can be interfaced with the security system proposed for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building. The estimated cost for the installation of the proposed electronic card reading system, to control security of the collections in the two existing Library buildings, is estimated at \$78,000.

Feasibility study for additional vertical book carriers in northeast and southeast stacks, Main Library Building..... \$ 15,000

The greater part of the Library collections are located in the Northeast and Southeast Stacks of the Main Library Building. The Librarian deems it would be more efficient, reduce book handling, avoid the use of book carts, and insure better security control within the stack areas, if book stations could be located in the respective stacks.

Due to the unusual, existing bookstack support system, it is requested that funds be provided for an engineering study to determine the feasibility of this proposal and the estimated cost to implement the same.

Installation of low voltage switching equipment to control lighting, Main Library Building..... \$ 6,000

For 1976, an allotment of \$6,000 is requested for the procurement of low-voltage switching materials, proposed to be installed by the regular maintenance force, in order to save electricity through better control of the lights in the Main Building.

At present, lights in the Main Building are controlled through light panels located in different zones of the building, which not only control the lights but all other electrical facilities in each separate zone. The new installation would provide more effective control of the lighting through low-voltage transformers designed to control the lighting system separately.

Modifications, Rare Book Reading Room, Main Building..... 71,000

A nonrecurring amount of \$71,000 is requested for 1976 for modifications to the Rare Book Room, Main Library Building, by addition of two mezzanines, with enclosed spaces under each, at the north and south bays, to provide much-needed additional space.

The Rare Book Room is of exceptionally fine architecture and all materials and workmanship used in the new construction must be of the highest quality to conform to or complement the existing fine architectural details of the Rare Book Room and its surroundings.

Under the amount requested, it is proposed to add two mezzanines which will provide approximately 940 square feet of additional space for the display of rare books. The mezzanines will be accessible by means of two new circular stairways proposed to be constructed. Beneath the mezzanines, approximately 940 square feet of present floor space is to be subdivided into five private offices or work stations. Glass and wood partitions are to be utilized to tie in with existing wood paneling. Necessary modifications to lighting, power and ventilation to accommodate the added facilities will also be made. The \$71,000 estimate includes the cost of both labor and materials.

Breakdown of Estimate

Partitions:

720 sq. ft. of wood and glass partitions, with doors).....	\$ 15,300
270 sq. ft. of masonry block partitions, with doors)	
Mezzanine deck - 940 sq. ft.....	9,000
Spiral stairs and mezzanine railing.....	8,600
Structural Steel.....	5,900
Bronze grilles.....	3,300
Resilient floor tile - 940 sq. ft.....	1,500
Suspended ceiling - 940 sq. ft.....	2,300
Electrical work and lighting modifications.....	5,400
Mechanical work.....	5,000
Material handling, clean-up, miscellaneous, and painting...	5,000
Administration and field supervision.....	3,800
Contingencies.....	<u>5,900</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 71,000</u>

Replacement of revolving doors at entrances to the Main and Annex Buildings with glass vestibule doors..... \$ 300,000

For 1974, an allotment of \$145,000 was allowed for replacement of 8 revolving doors at entrances to the Main and Annex buildings with vestibule doors constructed of bronze and glass.

Competitive bids were invited, received, and opened in June 1974 for this project. Only 2 bids were received, one in the amount of \$329,367 and the other in the amount of \$337,950. As a result of conferences with the low bidder and further exploration of rapid changes in market conditions that occurred subsequent to the preparation of the budget estimate, it became evident that the cost of bronze had escalated nearly 50% and that such escalation, together with escalation in other items required for the project, accounted for the wide difference between the low bid and the budget estimate, as well as other general market conditions at the time of bidding. Accordingly, modifications have been made to the original plans, substituting aluminum with a finish simulating bronze, in lieu of the actual use of bronze.

Due to further cost rise since June 1974, it is estimated that accomplishing the project in the fiscal year 1976, using aluminum, will require an appropriation of \$300,000.

Further detail with respect to this request follows: 2 of the 8 revolving doors proposed to be replaced are located in the Main Building and 6 in the Annex.

Safety requirements for the evacuation of personnel from both buildings in case of fire or other emergency require the use of all exterior doors. The existing

revolving doors, under present Code requirements, are unreliable as the sole source of exit doors for emergency use; also a majority of the other existing hinged exterior doors swing in rather than swinging out in the direction of traffic flow, in violation of Fire Code requirements.

It is proposed to remedy this condition under the funds requested for 1976 by removing the eight existing revolving doors and replacing them with two pairs of hinged vestibule doors constructed of aluminum with glass panels, for each revolving door, and by installing four pairs of exterior aluminum, glass-panelled doors equipped with panic hardware where the two exterior doors now exist on the West side of the Main Building, to allow the large and heavy doors to be open at all times during the daily occupancy periods.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS.....	\$ 795,000
TOTAL ADDITIONS.....	(✓) <u>887,500</u>
Total Estimate for 1976.....	<u>\$ 2,396,000</u>

Objectives

The Library appropriation under the Architect of the Capitol provides for the structural and mechanical care of the main Library of Congress Building and the Annex, for operation of mechanical equipment; and care of the grounds. The Architect performs his duties in connection with the Library Buildings and Grounds under the provisions of the Act of June 29, 1922 (42 Stat. 715).

A regular force of 73 employees is requested for 1976, the same as allowed for 1975, for the structural and mechanical care of these two buildings, with their 33 acres of floor area; with their bookstacks and shelving containing Library collections totaling approximately 73,932,000 items, consisting of books and pamphlets, manuscripts, and miscellaneous items, such as maps, reels of microfilm and motion pictures, volumes and pieces of music, photographs, prints, unbound newspapers, etc.; with their reading rooms, studies, office and other rooms, substation, shops and storage space; and with their extensive mechanical equipment, such as refrigeration plant and air-conditioning systems in the Main and Annex Buildings with its related equipment; the electrical substation and transformer stations with their switchboards, switchgear, transformers and related equipment; 26 elevators, 4 dumbwaiters, and 3 lifts; innumerable electrical fixtures and wiring; plumbing fixtures and piping, pneumatic tubes, automatic bookcarriers and apparatus for photoduplication and for transcription of phonograph records.

The force requested for 1976 is made up of 18 engineers in the heating, ventilating and air-conditioning departments; 11 electricians; 6 elevator mechanics; 9 carpenters; 5 machinists; 5 steamfitters-plumbers; 6 metal workers; 1 decorator and 6 painters; 3 clerks; 1 engineer-in-charge; 1 supervising engineer and 1 assistant supervising engineer to plan, supervise and direct all operations.

ITEM UNDER WHICH NO CHANGE OCCURS

Snow Removal..... \$ 2,000

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

Mr. WHITE. The annual recurring items are in the same category with those previously mentioned, slight increases because of the escalation that has taken place in the economy. The nonrecurring items begin on page 154.

REPLACEMENT OF REVOLVING DOORS

Senator HOLLINGS. What about those doors before you get over there? Don't you have \$300,000 for replacing revolving doors?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. That is explained on page 161, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes. I thought maybe you got revolving doors and revolving funds confused with that amount. How many doors is that?

Mr. WHITE. The funds are requested to replace 8 revolving doors with 8 vestibule doors.

Senator HOLLINGS. Doesn't that come to \$37,000 a door?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Eight pairs of doors.

Mr. WHITE. These are eight pairs which include inner doors and outer doors. Is that correct?

Mr. CAMPIOLI. Yes, that is right.

Mr. WHITE. It isn't just the doors. It is for the replacement of the entire vestibule construction. In other words, there will be side lights at those doors as well. This results from figures that we took from competitive bids that were opened in June of 1974 for the project.

Only two bids were received, as is stated here in the justifications; one in the amount of \$329,000 and the other in the amount of \$337,000. The bids called for bronze doors. We had an allotment of \$145,000 which we had determined from estimates made the prior year after consultation with industry sources.

The escalation was so great during the interim period that the amount, as you can see, more than doubled. It was the cost of bronze that had resulted in that increase, Mr. Chairman. That is even more now. So this replacement is now proposed to be done with anodized aluminum with a finish simulating bronze and we are hopeful that it can be done now for the \$300,000 requested for 1976.

IMPROVED LIGHTING IN BOOKSTACKS

Turning back to page 154, Mr. Chairman, we are asking for \$50,000 again this year for improved lighting in the bookstacks of the Annex Building. This is the fourth year allotment under a 6-year lighting improvement program which was approved by the committee several years ago. It is part of a continuing program.

The amount requested provides for the procurement of fixtures and their installation by day labor with design and supervision being furnished by our own personnel.

REPLACEMENT OF BOOK CONVEYOR SYSTEM

The item at the bottom of page 155 is a \$275,000 item for the replacement of the book conveyor system which runs from the Library of Congress to the Capitol.

The original installation, consisting of a mechanical cable and pulley system, was installed in 1897 and was replaced in 1967 with a pneumatic plastic tube-type book conveyor system, composed of plastic sections. The books are placed in a container which travels through the series of sections.

We have, however, since this proposal was made, been conducting an investigation to see whether or not those plastic sections, which are no longer made (the company that supplied them being no longer in existence) can be replaced with fiberglass by another manufacturer.

We think they can. It appears now that, unless some fact that we haven't yet discovered comes to light, we can probably accomplish this replacement for a great deal less money, something less than \$50,000 rather than the \$275,000 which is shown in here. We are trying in every way we can to determine the feasibility and reliability of the less costly system.

Senator HOLLINGS. Didn't the first system last 60 years, and the next one last only 6?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct, Mr. Chairman.

ELECTRONIC CARD READERS

The next item on page 157 is the installation of electronic card readers for security control of the Library Collections. These electric card readers would control access to a bookstack section by requiring a card to be inserted in a slot at the entrance door to the bookstack in order to open the door and enter the stack. These will be compatible with the system which will be installed in the new James Madison Memorial Library Building.

FEASIBILITY STUDY FOR ADDITIONAL BOOK CARRIERS

The next item is a \$15,000 item for a feasibility study for the installation of additional vertical book carriers in the northeast and southeast stacks of the Main Library Building.

The Library requests this item because they deem such an installation would be more efficient, reduce book handling; avoid the use of book carts, and insure better security control within the stack area. An engineering study is required to determine whether or not the proposed installation is feasible from a structural viewpoint. This is not a request for the book carriers themselves, but merely for the engineering study to be made.

CONTROL OF LIGHTING

The next item is one of \$6,000 for the installation of low voltage switching equipment to control the lighting in the Main Library Building. The present lighting is controlled through light panels, located in different zones of the building, which not only control the lights but all other electrical facilities in each separate zone. The new installation would provide more effective control of the lighting in the

building through low-voltage transformers designed to control the lighting system separately.

In general, it is a situation where we can better control the use of electrical energy by this method, in addition to which only qualified maintenance personnel would have access to the light panels.

There is thus some safety requirement involved, as well. This would provide for safe and efficient control over the use of lighting.

MODIFICATIONS, RARE BOOK ROOM

The next item is \$71,000 for modifications to the rare book reading room. It provides for the installation of two additional mezzanines to increase the space for the display of rare books. We have a drawing of the proposed installation here, which we can show you, Mr. Chairman, which I think will explain it. [Illustrating drawing.]

The reading room is a very fine room which we have to exercise care in altering, so as not to disturb its appearance. The mezzanines would be installed in a manner that would not mar the appearance.

Actually, there are two mezzanines or balconies to be constructed. One is at each end of the room. In a cross section it would look this way [illustrating]. This shows the plan [illustrating]. There would be office rooms underneath the balconies and bookstacks in the balconies. The Library feels they need such expansion to meet current and future needs. The breakdown of the estimate is shown on page 160 of the justifications.

That completes the Library items.

JUSTIFICATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Before you begin on the Botanic Garden the pages from the justification will be placed in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOTANIC GARDEN -- (Net Increase for 1976.....\$190,600)

1975 appropriation in annual act.....	\$ 916,600
1975 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises.....	<u>101,400</u>
Total appropriations - 1975.....	1,018,000

Deductions

Installation of lawn sprinkler system in Square located immediately west of New Conservatory: nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	\$ 8,000
Replacement of pick-up truck, nonrecurring item allowed for 1975, not required for 1976.....	<u>2,700</u> (-) <u>10,700</u>
Base for 1976.....	1,007,300

AdditionsMANDATORY ITEMSWage-Rate Increases

Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:

Increase, determined as a result of surveys resulting in new wage rates effective May 12, 1974, and of surveys commenced on August 20, 1974, resulting in new wage rates effective October 27, 1974, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 50 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new May 1974 rates for full fiscal year 1975 and at new October 1974 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1975 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1976. Full Year base pay cost of May 1974 increase, \$50,800, and of October 1974 increase, \$41,600 -- a total cost of \$92,400, less amount of \$78,600 requested as a 1975 Pay Supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1975 -- Additional amount requested for fiscal year 1976.....

\$ 13,800

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system.....

14,000

Within-grade salary advancements and other changes

authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5336 for "GS" employees compensated under "General Schedule" Pay Rates (Classification Act).....

3,600

Regular Pay above 52-week Base allotment increased from \$1,500 to \$3,000 to cover two additional days instead of the usual one additional day above the 52-weeks Base (normal year 260 days based on 52 weeks x 5 days per week) -- next year being leap year.....

1,500

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from \$117,000 to \$122,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law.....

5,000

Sunday Premium Pay increased from \$4,900 to \$7,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law. Under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5544-46, Sunday Premium Pay is based on 25% of base pay rates for work performed on Sunday, which amount is paid in addition to the regular daily basic rate of pay.....

2,100

Payment to Life Insurance Fund increased from \$2,535 to \$3,135.....

600

This payment is required by 5 U.S.C. 8708. The additional amount requested for 1976 is to cover current costs.

Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from \$10,000 to \$16,000, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906.....

6,000

This increase is requested to adjust the allotment to actual current cost of this item and to meet an increase

in the government's contribution to this fund from 50% to 60% effective January 1975, as required by Public Law 93-246 (88 Stat. 3-4).

Contribution to Retirement Fund increased from \$53,915 to \$59,015..... \$ 5,100

This increase, covering government contribution to this fund, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, results from increased base pay rates.

Penalty Mail increased from \$100 to \$200..... 100

This amount is needed to reimburse the Post Office for all penalty mail costs incurred by the Botanic Garden. 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..... \$ 51,800

Utility Services increased from \$5,000 to \$7,500..... 2,500

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.

For 1975, this allotment was increased from \$4,100 to \$5,000 to meet projected cost rise. The amount that actually had to be expended in fiscal year 1974 was \$6,810, as established by the final settlement of accounts for that year, subsequent to submission of the 1975 Budget Estimate. The increased expenditure resulted largely from fuel adjustment increases. Based on current expenditures, the total projected requirement for fiscal year 1976 is \$7,500.

General Annual Repairs increased from \$15,500 to \$21,000..... 5,500

For 1975, \$15,500 was allowed and the same amount, together with an additional amount of \$5,500, is requested for 1976.

The amount of \$15,500 provides for the annual 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. The \$15,500 includes \$4,000 as a 5th year allotment under an 8-year program for replacement of the concrete sidewalks in 2 of the 16 greenhouses at the Nursery constructed in 1960-1961.

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

An amount of \$4,000 has been allowed, annually, for the past 4 years for replacement of sidewalks in 2 greenhouses, each year, leaving the sidewalks in 8 greenhouses to be replaced in the fiscal year 1976 and 3 ensuing fiscal years.

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.

In addition to the amount of \$15,500, the 1976 budget request of \$21,000 includes an increase of \$5,500 in order to repair and place in satisfactory condition a temporary structure, or so-called "Quonset Hut", erected by the Navy during World War II on land immediately adjacent to the Botanic Garden Poplar Point Nursery. This structure has been used by the Architect of the Capitol for general storage purposes since 1963 under a permit issued by the Navy Department. Transfer of this property to the jurisdiction of the Joint Committee on the Library, on a permanent basis is proposed to be effected prior to July 1, 1975.

Supplies and Materials increased from \$20,000 to \$23,000..... \$ 3,000

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.

The increase of \$3,000 requested for 1976 is to meet rising cost of items procured under this allotment. In fiscal year 1974, actual expenditures totaled \$26,222, to meet current requirements.

There has been a marked increase, particularly in the items of gasoline procured for operation of the garden's motorized equipment, and of fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides, and scalecides.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... \$ 11,000

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Painting structural steel members and piping in Main Conservatory, including other miscellaneous areas..... \$ 18,500

A nonrecurring amount of \$18,500 is requested for 1976 for painting structural steel members and heating pipes in the main conservatory, last painted in 1965 under an allotment of \$13,500 allowed for such purpose; also, other miscellaneous steelwork, hand rails, work areas, and miscellaneous items in the conservatory, as well as the interior wall areas of the office building in the adjacent square.

Due to constant moisture existing in the conservatory, caused by the watering of plants and the high humidity, rust forms on the lower steel members and piping. In order to prevent deterioration, the paint has been reached where it is again necessary to do this painting work.

Fiberglass planters..... \$ 6,000

A nonrecurring amount of \$6,000 is requested for the purchase of fiberglass planters for the large trees and palms in and around the Conservatory Building, to replace the present wooden containers which are now badly worn and in need of replacement. The fiberglass planters are easy to maintain, durable enough to take the abuse of being moved about for the annual shows, yet lighter than the wooden containers now being used in the building. They are suitable for both interior and exterior use, are fire retardant, and come in selected colors, which will eliminate the need of painting containers before the shows.

For outside use, it is proposed also to purchase five or six large bench-planters, 24" to 30" height, integral cantilever-structured, with 16" seating-ledge attached.

The bench planters will, in addition, add to the attractiveness of the patio area and also provide a resting place for visitors.

Installation of additional toilet facilities and other appurtenances..... \$ 108,000

At the present time, limited toilet facilities are provided at the gardens for employees and visitors. Existing facilities consist of 1 small toilet room for men containing 2 water closets, 2 urinals, and 2 wash basins; and 1 small toilet room for women containing 2 water closets and 3 wash basins.

In order to provide more adequate toilet facilities, including provisions for the physically handicapped, particularly in view of the large number of visitors expected to visit the gardens during the Bicentennial Year, it is proposed under the amount of \$108,000 to construct 2 small additions on the Independence Avenue side of the Main Conservatory building, with exterior matching limestone finish, so designed as not to extend beyond the exterior limit of the present central portion of the Conservatory. Each addition is to be 18 feet x 10 feet 8 inches.

In one of these additions, it is proposed to install 3 water closets, 3 urinals, and 3 wash basins for men and in the other addition 3 water closets and 4 wash basins. In both toilet rooms, one of the water closets will be designed for use by the physically handicapped.

Under the funds requested, it is also proposed to remove the 2 existing toilet rooms located within the conservatory building and to utilize them for storage and other approved facilities.

Replacement of station wagon..... \$ 6,000

A nonrecurring amount of \$6,000 is requested for 1976 for the purchase of a station wagon to replace a 1962 station wagon, which is now badly worn and is no longer economically repairable.

This station wagon is used daily to transport the Assistant Director of the gardens to and from the Main Conservatory and grounds to Poplar Point Nursery in Anacostia Park, in order to oversee the operation of the greenhouses and other activities of the Nursery, in addition to overseeing operations at the main garden site. It is also used for transporting other garden personnel between such points from time to time, as required; also, for transporting visiting botanists and others between these areas, when scientific interests warrant such use in the garden's interest.

The station wagon proposed to be purchased would be a six-cylinder vehicle with standard transmission.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS..... \$ 138,500

TOTAL ADDITIONS..... (f) 201,300

Total Estimate for 1976..... \$ 1,208,600

Objectives

This appropriation provides for the care and upkeep of the gardens and grounds, including Poplar Point Nursery.

At the main gardens, there is a large Main Conservatory, with its collections of tropical and subtropical plants, the large outdoor garden, office building and storage sheds. At Poplar Point there is a nursery used for the growing of plants for exhibition at the Conservatory and plant material to help meet landscape demands for the Botanic Garden and the Capitol Grounds; also 16 greenhouses and 2 boiler houses.

The Architect of the Capitol has been serving as Acting Director since July 3, 1934, under the direction of the Joint Committee on the Library.

A regular force of 57 employees, the same number as allowed for 1975, is requested for 1976, for carrying on the work of the gardens, as follows:

- 6 Greenhouse men at the Conservatory.
- 28 Greenhouse men and heating attendants for the 16 greenhouses at Poplar Point Nursery.
- 5 Gardeners for growing nursery stock and maintenance of plant material and trees at Poplar Point Nursery.
- 1 Grounds Maintenance Worker for outside gardening work at the Conservatory.
- 6 Mechanics (1 carpenter, 1 painter, 1 steamfitter, 1 glazier, 1 electrician, 1 maintenance foreman).
- 1 Laborer-Gardener for cleaning and gardening work at the Nursery.
- 1 Laborer for general cleaning.
- 3 Heating and ventilating attendants in the Conservatory.
- 6 Supervisory and clerical (1 assistant director, 2 horticulturists, 1 botanist, 2 clerks).

ITEMS UNDER WHICH NO CHANGES OCCUR

Travel.....	\$ 150
Transportation of Things.....	50
Botanic Garden Stock.....	34,550
Communication Services.....	100
Laundry.....	100
Annual Care of Grounds.....	<u>2,000</u>

BOTANIC GARDEN

Mr. WHITE. We begin the nonrecurring items on page 171 unless there is some question on the prior annual items.

PAINTING STRUCTURAL STEEL MEMBERS, MAIN CONSERVATORY

The nonrecurring items begin on page 171, Mr. Chairman, for the Botanic Garden. We are asking for \$18,500 for painting the structural steel members and piping in the Main Conservatory. As a result of the high humidity and resulting formation of rust on the steel members and piping there is need for periodic painting of the same in the Conservatory Building. These were last painted in 1965. We feel they need painting again, now, to prevent deterioration.

FIBERGLASS PLANTERS

We ask for \$6,000 for fiberglass planters for the large trees and palms that are in and around the Conservatory Building, to replace the present wooden containers which are now badly worn and in need of replacement. Fiberglass will, of course, last a great deal longer than the wooden containers.

ADDITIONAL TOILET FACILITIES

We ask also for \$108,000 for the installation of additional toilet facilities in the Main Conservatory Building. We have received approval of this item from the Chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library and Vice Chairman of that committee, who, as you know, alternate chairmanship every year on the Joint Committee on the Library. This committee is vested by law with control over the Botanic Garden. The funds are asked to enable the building to be used by the public to an even greater extent that it is now.

We have increased public use of the building from approximately 300,000 to 400,000 visitors annually and we feel this year the number will go over 1 million visitors, on an annual basis.

So we need these toilet facilities not only for that visitor increase, but also to enable us to use the building for controlled receptions and other functions. It is a beautiful facility that could be more effectively used, if we had the proper internal facilities. The item is more fully explained on page 173 of the justifications.

REPLACEMENT OF STATION WAGON

Senator HOLLINGS. Don't you have in this request \$6,000 for a station wagon?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct. That is the last item. It is a request for funds to replace a 1962 station wagon which is used to transport the Assistant Director to and from the Main Conservatory and the Poplar Point Nursery in Anacostia Park. As you know, our nursery is at the other side of the Anacostia River at Poplar Point and our greenhouses are located there. The need is more fully explained on page 174 of the justifications.

There is continuous transportation back and forth not only of personnel, but of plant materials and other items. We have 14 greenhouses at the Poplar Point Nursery, as well as all of the shrubs and trees which are grown for the Capitol grounds.

Senator HOLLINGS. The justification pages covering the Senate restaurants will be placed in the record at this point.
[The justification follows:]

SENATE RESTAURANTS - FISCAL YEAR 1976...... \$ 497,000
(Carried under head "Contingent Expenses of the Senate, Miscellaneous Items")

Authorization

40 U.S.C. 174j-4 provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

"There is established with the Treasurer of the United States a special deposit account in the name of the Architect of the Capitol for the United States Senate Restaurants. *** Any amounts appropriated for fiscal year 1973 and thereafter from the Treasury of the United States, which shall be part of a 'Contingent Expenses of the Senate' item for the particular fiscal year involved, shall be paid to the Architect of the Capitol by the Secretary of the Senate at such times and in such sums as the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration may approve. Any such payment shall be deposited by the Architect in full under such special deposit account."

Fiscal Year 1975 Appropriations...... \$ 497,000

Fiscal Year 1976 Estimate...... \$ 497,000

SENATE RESTAURANTS - 1976

SENATE RESTAURANTS..... \$ 497,000

Effective August 1, 1961, management of the Senate Restaurants in the Capitol and Senate Office Buildings was placed under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol, subject to approval of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration as to matters of general policy, pursuant to Public Law 87-82, approved July 6, 1961, as amended.

The following units are in operation:

- Capitol Building..... Main dining room and private dining rooms for Senators (S-109, S-113 and S-114).
Main dining room for staff, press and public (S-112).
Vandenberg Room for staff and public (S-138).
Family dining room for staff and public (S-115).
Special Breakfast and Luncheon room (S-120).
Snack Bar (Basement).
- Dirksen Office Building... North Cafeteria for Senators and Senate employees (Basement).
South Cafeteria for staff, visitors and agency employees (Basement).
Cigar Stand.
Carry-out (Basement -- off northeast corner of South Cafeteria).

Senators' private dining rooms (Ground Floor).
Russell Office Building... Coffee Shop and Carry-out and Cigar Stand
(Basement Floor).

Management Personnel and Miscellaneous Expenses

Since fiscal year 1972, appropriations for the Senate Office Buildings have been available for employment of management personnel of the Senate restaurant facilities and certain miscellaneous restaurant expenses.

Operating Funds

The Legislative Branch Appropriation Act 1973 amended Public Law 87-82 to provide that funds appropriated pursuant to the Act of July 6, 1961, as amended, specifically for the Senate restaurants for fiscal year 1973 and thereafter, shall be paid to the Architect of the Capitol by the Secretary of the Senate at such times and in such sums as the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration may approve.

Thus far this year, the Architect has requested and received under this authority \$150,000.

The net loss for all operating units of the Senate restaurant through the accounting period ending March 8, 1975 is \$217,908. A compilation of the distribution of those losses to the various operating units follows on the next page.

It is recommended that \$497,000, the same amount allowed under this heading during the current fiscal year, be granted for 1976.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1975 (to March 8, 1975)

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Gross Sales</u>	<u>Net Loss (-) or Profit (+)</u>
Capitol dining rooms.....	\$ 313,205	(-) \$193,766
Snack bar in Capitol.....	43,127	(-) 1,662
Coffee Shop, Russell Office Building.....	138,951	(+) 28,443
Cigar Stand, Russell Office Building.....	138,398	(+) 29,310
Vending Machines, Russell Office Building.....	28,459	(-) 79
Cafeteria in Dirksen Office Building.....	554,756	(-) 140,818
Senators' dining room in Dirksen Office Building.....	21,828	(-) 15,841
Cigar Stand, Dirksen Office Building.....	200,928	(+) 47,568
Carry-out in Dirksen Office Building.....	<u>161,026</u>	<u>(+) 28,937</u>
Subtotals.....	\$1,600,678	(-) \$217,908
Equipment expenditures.....	...	...
TOTALS.....	<u>\$1,600,678</u>	<u>(-) \$217,908</u>

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1974 (For Full Year)

<u>Facility</u>	<u>Gross Sales</u>	<u>Net Loss (-) or Profit (+)</u>
Capitol dining rooms.....	\$ 451,534	(-) \$265,264
Snack bar in Capitol.....	60,237	(+ 1,248
Coffee Shop in Russell Office Building.....	225,089	(+ 58,232
Cigar Stand in Russell Office Building.....	151,752	(+ 28,966
Vending Machines, Russell Office Building.....	38,064	(+ 6,994
Cigar Stand in Dirksen Office Building.....	203,958	(+ 42,911
Cafeteria in the Dirksen Office Building.....	717,648	(-) 204,482
Senators' dining room in Dirksen Office Building.....	37,768	(-) 17,997
Carry-out in Dirksen Office Building.....	<u>214,763</u>	<u>(+) 38,305</u>
Subtotals.....	\$2,100,813	(-) \$311,087
Equipment expenditures.....	...	...
TOTALS.....	<u>\$2,100,813</u>	<u>(-) \$311,087</u>

SENATE RESTAURANTS

Mr. WHITE. As you know, the appropriation from the Senate is carried under the head "Contingent expenses of the Senate," miscellaneous items, and it amounts to \$497,000, the same as was appropriated in fiscal year 1975.

RESTAURANT SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

Senator HOLLINGS. On the materials for the Senate restaurants under Senate Office buildings, didn't I notice there is a 70 percent increase? I believe it goes from \$100,000 to \$170,000.

Mr. WHITE. You are talking about the equipment for the Senate restaurants.

Senator HOLLINGS. Right.

Mr. WHITE. I assume you refer to an item carried under the appropriation Senate Office buildings, rather than the "Senate Restaurant" account.

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes, it is on page 101, supplies and materials.

Mr. WHITE. That item, carried under "Senate Office buildings" appropriation covers both the supplies and materials for maintenance of the Senate Office buildings and the Senate restaurants. The 1976 allotment is based on \$118,000 for the Senate Office buildings and \$170,000 for cleaning, paper, linen, and other supplies for the Senate restaurants.

Current requirements have necessitated the expenditure of two-thirds of the current Senate restaurant allotment in the first half of the fiscal year 1975, largely due to cost escalations. In 1974, actual expenditures for the Senate restaurant needs for supplies and materials amounted to \$114,000.

So we are asking for a \$70,000 increase for 1976, based upon a total request of \$288,000, of which \$118,000 is for supplies and materials for the Senate Office buildings, the same as allowed for 1975, and \$170,000 for cleaning, paper, and other supplies for the Senate restaurants compared to \$100,000 allowed for such restaurant supplies for the fiscal year 1975.

In the cafeterias, paper napkins are used and in the coffee shop, paper plates, cups, napkins and plastic tableware are used. There has been a substantial increase in the cost of these items, particularly plastic ware.

If you approve this item, it will bring this allotment more in line with current requirements.

MANAGER FOR SENATE RESTAURANTS

Senator HOLLINGS. What about a manager?

Mr. WHITE. We have been conducting interviews and were about to employ one qualified person prior to this hearing. That particular arrangement, however, didn't come to fruition. We are conducting further interviews and expect that we will have an assistant manager engaged very shortly. In the course of the interviews, we found someone that we thought would make an excellent assistant manager and who, we believe, is willing to come in on that basis. We were looking, as you know, for someone of high quality and such persons are not easy to find.

We expect we will have a manager, in addition to the assistant manager, engaged within the next 2 months.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is what we really have to do, is go into that in depth. We have to get a man in charge of it.

Is there anything further you wish to add?

"NO YEAR" AND "REAPPROPRIATION" REQUESTS

Mr. WHITE. We would like to submit for the record the items for reappropriation and also the items that are requested to be put on the no-year basis. We will submit that for the record, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

[The information follows:]

LETTER FROM GEORGE M. WHITE

March 21, 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am submitting the following report on my request to your Committee, made during the recent Hearings on the 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, that the items, herein detailed, be appropriated on a "remain available until expended" basis.

"CAPITOL BUILDINGS" APPROPRIATION

6th year allotment under program of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring, for continuing the corridor lighting improvements and modifications to completion..... \$ 50,000

Painting corridors, second floor, around House Chamber, and connecting corridors, House side..... \$ 42,000

Painting corridors, second floor, around Senate Chamber, and connecting corridors, Senate side..... 36,000

Total - Labor and Materials..... \$ 78,000

Day Labor and other items, exclusive of supplies and materials..... 50,000

Total requested under "Capitol Buildings" to be appropriated on a to "remain available until expended" basis (same amount as shown in Committee Print)..... \$ 100,000

Comment

Performance of this work must be geared to the work schedule of the Congress. Due to necessary variations in that schedule, it is recommended that the foregoing items be provided on a "No Year" basis, which will enable us to meet that contingency without possible need for a reappropriation request next year.

"CAPITOL GROUNDS" APPROPRIATION

Replacement of broad walkway approaches and steps on west side of Capitol Grounds, from Maryland and Pennsylvania Avenues to foot of west terraces, including other related work.....	\$ 1,400,000
Repair and refurbishing ornamental lanterns and other metal work and cleaning retaining walls in areas in the east side of the Capitol Grounds.....	<u>200,000</u>
<u>Total requested under "Capitol Grounds" to be appropriated on a to "remain available until expended" basis (in lieu of \$1,000,000 shown in Committee Print).....</u>	<u>\$ 1,600,000</u>

Comment

Dependent upon the date of enactment of the 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, weather conditions, and other factors, delays may be encountered in the performance of this work, proposed to be scheduled so as not to interfere with the anticipated large crowds of Bicentennial visitors. Since the exact amount of work that might be delayed is not presently predictable, it is recommended that the funds for these two projects be appropriated on a to "remain available until expended" basis. Such action will, in addition, eliminate any possible need for a reappropriation request.

"LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE" APPROPRIATION

Replacement of book conveyor system, Main Building to Capitol.....	\$ 275,000
Installation of electronic card readers for security control of Library collections.....	78,000
Modifications, Rare Book Reading Room, Main Building.....	71,000
Replacement of revolving doors, both buildings (out of a total of \$300,000 requested -- to provide for supervision, possible change orders, and other contingencies during performance of work, if such should extend beyond June 30, 1976).....	<u>26,000</u>
<u>Total requested under "Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care" to be appropriated on a to "remain available until expended" basis (in lieu of \$575,000 shown in Committee Print).....</u>	<u>\$ 450,000</u>

Comment

Since the accomplishment of this work may extend beyond June 30, 1976, it is recommended that the amount of \$450,000, if approved, be provided on a "No Year" basis. Such action will eliminate the possible need for a reappropriation for next year.

"BOTANIC GARDEN, SALARIES AND EXPENSES" APPROPRIATION

Installation of additional toilet facilities and other appurtenances (out of a total of \$108,000 requested)..... \$ 50,000

Comment

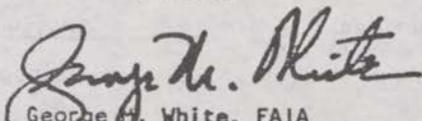
The improvements under this item include small structural additions to the Main Conservatory Building to provide toilet facilities meeting present-day needs; also,

Comment

modifications to spaces within the conservatory to be discontinued for use as toilet rooms. Dependent upon the date of enactment of the 1976 appropriation bill and the anticipated increase in the number of visitors during the Bicentennial Year, it is deemed desirable to appropriate \$50,000 of this requested allotment on a "No Year" basis, to provide for completion of work under this project after June 30, 1976, in the event that part of the work has to be accomplished after that date.

Your consideration of these requests and recommendations will be appreciated.

Cordially yours,



George H. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

LETTER FROM GEORGE M. WHITE

March 21, 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to discussion which occurred when we recently appeared before your Committee, I am submitting the following reappropriation requests for your consideration when action is taken by your Subcommittee on the 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill.

"CAPITOL BUILDINGS" 1975 APPROPRIATION ITEMS

1. It is requested that the following language be included in the 1976 Bill under the head "Capitol Buildings".

"Not to exceed \$496,500 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1975 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1976."

The amounts, making up this total, are as follows:

5th year allotment under program of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring (out of \$100,000 allowed).....	\$ 95,000
Installation of iron railings on lower cheek blocks, central steps and Senate and House Wing steps (out of \$49,000 allowed).....	18,000
Painting House Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering (entire allotment).....	67,500
Painting Senate Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering (entire allotment).....	46,000
Painting walls and ceilings of east central stairways, including cleaning sandstone (out of \$21,000 allowed).....	10,000
Replacement of dehumidifier sections of 8 central air conditioning units, including appurtenant equipment (out of \$463,000 allowed).....	<u>260,000</u>
Total.....	<u>\$ 496,500</u>

Explanation of Need

All of the foregoing items, with the exception of the item of \$18,000 for installation of iron railings on the East Front cheek blocks, must be geared to time schedules that will not interfere with the work schedule of the Congress.

The item of \$260,000 for the replacement of sections of the air conditioning units must, in addition, be performed during the non-cooling season, insofar as day-labor work at the site is involved for installation of materials and equipment procured. All major items of equipment and materials required for this project have been ordered and delivered. Most of the \$260,000 asked to be reappropriated will be expended for day-labor required for installation at the site at the end of the cooling season next Fall.

If opportunity occurs to perform any part of the other items, asked to be reappropriated, prior to June 30, 1975, such work will be obligated before the end of the fiscal year 1975, but, insofar as we can presently perceive, the reappropriation of the total amount of \$496,500 will be required and obligated during the fiscal year 1976.

"CAPITOL BUILDINGS" 1974-75 APPROPRIATION ITEMS

2. It is requested that the following language also be included in the 1976 Bill under the head "Capitol Buildings".

"Not to exceed \$60,000 of the unobligated balance of that part of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1974, continued available until June 30, 1975, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1976."

Explanation of Need

(a) For fiscal year 1974, a total of \$350,000 was allowed for cleaning sandstone and painting the half-domed ceiling of Statuary Hall and for other restoration and related work.

Of this total, an amount of \$50,000 was reappropriated for the fiscal year 1975. All work required to be done under this reappropriation is expected to be obligated by June 30, 1975, with the exception of an amount of \$20,000 for relocation and rearrangement of statuary. As this work cannot be accomplished by the end of the fiscal year

1975, it is requested that the amount of \$20,000 be reappropriated for the fiscal year 1976.

(b) For fiscal year 1974, a total of \$100,000 was allowed as a 4th year allotment to continue the program of improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring in the Capitol.

Of this total, an unobligated amount of \$75,000 was reappropriated for the fiscal year 1975. Work under this program has to be performed at such times as will not interfere with the work of the Congress. Under present foreseeable conditions, \$40,000 of this amount cannot be obligated and work performed prior to June 30, 1975. Accordingly, it is requested that the amount of \$40,000 be reappropriated for the fiscal year 1976.

"CAPITOL BUILDINGS" 1973-75 APPROPRIATION ITEMS

3. It is requested that the following language likewise be included in the 1976 Bill under the head "Capitol Buildings".

"Not to exceed \$400,000 of the unobligated balance of that part of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1973, made available until June 30, 1974 and continued available until June 30, 1975, for restoration of the Old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1976."

Explanation of Need

It is not possible at this time to determine, with finality, the dates when work, totaling \$400,000, can be obligated and performed under this project. Under the circumstances, it is requested that the amount of \$400,000 be continued available until June 30, 1976. If any part of this work can be obligated before June 30, 1975, such work will be obligated by the end of the present fiscal year. However, the reappropriation requested will provide for meeting presently forecasted schedules.

"LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE"
1975 APPROPRIATION ITEMS

It is requested that the following language be included in the 1976 Bill under the head "Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care".

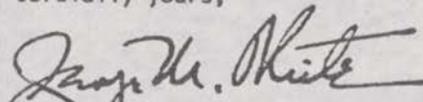
"Not to exceed \$70,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1975 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1976."

Explanation of Need

For fiscal year 1975, \$70,000 was allowed for modernizing 2 elevators in the rare book area of the Main Library Building. Since there is indication that a contract for this work, including change orders that may be necessary during the course of this work, may not be obligated by June 30, 1975, it is requested that such amount be continued available until June 30, 1976.

Your consideration of these requests and recommendations will be appreciated.

Cordially yours,



George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

LETTER FROM GEORGE M. WHITE

March 28, 1975

Honorable Bob Casey, Chairman
Legislative Subcommittee
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Supplementing my letter of March 21, 1975 and my recent testimony before your Committee, it has now become necessary to request that, in addition to the reappropriations detailed in such letter, funds under the following appropriation account also be reappropriated in the 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill.

"CONTINGENT EXPENSES" 1975 APPROPRIATION ITEM

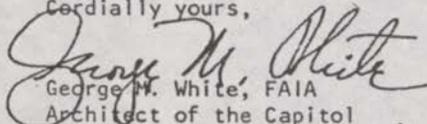
It is requested that the following language be included in the 1976 Bill under the head "Contingent Expenses".

"Not to exceed \$100,000 of the unobligated balance
of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal
year 1975, provided in the Urgent Supplemental
Appropriation Act, 1975, is hereby continued avail-
able until June 30, 1976."

Explanation of Need

Since the work for which the \$300,000 was appropriated must be geared to the work schedule of the Congress and must conform to Committee needs as finally determined by such Committees, it is necessary to request the reappropriation of the amount of \$100,000 under this head.

Cordially yours,


George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

APPRECIATION OF WORK OF STAFF

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, for the record, if I may, I would like to compliment my staff for all of the hard work they have done in the preparation of these justifications and in the information which I transmit to you, which obviously has to be done by a great many others. I would like the record to show that I am deeply appreciative of their excellent work.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir.

LEASING AND VACATING OF APARTMENTS ON SQUARE 724

We have one other question with the space problem we have. Why are we leasing out two apartment buildings on C Street instead of using them for the Senate space?

Mr. WHITE. The apartments on C Street have, as you know, recently been acquired. We have given notice to the tenants to move, subject to the applicable provisions of law, and they will gradually be vacating the buildings, during which period we will discontinue renting apartments as they are vacated.

We have Senate personnel now, I believe 99, if not 100 percent, occupying the old Carroll Arms Hotel, later known as the Capitol Hill Hotel, which the Government acquired in July 1974. We will continue to provide space for Senate occupancy in that fashion with respect to the two remaining buildings when they are vacated.

Senator HOLLINGS. But you are clearing them just as fast as you can?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct, Mr. Chairman. We have just recently given them 90-day notices. As soon as the apartments are vacated and the Rules Committee directs us to make the space available for Senate personnel, we will do so. I have met with Senator Cannon and he has seen those two buildings. We looked at them together in order to see whether or not we consider it appropriate for Senate occupancy.

They are, of course, apartment buildings. When used by the Senate, we will have to occupy them, without remodelling, in order not to expend a lot of money for such purpose. As we have done in the other buildings which we have occupied, because they have only a 40-pound floor load, which is not enough to handle normal office loads, we restrict the occupancy for filing purposes to two-drawer files, rather than five-drawer, so as not to overload the floor. On the other hand, it is occupyable space and it can be used and we are using, and will continue to use, additional space as it becomes available.

DEFERRAL OF ACTION ON PARKING GARAGE

Senator Hollings. Why is action being deferred on the parking garage in square 724?

Mr. WHITE. Largely, Mr. Chairman, because of the logistics. Since we can't do anything there until we move the people out of all occupied buildings, including transfer of Senate personnel to the new building, it seemed with the many other projects taking place, requiring our time and effort, that it would be feasible to postpone the garage project until such time as its construction is more imminent.

TEMPORARY PARKING ACCOMMODATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. We will have to speed that up. How about the temporary parking spaces down at the Union Station, what is the status of that?

Mr. PINCUS. The plans and drawings for those areas for which funds were recently provided, are being prepared now and they should go out for bid by the beginning of May, with completion due by September 1.

Senator HOLLINGS. How did we do with Metro? What percentage are they going to pay? Do you know at this particular time if they are going to pay part of it?

Mr. PINCUS. Yes; they are, however, still negotiating with the contractor. As it stands now, it appears that \$94,000 will revert to the Treasury.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you, very much.

[CLERK'S NOTE: Subsequent to the hearing the following justifications were received and have been inserted in the hearing record at the direction of the Chairman:]



Washington, D.C. 20515

April 30, 1975

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In addition to the reappropriation requests submitted to you during the recent Hearings on the 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, which had previously been submitted to the House Appropriations Committee during that Committee's Hearings on the 1976 Bill, I am submitting the following additional reappropriation request, affecting the Senate Office Buildings, for your consideration when action is taken by your Subcommittee on the 1976 Bill.

It is requested that the following language be included in the 1976 Bill under the head "SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS":

"Not to exceed \$225,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1975 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1976."

Explanation of Need

An item of \$357,000 was allowed in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1975, under the appropriation account "Senate Office Buildings" 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.

As stated in the 1975 Hearings, there are, in all, 18 central air conditioning units in the Dirksen Building, each equipped with a spray coil dehumidifier section. The dehumidifier sections, casings, and tanks are entirely of copper construction and still in excellent condition.

The funds allowed for 1975 were requested and allowed to replace only the coil sections of these units. As explained during the 1975 Hearings, the coil sections are manufactured as a single component consisting of the coils, coil framing, and coil supports. In addition, the funds allowed provided for reconditioning of controls, damper operators, reheaters, and fan sections.

During the 9-months period, July 1, 1974 to March 31, 1975, \$103,000 was expended for replacement of the chilled water coils, pipe and fittings, and related insulation. This part of the work has been completed, with the exception of miscellaneous items, totaling \$29,000, covering work which will be obligated and completed by June 30, 1975 -- or a total of \$132,000 obligated in the fiscal year 1975. The work done was performed during the non-cooling season, when the chilled water was not in use.

This will leave an unobligated balance of \$225,000 on June 30, 1975.

These funds are required, for obligation in the fiscal year 1976, to cover the cost of labor and materials for reconditioning of pre-heat and re-heat coils, related pipe and fittings, chilled water valves, controls, dampers, damper operators, and related insulation.

Under the \$225,000 reappropriation request \$170,600 represents the estimated cost of labor and \$54,400 the estimated cost of materials.

Most of this work, as in 1975, will be performed during the 1976 fiscal year non-cooling season.

Cordially yours,



Washington, D.C. 20515

April 29, 1975

Honorable James T. Lynn, Director
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20503

Sir:

I am transmitting, herewith, in quintuplicate, reappropriation items, totaling \$1,351,500, for the fiscal year 1976, for the Legislative Branch, Architect of the Capitol, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said year, as follows:

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Contingent Expenses

Insert the following language, under this heading, immediately after the 1976 appropriation text on page 18 of the 1976 Budget Appendix:

Not to exceed \$100,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1975, provided in the Urgent Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1975, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1976.

Capitol Buildings

Insert the following language, under this heading, immediately after the 1976 appropriation text on page 19 of the 1976 Budget Appendix:

Not to exceed \$496,500 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1975 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1976.

Not to exceed \$60,000 of the unobligated balance of that part of the appropriation under this head for the

fiscal year 1974, continued available until June 30, 1975, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1976.

Not to exceed \$400,000 of the unobligated balance of that part of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1973, made available until June 30, 1974 and continued available until June 30, 1975, for restoration of the Old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1976.

Senate Office Buildings

Insert the following language, under this heading, immediately after the 1976 appropriation text on page 22 of the 1976 Budget Appendix:

Not to exceed \$225,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1975 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1976.

Library Buildings and Grounds Structural and Mechanical Care

Insert the following language, under this heading, immediately after the 1976 appropriation text on page 26 of the 1976 Budget Appendix:

Not to exceed \$70,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1975 is hereby continued available until June 30, 1976.

Sincerely yours,

George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol



April 28, 1975

Washington, D.C. 20515

Honorable James T. Lynn, Director
Office of Management and Budget
Executive Office of the President
Washington, D. C. 20503

Sir:

I am transmitting, herewith, in quintuplicate, estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1976, totaling \$1,297,400, for the Legislative Branch, Architect of the Capitol, in the form of amendments to the Budget for said year, as follows:

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL				
Budget Appendix Page	Heading	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
19	Capitol Buildings	\$ 4,218,500	\$ 30,000	\$ 4,248,500
21	<u>Master Plan for future development of the Capitol Grounds and related areas</u> (Insert this head and the following language immediately following the item "Capitol Grounds"): <u>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</u>	0	350,000	350,000

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL				
Budget Appendix Page	Heading	Request Pending	Proposed Amendment	Revised Request
	<p><u>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, \$350,000 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 and accept services and assistance from 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.</u></p>			
22	Senate Office Buildings	\$ 7,094,000	\$ 917,400	\$ 8,014,400

Sincerely yours,

George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

U.S. SENATE

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

STATEMENT OF HARRY B. LITTELL, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Senator HOLLINGS. The subcommittee will now hear the statement of the Legislative Counsel of the Senate. On March 17, I received a letter and memorandum regarding the 1976 requirements for this Office. They will be inserted in the record along with an earlier letter from the Legislative Counsel dated February 13, 1975.

[The letter and memorandum follow:]

(195)

LETTER FROM HARRY B. LITTELL

March 17, 1975

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In response to your letter of February 28, 1975, I am submitting the data requested therein together with an explanatory memorandum.

Briefly, as I wrote you last September, the President pro tempore has approved the addition of two attorneys and one secretary to the staff of this office during the fiscal year 1976. To accomplish this I am requesting an addition of \$19,000 to the amount carried in the Budget for this office, making a total of \$575,000 for fiscal year 1976. For the period July 1 - September 30, 1976, I am requesting an addition of \$11,250, making a total of \$151,250.

I shall be glad to appear before your subcommittee and to give such further information as you may desire.

Thanking you, I remain

Respectfully,

Harry B. Littell
Harry B. Littell
Legislative Counsel

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE BRANCH
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
UNITED STATES SENATE

In compliance with the letter of the Chairman of February 28, 1975, I am submitting an analysis of the staff of this office (Attachment A) and a request for funding of new positions for fiscal year 1976 (Attachment B).

There is also attached a summary of total expenditures and estimated expenditures of this office for fiscal years 1974, 1975, and 1976 (Attachment C).

This memorandum will attempt to explain the three attachments and the request of this office for appropriations in excess of the Budget amount for the fiscal year 1976 and the period July 1 - September 30, 1976.

STAFF ANALYSIS

The positions of Legislative Counsel and Senior Counsel are established by law and the salaries of these positions are fixed by law (as modified by Orders of the President pro tempore under the Federal Pay Comparability Act of 1970). The titles of all other positions are established administratively and salaries are fixed by the Legislative Counsel, subject to the approval of the President pro tempore.

Attorneys are initially assigned the title of Law Assistant. When an attorney has reached the stage where his work no longer needs to be closely supervised (usually a year and a half to two years), his title is changed to Assistant Counsel. Since there is no demarcation of duties and functions, the staff analysis lists these two positions together.

It has been the practice of this office for many years 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 \$17,818.

To emphasize the career aspect of the office--and to assist in retaining 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, 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 annual increases as an incentive to remain on our staff.

The total salary figures, and the amount of agency contributions, are affected from year to year by the policies described above. Thus, when an attorney who has been on the staff for a number of years retires or resigns, the vacancy is filled by a new attorney at the beginning salary which results in a decrease in expenditures for salaries. On the other hand, the policy of annual merit salary increases results in an increase in salary expenditures for one fiscal year over the preceding fiscal year. In a particular year, these two factors may offset one another, so that total salary expenditures for that year do not show much variation from the preceding year.

REQUEST FOR ADDITIONAL PERSONNAL

To assist in meeting the increasing requests for the services of this office, the President pro tempore has approved the addition to our staff of two additional attorneys and one additional secretary. While this will require more double occupancy of offices--and thus make more difficult the conduct of our work in the necessary confidential attorney-client relationship--I believe it is necessary if this office is to meet its responsibilities to committees and Members of the Senate during the immediate future.

Longer-range plans--upon completion of the addition to the Dirksen Office Building--envisage the addition of at least six more attorneys and four more secretaries, if sufficient space is provided to this office. This is based on the expectation that the volume of complex legislation introduced in the Senate and processed by its committees will continue to grow, especially after the completion of the addition to the Dirksen Office Building provides room for increased staffs.

I should also like to mention that the heavy workload carried by many of the attorneys in this office raises a question as to our ability to retain them as career personnel. During the current fiscal year, one of our most valued attorneys resigned and I believe one of the reasons for his resignation was a workload which necessitated a large amount of night-time and weekend work, thus depriving him of the opportunity to be with his family. I am hopeful that the addition of the requested attorneys will relieve some of the workload now carried by individual attorneys or at least will prevent the necessity of adding to it.

The additional cost of adding two attorneys and one secretary for fiscal year 1976 is \$45,300 for salaries and approximately \$3,260 for agency contributions.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES--FISCAL YEAR 1976

As shown in Attachment C, the estimated total expenditures for fiscal year 1976 are \$569,504, to which I have added a reserve for contingencies of \$5,496, making a total of \$575,000.

The amount carried in the Budget for this office for fiscal year 1976 is \$556,000.

The total expenditures as shown in Attachment C include (1) \$19,780 for merit salary increases and \$1,425 for agency contributions attributable thereto, and (2) \$45,300 for new personnel and \$3,260 for agency contributions attributable thereto. Also included is an increase of \$1,070 in miscellaneous expenditures. Our miscellaneous expenditures are mostly for office and library supplies and for excess units of use of a Xerox machine.

This represents a total increase of \$70,835 over the level of expenditures in February 1975. Most of the increase is covered in the Budget amount of \$556,000. However, in order to provide the merit increases and to employ the new personnel authorized by the President pro tempore, as well as to provide a small amount for contingencies, a total of \$575,000 would be required, an increase of \$19,000 over the Budget amount.

PERIOD JULY 1 -- SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

The Budget for fiscal year 1976 also carries an amount for this office of \$140,000 for the period July 1 -- September 30, 1976, which is approximately 1/4 of the fiscal year 1976 amount.

One-fourth of the total amount requested above for fiscal year 1976 is \$143,750. However, merit salary increases for personnel of this office normally would be made on July 1, 1976, and for a full year beginning on that date would be approximately \$30,000 (including agency contributions).

Therefore, if we are to be able to make our merit increases in 1976 according to the present practice, the amount appropriated for this office for the period July 1 -- September 30, 1976, should be approximately \$151,250.

ATTACHMENT AOFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
UNITED STATES SENATE

Salaries: Actual FY 1974 and Estimated FY 1975 and FY 1976

	Fiscal 1974 Actual		Fiscal 1975 Estimate		Fiscal 1976 Estimate	
	No.	Total Salary	No.	Total Salary	No.	Total ** Salary
Legislative Counsel	1	\$ 36,000	1	\$ 38,760	1	\$ 38,760
Senior Counsel	4	144,000	4	150,480	4	150,480
Assistant Counsels and Law Assistants	8	184,304	8	200,607	10	251,191
Chief Clerk	1	14,087	1	15,728	1	16,912
Secretaries	5	47,814	5	50,296	6	68,941
Total Salaries	19	\$426,205	19	\$455,871	22	\$526,284

*Figures are rounded to nearest whole dollar.

**Includes \$19,780 for merit increases and \$45,300 for new personnel (see Attachment B).

ATTACHMENT BOFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
UNITED STATES SENATE

Request for New Personnel

Law Assistant	\$17,818
Law Assistant	17,818
Secretary	<u>9,664</u>
Total Salaries	\$45,300

(Note: A portion of the cost of new personnel would be covered by the amount carried in the Budget for this office. An additional \$19,000 is requested above the Budget amount.)

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
UNITED STATES SENATE

Summary of Expenditures* Actual FY 1974, Estimated FY 1975 and FY 1976

	Fiscal 1974 (Actual)	Fiscal 1975 (Estimate)	Fiscal 1976 (Estimate)
Salaries	\$426,205	\$455,871	\$526,284
Agency Contributions	\$ 32,737	\$ 32,980	\$ 37,470
Miscellaneous	<u>\$ 3,815</u>	<u>\$ 4,680</u>	<u>\$ 5,750</u>
Total Expenditures	\$462,757	\$493,531	\$569,504
Reserve for Contingencies			<u>5,496</u>
Total Requested for Fiscal 1976			\$575,000

*Figures are rounded to nearest whole dollar.

LETTER FROM HARRY B. LITTELL

February 13, 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

You may recall that in September of last year I wrote you concerning the future plans with respect to the staffing of this office, including the approval of the President Pro Tempore for the addition of two attorneys and one secretary to our staff in 1975. To fill these new positions it will be necessary for me to request an appropriation for the fiscal year 1976 in excess of the amount proposed for this office in the Budget.

The total first year cost (including agency contributions) for two attorneys and one secretary is approximately \$49,000, based on present Senate salary schedules. More than half of this amount can be absorbed within the Budget proposal for this office. This is partially attributable to the fact that one of our experienced attorneys resigned in November and the new attorney appointed to fill that vacancy draws a much lower salary than the one who resigned. Nevertheless, it will still be necessary for us to ask for an increase of approximately \$20,000 over the Budget proposal.

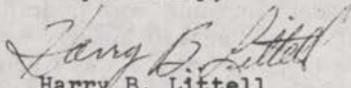
I wish to bring this to your attention at this time because it is desirable for us to interview and select the new attorneys within the next month or two from the 1975 law graduating class. Later selection diminishes the chances of securing the best qualified new lawyers.

I realize that you may not be in a position at this time to give any firm commitment with regard to this matter; however, if your subcommittee has adopted any policy with respect to fiscal 1976 appropriations which you feel would preclude an increase of \$20,000 in our appropriation, it would be most helpful to this office to know so that we might plan accordingly with respect to the new authorized positions.

When your subcommittee holds hearings on the 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, or at such other time as you may wish, I will be glad to justify the need for the additional personnel.

Your advice and suggestions with respect to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully,


Harry B. Littell
Legislative Counsel

REQUEST FOR APPROPRIATION INCREASE

Senator HOLLINGS. There is included in the budget \$556,000 to carry out the activities appropriated for last year. The Legislative Counsel is requesting an additional \$19,000 to accomplish an increase in personnel. Mr. Harry B. Littell, the Legislative Counsel, is here to present this to us.

Mr. Littell, please proceed with your statement.

Mr. LITTELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, you have concisely stated our request. In connection with the data and information that we submitted at your request, I also submitted the memorandum to which you referred explaining the background and reason for this request for an addition of \$19,000 for fiscal year 1976 and a corresponding amount for the following 3-month period.

INCREASING WORKLOAD

Due to the increasing workload of the Legislative Counsel's Office, the President pro tempore has approved an increase in the staff of lawyers by 2, which will bring the total up to 15, and an increase of 1 in the secretarial staff which will bring the secretarial staff up to 7.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you schedule that workload? How many bills and how many resolutions and so forth do they produce? Is there any kind of system like that in your Office?

Mr. LITTELL. We keep a file of work cards on all drafting jobs we do. I have the figures here; but let me first say that we make out one work card for each drafting job. It may be a very simple, private immigration bill that one attorney worked on for 15 minutes, or it may be a complicated piece of legislation, like the trade bill of last year, where two attorneys worked on it for 3 months. Still there is one work card for each job.

During the 93d Congress, the Office of the Legislative Counsel performed a total of 6,740 drafting jobs, of which 1,615 were for committees. Our priority work is for committees. That is a substantial increase over the next highest Congress, which was the 91st Congress, when we performed a total of 5,478 drafting jobs. The number was practically the same in the 92d Congress; I think about 100 less than the 91st.

I think equally as important as the increase in the number of drafting jobs performed, including bills, resolutions, amendments, is their growing complexity. There is no longer a great volume of simple things to be drafted. Many of the bills drafted for introduction are quite complex. They will run 40 or 50 pages or more. So that in addition to the number, the complexity has also increased.

I don't purport to say that an increase of two lawyers is going to put the staff of the Legislative Counsel's Office at a level where we can handle every request immediately; just as soon as it comes in. We are required to give priority to all committee work and, therefore, there is a delay in some cases in drafting bills for introduction.

I think that by adding two lawyers we can assist in that. I know it is not going to put us at a status where we can handle everything the day it comes in; but two more lawyers will be a big help after the period of time, normally a couple of years, required to train lawyers to do the work.

OVERTIME WORK

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have any schedule for the overtime? Are they all working overtime?

Mr. LITTELL. The various attorneys work in particular fields of Federal law to which they are assigned. An individual attorney may hit a period of time when the volume of his work permits him to go on a fairly regular schedule, 9 to 5:30. And then his situation will turn around and for the next 3 or 4 weeks he will be working very long hours. Just as an example, the attorney that works on matters with the Foreign Relations Committee is working long hours right now.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is he writing? I have been around there listening to the debate all week. What has he decided to put in black and white?

Mr. LITTELL. We only work on a request; we don't originate any proposals.

Senator HOLLINGS. I would have thought the opposite would have been true. This continuation of aid to South Vietnam, we know the amount.

Mr. LITTELL. I can give an example without breaching the confidential relationship that our attorneys have, as you know, with the Senators, the committees, and their staffs.

Two days ago, this attorney was asked to prepare a memorandum giving the opinion of our Office on the question as to whether the President had any authority under the Constitution or under the laws of the United States to provide for the evacuation of civilian Vietnamese.

The request came in late in the day, and he worked late at night. When I got to the office the next morning, he asked me to review it and give my approval before it went out. So we do work late hours frequently.

Senator HOLLINGS. I don't think you will have trouble with your request. You had better start interviewing.

Mr. LITTELL. We have already been interviewing and, as a matter of fact, are just waiting to make offers to some individuals who we think are very well qualified.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good. If there is nothing further to add, we appreciate your appearance and the work you are doing.

Mr. LITTELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HOLLINGS. The subcommittee will be in recess until 10 a.m. tomorrow, when we will hear the Library of Congress, the Sergeant at Arms, and the Office of Technology Assessment.

[Whereupon, at 4:20 p.m., Wednesday, April 16, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Thursday, April 17.]

Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in several paragraphs, but the characters are too light and blurry to be transcribed accurately.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1975

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: Senators Hollings and Schweiker.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. LORENZ, ACTING LIBRARIAN OF CON-
GRESS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

MRS. ELIZABETH HAMER KEGAN, ACTING DEPUTY 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

MS. BARBARA RINGER, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS

LESTER S. JAYSON, DIRECTOR, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH
SERVICE

ARTHUR YABROFF, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT
SERVICES, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

FRAZER G. POOLE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PRESERVATION,
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

WILLIAM R. NUGENT, ACTING COORDINATOR OF INFORMA-
TION SYSTEMS, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

L. CLARK HAMILTON, DEPUTY 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 FOR ACQUI-
SIONS AND OVERSEAS OPERATIONS, PROCESSING DEPART-
MENT

DONALD C. CURRAN, CHIEF, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OF-
FICE

JOHN O. HEMPERLEY, BUDGET OFFICER

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. The subcommittee will please come to order.

This morning we will hear the testimony with regard to the budget estimates of the Library of Congress. As transmitted in the President's budget, the requests totaled \$119,695,100.

Subsequently, there was transmitted a request of \$337,000 for the recently authorized National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works. However, I am informed that the Library will be volunteering reductions of \$877,000 which the subcommittee certainly appreciates.

There is a net increase of 275 permanent positions, the largest number are for the Congressional Research Service, but major additions are also requested in the S and E account and for the Copyright Office.

SUMMARY TABLES

Tables I, II, and III that summarize the Library's request will be printed in the hearings at this point.

[The tables follow:]

TABLE I

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Comparative Summary of Appropriation and Appropriation Estimates

	1974 Appropriation	1975 Appropriation ¹ / ₂	1976 Estimate	Increase 1976 over 1975	1976 Transition	% of 1976
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	\$ 42,302,500 ¹ / ₂	\$50,144,000	\$ 59,675,000	\$ 8,531,000	\$15,308,000	26.1
Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office	5,432,700	6,043,000	6,998,000	915,000	1,819,000	26.1
Salaries and Expenses, National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works	----	----	337,000	337,000	114,000	33.8
Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service ..	11,391,000	13,787,000	17,810,000	4,043,000	4,845,000	27.2
Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards ...	11,085,900 ² / ₃	10,830,000	11,387,000	557,000	2,997,000	26.3
Books for the General Collections	1,194,650	1,498,000	1,699,000	237,000	496,000	26.9
Books for the Law Library	208,500	229,000	251,000	22,000	75,000	29.8
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	9,894,600	11,471,900	15,941,000	4,469,100	3,760,000	23.6
Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program):						
U.S. \$	295,600	295,600	295,600	----	72,000	24.3
Foreign Currencies	1,971,400	1,718,200	1,718,200	----	185,000	24.7
Total	\$ 2,267,000	\$ 2,014,100	\$ 2,014,100	\$ ----	\$ 498,000	24.7
Furniture and Furnishings:						
Regular	543,000	593,000	1,017,000	494,000	64,000	9.2
James Madison Memorial Building	2,325,000	2,726,000	3,013,000	1,187,000	59,000	1.4
Total	\$ 2,868,000	\$ 3,319,000	\$ 4,990,000	\$ 1,611,000	\$ 152,000	3.1
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Annotated Constitution	31,900	34,000	34,000	----	9,000	26.0
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents	143,400	----	----	----	----	----
TOTAL	\$86,820,450	\$99,310,000	\$120,032,100	\$20,722,100	\$30,031,000	25.9

¹/ Excludes \$225,000 for 1973 retro pay²/ Excludes \$75,300 for 1973 retro pay³/ Includes pay supplemental

TABLE II

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Summary of Permanent Budgeted Positions, 1974, 1975, 1976

	1974 Total Number	1975 Total Number	1976 Total Number	Net Increase or Decrease
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress - BASIC	1,995	2,061	2,190	+ 129
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress - NPAC	428	428	428	+ 11
Total, Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	<u>2,423</u>	<u>2,489</u>	<u>2,629</u>	+ 140
Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office	380	385	416	+ 31
Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service	618	703	860	+ 157
Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards	615	555	498	- 57
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped .	99	105	109	+ 4
Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program)	9	9	9	---
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Annotated Constitution	4	4	4	---
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Hinds' and Cannon's Precedents	<u>7</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>	<u>---</u>
Total	<u>4,155</u>	<u>4,250</u>	<u>4,525</u>	+ 275

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Summary of Increases and Decreases
Fiscal Year 1976

Increases To maintain present level of staff and services in 1976:	LIBRARY OF CONGRESS										TOTAL
	Library of Congress	Copyright Office	Congressional Research Service	Card Distri- bution	Books General	Books Law	Blind and Physically Handicapped	Special Foreign Currency	Furniture and Furnishings	Revision of Amended Constitution	
Increases and reallocations ..	\$ 737,016	\$103,963	\$ 228,040	\$ 105,924	-----	-----	\$ 22,500	-----	-----	\$ 1,137,043	
One day extra salary ..	159,029	29,497	71,700	21,512	-----	-----	6,242	-----	-----	294,000	
Amalgamation of salary cost for new positions (1975) ..	211,096	9,453	330,768	-----	-----	-----	23,119	-----	-----	574,646	
Amalgamation of pay increases ..	550,000	81,000	165,000	101,000	-----	-----	27,000	-----	-----	995,000	
Personal benefits ..	89,334	43,699	107,284	11,450	-----	-----	7,265	-----	-----	251,342	
Pension compensation ..	6,923	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6,923	
Equipment ..	1,245,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,245,000	
Equipment repair ..	750,680	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	750,680	
Higher Prices ..	150,130	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	150,130	
Preservation of Materials ..	36,127	10,095	8,145	2,076	-----	-----	7,600	-----	-----	54,043	
Travel and transportation of persons rent, communications and utilities ..	66,000	70,220	16,000	190,000	-----	-----	-----	15,295	-----	301,447	
Printing and reproduction ..	79,000	30,000	20,000	811,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,010,000	
Supplies ..	11,100	-----	15,000	95,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	121,100	
Acquisitions ..	56,000	14,500	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	70,500	
Acquisitions materials ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	137,000	22,000	-----	-----	-----	159,000	
Talking book materials and equipment Braille book materials ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,849,500	-----	-----	2,849,500	
Books and library materials - music Annual furniture, typewriters and repairs ..	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	336,000	-----	-----	336,000	
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	10,000	-----	-----	10,000	
Total cost to maintain present operating level ..	\$1,793,695	\$320,213	\$ 965,276	\$1,940,836	\$137,000	\$28,000	\$2,688,466	\$15,295	\$ 63,000	\$10,423,671	

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Summary of Increases and Decreases
Fiscal Year 1976

	Library of Congress	Copyright Office	Congressional Research Service	Card Distri- bution	Books General	Books New	Blind and Physically Handicapped	Special Foreign Services	Furniture Acquisition	Revision of Library Constitution	TOTAL
Increase											
To meet increased workload, to strengthen services, and to reduce arrears:											
Salaries, new positions (9 months)	(125) \$1,136,949	(31) \$202,984	(14) \$1,765,607				(1) \$ 28,130				3,209,016
Salaries, new positions (12 months)			156,662								156,662
Personal benefits (9 months)		25,863	13,918				2,559				284,898
Personal benefits (12 months)	101,966		200,000								13,218
Special and Temporary											300,000
Preservation of materials	373,800		289,000								12,700
Books and equipment	110,000										104,790
Books and equipment	926,842		7,790								991,432
Books and equipment	110,000										768,000
Travel and transportation of persons	10,590		15,682								52,237
Other services	116,670		460,000				20,345				677,170
Printing and reproduction	25,000	200,000	15,000	125,000			100,500				167,000
Supplies and materials	12,500		5,000								576,000
Equipment (one-recurring)				70,000	100,000				906,000		1,076,000
Equipment (non-recurring)											100,000
National Bibliographic Service											90,000
Books and library materials											87,000
Books and library materials											12,000
Books and library materials											166,000
Books and library materials											2,733,000
Furniture and typewriters for GS											3,733,000
Material outfitting - Madison Library											1,473,800
Buying book materials and equipment											
Total cost to meet increased workload, etc.	\$3,642,726	\$58,767	\$3,077,754	\$ 1,371,000	\$120,000		\$1,780,634		\$1,405,000		\$13,729,881

REVIEW OF DR. MUMFORD'S TENURE

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. L. Quincy Mumford, the Librarian of Congress for two decades, retired on December 31, 1974. During Dr. Mumford's tenure, great strides were made by the Library.

The Congressional Research Service has been expanded to a source of great assistance to the Congress; the Madison Library Building is under construction; and the valuable collections of the Library were greatly enhanced during his leadership. We will all miss Dr. Mumford.

To present the 1976 requirements of the Library, we have Mr. John G. Lorenz, the Acting Librarian of Congress, and a number of his associates. We will be pleased to hear your statement, Mr. Lorenz, but before you begin I would appreciate your introducing your associates to the subcommittee.

INTRODUCTION OF ASSOCIATES

Mr. LORENZ. I am very pleased to do that. On my right is Mr. Curran, Chief, Financial Management Office; Mr. Welsh, Director of the Processing Department; Mr. Croxton, Director of the Administrative Department; the others will be testifying later. I will be glad to introduce them now if you would like.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is all right. Thank you.

OPENING STATEMENT

Mr. LORENZ. My introductory statement will be brief since a detailed statement of the Library's objectives and needs is presented in a separate Justification of the Estimates volume.

The Library's budget request for fiscal year 1976 totals \$119,155,100 in all appropriations. Included in the above total is \$337,000, added by amendment, for the initial funding of the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works which was created by Public Law 93-573, approved December 31, 1974.

This legislation was passed too late in the last session of Congress to include the funds needed in the budget. The net increase requested over the funding level for fiscal year 1975 is \$19,845,100.

Approximately one-half of this increase is needed to meet unavoidable increased costs and to maintain the current levels of service. The balance of the increases is needed to meet added work load and to improve the quality and quantity of services currently provided by the Library to the Congress, other Federal agencies, and libraries and researchers throughout the Nation.

Of the 11 appropriations under which the Library receives its funds, six appropriations support major functional units, each with its unique services, clientele, and varied objectives.

Included in the totals given above is a reduction of \$877,000 below the amount which was requested in the fiscal 1976 estimates before you. First, in the appropriation, Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards, we have found that we can reduce the estimate by \$100,000 for postage, making the total request \$11,287,000.

Secondly, we can reduce the appropriation for Furniture and Furnishings by \$777,000; reducing the total to \$4,153,000. This decrease is the result of a deferral of our request for a portion of

the funds needed for special purpose furniture and equipment for the James Madison Memorial Library. We have found that orders for certain special purpose furniture can be deferred until fiscal year 1977.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The first and largest appropriation, Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress, is often referred to as the basic budget of the Library. Funds under this appropriation support the Processing and Reference Departments, the Law Library, Office of the Librarian, and the Administrative Department including the preservation program and computer services.

These funds enable the Library to acquire, catalog, and classify the large quantities of books and other materials added annually to the collections, to respond to the huge work load of reference and bibliographic service, and to provide administrative support to all other units of the Library.

A total of \$58,675,000 is requested in this category, an increase of \$8,531,000. About \$4,800,000 of this increase is to support unavoidable increased costs and to maintain the present level of service and is relatively non-discretionary.

For example, almost \$1,850,000 of the increase represents additional rental charges by GSA based on their formula for space already occupied by the Library and planned for occupancy in calendar year 1975.

The balance of the increase requested, \$3.7 million, including 140 positions, is needed to accomplish the following principal objectives in fiscal 1976: keeping up to date in organizing new knowledge and information for quick retrieval; increasing the machine-readable bibliographic data base needed for efficient operation by the Library and the national library and research communities; more rapid and complete delivery within the Library of materials requested by readers; increased use of the computer in support of information and bibliographic services, including the information needs of Congress; the essential preservation of library materials for present and future use; and provision of needed centralized services to support all departments of the Library, particularly the Congressional Research Service, the needs of which have been growing rapidly.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COPYRIGHT OFFICE

The 31 new positions requested under the heading, Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office, are needed to process the continuing increase in overall work load without sacrifice to the quality of work, to reduce the current backlogs, and to continue to implement the automation of in-process and fiscal control procedures.

Four of the positions are being requested to prepare for the implementation of the general revision of the present copyright law, which is expected to be enacted during fiscal 1976. The revision bill, when enacted, will substantially change the work of the Copyright Office both in scope and volume.

The continuing development of a comprehensive and flexible automated system is essential to meet the larger and more complex responsibilities included in this bill.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

The Congressional Research Service, the major information and research arm of the Congress, is requesting 157 new positions, 143 of which are needed to complete the 5-year program to meet the mandates for service imposed by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

The other 14 positions will enable the Service to carry out the directive contained in the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974 of the House (H. Res. 988, 93rd Congress), requiring the Service to prepare 100 word factual descriptions of the subject of all bills and resolutions introduced for prompt publication in the Congressional Record and the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions.

Additional funds under rental of equipment and miscellaneous contractual service are needed to utilize automated equipment and outside automated data bases in the research process, thus providing more effective and timely response to Congressional inquiries.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Another major special appropriation is to support the national services of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, which acquires and distributes special library materials and sound reproducers for the blind and physically handicapped through 54 regional libraries and 88 sub-regional libraries.

The fiscal year 1976 request totals \$15,941,000, an increase of \$4,469,100 over the current year. Almost \$2.7 million of this request is needed to meet the unavoidable salary and price increases. Nearly all of the remaining increases are for additional sound recordings, books in braille, and sound reproducers to respond to requests from blind and physically handicapped persons. These are the basic tools of the service.

Among the objectives for fiscal year 1976 are doing a better job of meeting the needs of users for sound reproducing equipment, alleviating shortages of braille and sound recordings by providing additional titles and copies, and expanding the subregional library network, thereby providing better access to this material for blind and handicapped readers.

FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The appropriation Furniture and Furnishings provides for the purchase and repair of furniture, furnishings, and office and library equipment for regular support of library operations, and for the purchase of furniture, furnishings, book stacks, shelving, and other items necessary for the initial outfitting of the James Madison Memorial Library Building.

A total of \$4,153,000 is requested in fiscal year 1976; \$1,017,000 for regular furniture and furnishings, and \$3,136,000 for the James Madison Memorial Library Building.

In budgeting for furniture and equipment for the James Madison Memorial Library Building, the Library has requested funds over a 5-year period, establishing priorities on the basis of those categories requiring the longest lead time to fabricate, deliver, and install.

To date \$9,051,000 has been appropriated and \$3,136,000 is requested for fiscal year 1976 for furniture for nine public reading rooms, conference and meeting room furniture and special purpose furniture and equipment.

The final construction stage for the building was put out for bid by the Architect of the Capitol on February 3, 1975 and we need to be able to continue the orderly steps in preparation for occupancy, now scheduled, I am very pleased to say, for late 1977.

LANGUAGE CHANGES

Three language changes in the Appropriations Act are requested.

First, I am requesting that the appropriation language limiting reimbursement to the General Services Administration for rental of space in the appropriation title, Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress, be deleted.

Under the Public Buildings Act, the Library is required to lease space through GSA. However, under the present appropriation language the Library must go through GSA to obtain materials and services related to space rental such as a contract for movers, and to purchase shelving and special purpose equipment needed to occupy rental buildings. Past procedures have proven to be inefficient for both GSA and the Library.

Senator HOLLINGS. Does GSA recommend that change also?

Mr. LORENZ. They are in agreement with us, I believe.

Mr. CURRAN. GSA has no objection. In fact, they also find it more convenient.

Mr. LORENZ. The second is a request to delete under Administrative Provisions the language which provides an overall dollar limit for expenses of attendance at meetings for staff of all departments of the Library. This limitation has made it impossible for the wide variety of specialists on the Library staff to participate in the meetings which are essential if they are to acquire the latest information in their particular fields.

The third language change is concerned with the Furniture and Furnishings appropriation. An amount of \$20,000 was included in the \$3,319,000 appropriation in fiscal year 1975 to purchase two exhibit cases for two of the outstanding rare items in the Library's collections, the Gutenberg Bible and the Giant Bible of Mainz. These cases have to be custom designed to incorporate features not currently available from commercial sources.

We are not going to be able to complete the design in time to award a fabrication contract and obligate the funds before June 30, 1975. I am therefore requesting that the \$20,000 appropriated for this purpose in fiscal year 1975 remain available until June 30, 1976.

This request and the proposed language change have been forwarded separately to you and to the Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations.

COMMUNICATION

Senator HOLLINGS. I will include your letter to that effect in the record at this point.

[The letter follows:]

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

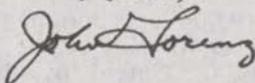
April 15 1975.

Dear Senator Hollings:

Included in the fiscal year 1975 appropriation of \$3,319,000.00 for Furniture and Furnishings, Library of Congress, was a non-recurring item for \$20,000.00 to purchase two exhibit cases for the Gutenberg Bible and the Giant Bible of Mainz. The needed exhibit cases must be custom designed to incorporate features not currently available from commercial sources. It is now apparent that we will not be able to complete the design in time to award a fabrication contract and obligate the funds before June 30, 1975. Therefore, I am requesting that the \$20,000.00 appropriated for this purpose in fiscal year 1975 remain available until June 30, 1976. I propose the following appropriation language be added to the fiscal year 1976 appropriation for Furniture and Furnishings, Library of Congress:

Not to exceed \$20,000.00 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this heading for the fiscal year 1975, which would have otherwise lapsed, is hereby continued available until June 30, 1976.

Sincerely yours,



John G. Lorenz
Acting Librarian of Congress

TRANSITION BUDGET

Mr. LORENZ. Also included in this budget is a request for funding during the transition period July 1 to September 30, 1976. While the needs for this interim period vary from fund to fund, the total request comes to 25 percent of the fiscal year 1976 request.

RETURNS TO THE TREASURY

I would like to point out that fees for copyright registration and sales of catalog cards and publications through the Catalog Distribution Service represent a sizable return to the Treasury.

In fiscal year 1975, the Library will collect and deposit in the U.S. Treasury approximately \$9,428,000 in these categories.

I have touched briefly on only a few of the most important items. We shall be pleased to develop this justification in greater detail and respond to your questions.

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS LIMITATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Is the current limitation on attendance at meetings about \$57,500?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, which applies across the board to all departments of the Library.

Senator HOLLINGS. How do you apportion that out?

Mr. LORENZ. In terms of the needs expressed in previous years and the needs anticipated in the future years. We try to be as fair as we can in this distribution but we have found that overall it has a tremendous hampering influence, particularly in the Congressional Research Service, where the specialists need to get to meetings in their subject fields and frequently cannot because of the dollar limitation which has been applied.

Senator HOLLINGS. I am trying to get the dollar limitation. Is it a per diem?

Mr. LORENZ. It is an amount of money that the Library is limited to for expenditure for that particular year. We understand we may be the only department in the Government that has had this kind of a dollar limitation put on it for travel to meetings.

Senator HOLLINGS. Maybe you are the only one, but what do you need?

Mr. LORENZ. We have anticipated this question and we have calculated what would be required.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have a breakdown for it?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, we do.

Senator HOLLINGS. What page is that on?

JUSTIFICATION

Mr. CURRAN. It is near the end of the justifications, page 302.

Senator HOLLINGS. The pertinent pages from the justifications will be placed into the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

It is requested that the following language of the Administrative Provisions in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1975, be deleted in the 1976 Act:

"Appropriations in this Act available to the Library of Congress shall be available, in an amount not to exceed \$57,500, when specifically authorized by the Librarian, for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the functions or activity for which the appropriation is made."

A specific dollar limitation was reimposed in the Administrative Provisions of the annual Legislative Branch Appropriation Act in 1972 in the amount of \$50,000.00. The limitation was increased to \$57,500.00 in fiscal 1975. The Library administration has found it is increasingly difficult to carry out the assigned functions within the limitation which applies to all funds appropriated to the Library. In fiscal 1975 the Library allocated the limitation ceiling to each appropriation as follows:

<u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Attendance at Meetings</u>	<u>No. of professional employees in positions level GS-9 and above</u>	<u>Funds available per professional staff member</u>
Salaries and Expenses,			
Library of Congress	\$33,675	1,163	\$28.95
Copyright Office	3,200	163	19.63
Congressional Research Service	15,000	455	32.97
Distribution of Catalog Cards	3,000	116	25.86
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	2,200	40	55.00
Special Foreign Currency Program	425	7	60.71
Total	<u>\$57,500</u>	<u>1,944</u>	<u>29.58</u>

The average cost for one staff member to attend a meeting is approximately \$205.00 which means that the Library will be able to have about 280 employees participate in professional meetings. This represents about 14 percent of the professional staff. In fact less than 14 percent of the staff participate in meetings because of the necessity for some members to attend more than one meeting a year.

A further difficulty we have encountered with administration of the limitation is the need to define a meeting. In an effort to cope with this problem, the Library has established two categories of travel: (1) regular travel and (2) attendance at meetings travel. Unfortunately this distinction is often difficult to make, and results in confusion, arbitrary classification, and distinctions without significant differences. We classify "attendance at meetings" travel when it is for Library representation or employee training and self-improvement at a membership meeting of an association. We have also considered general membership meetings of an association, workshops, seminars, and symposia sponsored or co-sponsored by an association, including pre-conference workshops, as "attendance at meetings" travel. Much of this travel is also for educational purposes. We classify travel as "regular travel" when transacting specific Library business and employee training not carried on at an association meeting. Thus, the sponsorship becomes the key determinate and not the priority or the purpose in determining

whether a specific trip is within the restriction and classified as attendance at meetings. For example, the travel expenses for attending a workshop sponsored by the American Society for Public Administration would be classified as "attendance at meetings" whereas the travel expenses for a similar workshop sponsored by the Civil Service Commission or a university would be charged to "regular travel." On occasion, Members of Congress will ask the Congressional Research Service to send a member of the CRS staff to represent them at meetings in which it is clearly in the interest of the Congress and the Library to be represented. The accident of whether the meeting is sponsored by a membership association or a university may determine whether the Library has the funds available to send a representative.

Chapter 41 of the U. S. Code authorizes Federal agencies, including the Library of Congress, to use appropriated funds for purposes of training by attending meetings.

5 U.S.C. 4110 Expenses of attendance at meetings

"Appropriations available to an agency for travel expenses are available for expense at meetings which are concerned with the functions or activities for which the appropriation is made or which will contribute to improved conduct, supervision, or management of the functions or activities."

However, the language of our Administrative Provisions requires the Library to classify all training conducted at meetings within the dollar limitation of Administrative Provisions of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act.

In many instances professional societies have undertaken and assumed responsibilities formerly discharged only by universities and they have joined with Federal organizations and groups and with universities in sponsoring many programs. Furthermore, partly because of faster and more convenient transportation systems, the assemblies themselves are more widely attended and have become the most effective meeting grounds for experts in particular topics to exchange information or to develop cooperative programs of national benefit. The "attendance at meetings" limitation within the Administrative Provisions of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act imposes a burden on the Library which restricts and interferes with the orderly processes of administration of a balanced program, including staff training and development needed to carry out the business of the Library. We urgently request that this provision be removed from the fiscal 1976 Act.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Mr. CURRAN. We also have a supplemental statement, breaking it down by appropriation that was requested by Mr. Kane.

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes, I have it and this exhibit entitled, "Library of Congress, Travel, Fiscal Year 1976," will be placed into the record at this point.

[The exhibit follows:]

Travel
Fiscal Year 1976

	1975 Estimate	1976 Estimate	Increase	Reduction for per diem	1976 Revised Estimate	1976 Revised Increase
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress:						
Regular Travel	\$ 71,348	\$ 99,340	\$ 27,992	-	\$ 81,759	\$ 10,411
Attendance at Meetings	33,675	52,400	18,725	-	46,500	12,825
Local Travel	2,635	2,635	----	-	2,635	----
Total, LC	<u>\$107,658</u>	<u>\$154,375</u>	<u>\$ 46,717</u>	<u>- \$23,481</u>	<u>\$130,894</u>	<u>\$ 23,236</u>
Copyright Office:						
Regular Travel	\$ 2,900	\$ 18,205	\$ 15,705	-	\$ 14,904	\$ 12,404
Attendance at Meetings	3,200	5,900	2,700	-	5,100	1,900
Local Travel	95	395	300	-	395	300
Total, Copyright	<u>\$ 5,795</u>	<u>\$ 24,500</u>	<u>\$ 18,705</u>	<u>- \$ 4,101</u>	<u>\$ 20,399</u>	<u>\$ 14,604</u>
National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works:						
Regular Travel	\$ ----	\$ 21,900	\$ 21,900	-	\$ 17,958	\$ 17,958
Congressional Research Service:						
Regular Travel	\$ 16,350	\$ 27,000	\$ 10,650	-	\$ 22,813	\$ 6,463
Attendance at Meetings	15,000	28,400	13,400	-	24,100	9,100
Local Travel	1,259	1,325	66	-	1,325	66
Total, CRS	<u>\$ 32,609</u>	<u>\$ 56,725</u>	<u>\$ 24,116</u>	<u>- \$ 8,487</u>	<u>\$ 48,238</u>	<u>\$ 15,629</u>

Travel
Fiscal Year 1976

	1975 Estimate	1976 Estimate	Increase	Reduction for per diem	1976 Revised Estimate	1976 Revised Increase
Distribution of Catalog Cards:						
Regular Travel	\$ 6,025	\$ 8,201	\$ 2,176	-	\$ 6,641	\$ 616
Attendance at Meetings	3,000	3,800	800	200	3,600	600
Local Travel	29	29	---	---	29	---
Total, Card Distribution	<u>\$ 9,054</u>	<u>\$ 12,030</u>	<u>\$ 2,976</u>	<u>- \$ 1,760</u>	<u>\$ 10,270</u>	<u>\$ 1,216</u>
Books for the General Collections:						
Regular Travel	\$ 38,000	\$ 38,000	---	\$ ---	\$ 38,000	\$ ---
Local Travel	47	47	---	---	47	---
Total, Books General	<u>\$ 38,047</u>	<u>\$ 38,047</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>	<u>\$ 38,047</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>
Books for the Law Library:						
Regular Travel	\$ 3,325	\$ 3,325	---	\$ ---	\$ 3,325	\$ ---
Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped:						
Regular Travel	\$ 25,920	\$ 52,290	\$ 26,370	-	\$ 44,036	\$ 18,116
Attendance at Meetings	2,200	3,775	1,575	500	3,275	1,075
Local Travel	235	235	---	---	285	---
Total, Blind	<u>\$ 28,405</u>	<u>\$ 56,350</u>	<u>\$ 27,945</u>	<u>- \$ 8,754</u>	<u>\$ 47,595</u>	<u>\$ 19,191</u>

Travel
Fiscal Year 1976

	<u>1975 Estimate</u>	<u>1975 Estimate</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Reduction for per diem</u>	<u>1976 Revised Estimate</u>	<u>1976 Revised Increase</u>
Special Foreign Currency Program:						
U.S.Dollars:						
Regular Travel	\$ 1,940	\$ 2,065	\$ 125	-	\$ 2,065	\$ 125
Attendance at Meetings	425	425	----	----	425	----
Local Travel	10	10	----	----	10	----
	<u>\$ 2,375</u>	<u>\$ 2,500</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>	<u>\$ ----</u>	<u>\$ 2,500</u>	<u>\$ 125</u>
Foreign Currencies:						
Travel	20,900	36,000	15,100	----	36,000	15,100
	<u>\$ 23,275</u>	<u>\$ 38,500</u>	<u>\$ 15,225</u>	<u>\$ ----</u>	<u>\$ 38,500</u>	<u>\$ 15,225</u>
Totals:						
Regular Travel	\$186,308	\$306,326	\$120,018	-	\$267,501	\$ 81,193
Attendance at Meetings	57,500	94,700	37,200	-	83,000	25,500
Local Travel	4,360	4,726	366	----	4,726	366
	<u>\$248,168</u>	<u>\$405,752</u>	<u>\$157,584</u>	<u>\$ -50,525</u>	<u>\$355,227</u>	<u>\$107,052</u>

Senator HOLLINGS. As I see it, there is a total request of \$405,752 for travel, of which \$94,700 would be for attendance at meetings.

Mr. CURRAN. That is correct.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is what is requested under the limitation; right?

Mr. LORENZ. Correct. If we stay with the limitation, this would be the amount that we would estimate would be desirable to have.

Senator HOLLINGS. Suppose you didn't have the limitation, what would you spend?

Mr. LORENZ. Approximately that amount.

LIMITATION EFFECTS ON CRS

Mr. JAYSON. Mr. Chairman, may I put in a word about the effects of the limitation on the Congressional Research Service?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes.

Mr. JAYSON. Last year as a result of the Library's attempt to equitably distribute the ceiling, CRS had a total of \$15,000 available for attendance at meetings. I think it is agreed that the usefulness of the CRS staff to members of Congress is the specialized knowledge that they bring and the expertise that they have to assist the Congress.

At these meetings they can update that knowledge. It is at these meetings that the latest thinking is going on with regard to the latest proposals about the problems that are facing the country today.

I have often said that books are obsolete for these purposes because books don't have discussions of the proposals or problems that are facing the Senate or the House today.

It is at these meetings that you get some of the best thinking of the country. When we are limited to \$15,000 in CRS alone, it means that only about 50 members of the staff can have one out-of-town trip to a meeting.

COMMITTEE REQUESTS TURNED DOWN

We had to turn down committees who requested us to send staff people to meetings and workshops to bring back information being discussed there. It is an extremely frustrating thing not to be able to get this information which is only available at these meetings.

The papers that are presented there may be published later but after Congress acts.

Senator HOLLINGS. How much would you need?

Mr. JAYSON. CRS has asked for an increase in this year in attendance at meetings of approximately \$14,000. But I think that our total budget request for 1976 for travel, plus attendance at meetings, is about \$57,000.

We would like to see that restriction on attendance at meetings removed so that we could use either the regular travel money or the other money for attendance at meetings.

Senator HOLLINGS. There has got to be a balance. If everybody is out traveling and learning, nobody is back here to tell us anything. On the contrary, every time a staff member calls and says I think you ought to send somebody to his meeting and trying to build up an audience and participation, you don't want to refuse the committee and yet somebody has got to refuse them. You can't send them to every meeting they think of. Who supervises it?

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Mr. JAYSON. We have a regular procedure for attendance at meetings, there has to be a justification for it, the amount that will be involved is considered and the judgments that are used are based upon the usefulness of the meeting both to the Congress, in our case, and to the staff member in connection with his professional development.

JUSTIFICATION

Senator HOLLINGS. All right. Now we will place into the record the justification materials for the Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress Appropriation.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

1975 Regular Bill	\$48,460,000
Proposed Supplemental for Pay Costs	+ 1,684,000
1975 Adjusted	\$50,144,000
1976 Estimate	58,675,000
Net increase	+ 8,531,000

Analysis of Increases

1. Accident Compensation - reimbursement to Bureau of Employees' Compensation + \$ 6,903

The Library's reimbursement to the Bureau of Employees' Compensation for benefits and other payments for fiscal year 1974 was more than the amount budgeted for those purposes as follows:

Cost	\$23,896
Available	<u>16,993</u>
Difference	<u>\$ 6,903</u>

2. Ingrades and reallocations + 737,016

Funds are requested to cover within-grade increases and reallocations as follows: Salaries

Salaries	\$685,581
Personnel Benefits	<u>51,435</u>
	<u>\$737,016</u>

3. One day extra salary costs + \$ 169,029

Fiscal year 1975 required the payment of salary funds for a total of 261 days. Fiscal year 1976 will have 262 days.

Salaries	\$158,121
Personnel Benefits	<u>10,908</u>
	<u>\$169,029</u>

4. Annualization of salary costs for 66 new positions (1975) + 211,286

The 1975 appropriation contained 9 month funding for the 66 new positions in fiscal year 1975. It is necessary to request the following amounts to provide full-year funding for these positions in fiscal year 1976.

Salaries	\$194,734
Personnel Benefits	<u>16,552</u>
	<u>\$211,286</u>

5. Annualization of pay raises + 580,000

This increase is necessary to provide for annualization of the 1975 pay raise, effective on October 14, 1974, for General Schedule employees, and effective on October 28, November 11, and November 25 for wage rate employees. Funds have been requested in the fiscal year 1975

supplemental requests to cover the increase from the effective date through June 30, 1975.

Salaries	\$539,400
Personnel Benefits	<u>40,600</u>
	<u>\$580,000</u>

6. Personnel Benefits + \$ 88,334
 To provide for the additional cost to the Library caused by the increase in the Government's share of the employee health insurance from 50% to 60%.

7. New positions requested (129) (9 month funding) + 1,234,914
 Processing Department (46)

To expand the scope of machine-readable cataloging (MARC)

to include catalog information for Italian, Romanian, Dutch, and Scandinavian materials and to support the

conversion process of titles selected for the MARC data base (14)

2 GS-13; 2 GS-11; 4 GS-8; 3 GS-7;

1 GS-5; 2 GS-4 \$132,304

Personnel Benefits	<u>11,908</u>
	<u>\$144,212</u>

To provide increased support in the automation programs of the Processing Department (10)

1 GS-13; 1 GS-12; 2 GS-11; 3 GS-9; 1 GS-7;	
1 GS-5; 1 GS-4	\$102,285
Personnel Benefits	<u>9,206</u>
	<u>\$111,491</u>

To implement the Library's participation in CONSER (CONSolidation of SERIAL data bases project), a cooperative effort to develop a national machine-readable serials data base (16)

1 GS-12; 6 GS-9; 3 GS-8; 3 GS-6; 2 GS-5;	
1 GS-4	\$137,584
Personnel Benefits	<u>12,380</u>
	<u>\$149,964</u>

To provide acquisitions support to the Congressional Research Service (3)

1 GS-7; 1 GS-5; 1 GS-3	\$ 19,338
Personnel Benefits	<u>1,740</u>
	<u>\$ 21,078</u>

To catalog non-music sound recordings (2)	
2 GS-9	\$ 19,261
Personnel Benefits	<u>1,735</u>
	<u>\$ 20,996</u>
To increase coverage of Dewey Decimal Classification numbers assigned to foreign language materials in MARC (1)	
1 GS-9	\$ 9,631
Personnel Benefits	<u>867</u>
	<u>\$ 10,498</u>
Total, Processing Department	\$ 458,239
Reference Department (34)	
To improve the general and special reference services of the Library (7)	
1 GS-11; 1 GS-9; 3 GS-7; 1 GS-6; 1 GS-5	\$ 58,391
Personnel Benefits	<u>5,255</u>
	<u>\$ 63,646</u>

To achieve and maintain currency in the processing of maps, atlases, serials, microforms and other materials (13)

1 GS-11; 3 GS-9; 1 GS-7; 1 GS-6;	
6 GS-5; 1 GS-3	\$ 98,821
Personnel Benefits	<u>8,895</u>
	<u>\$107,716</u>

To improve the delivery of materials to and from the growing collections (6)

1 GS-5; 5 GS-4	\$ 34,860
Personnel Benefits	<u>3,137</u>
	<u>\$ 37,997</u>

To provide for the preservation of motion pictures and music literature, and to coordinate and supervise an automated information activity (8)

1 GS-13; 1 GS-7; 5 GS-5; 1 GS-4	\$ 61,824
Personnel Benefits	<u>5,564</u>
	<u>\$ 67,388</u>

Total, Reference Department \$ 276,747

Law Library (5)

To perform skilled, paralegal research and library services for support of legal specialists and to provide sufficient library technicians to coordinate bibliographic and acquisition activities and maintain adequate capability in processing, maintenance, and user services (5)

2 GS-11; 1 GS-9; 2 GS-7 \$ 48,632

Personnel Benefits 4,377

Total, Law Library \$ 53,009

Administrative Department (39)

To provide general service and support (24)

1 GS-13; 7 GS-12; 1 GS-11; 1 GS-9; 1 GS-8;

3 GS-7; 1 GS-6; 4 GS-5; 2 GS-4; 2 WG-5;

1 WP-12 \$232,741

Personnel Benefits 20,946

\$253,687

To provide for requirements related to the preservation, protection, maintenance, and restoration of the collections (13)	
3 GS-11; 1 GS-9; 4 GS-7; 1 GS-5; 4 GS-4	\$105,186
Personnel Benefits	<u>9,467</u>
	<u>\$114,653</u>
To augment the planning and coordinating staff in preparation for moving into the James Madison Memorial Library Building (2)	
1 GS-12; 1 GS-5	\$ 17,986
Personnel Benefits	<u>1,619</u>
	<u>\$ 19,605</u>
Total, Administrative Department	\$ 387,945
Office of the Librarian (5)	
To provide additional staff in the Office of General Counsel to keep abreast of the increasing workload	

Generated by new Federal statutes and regulations
and by court decisions (1)

1 GS-12	\$ 13,847
Personnel Benefits	<u>1,246</u>
	<u>\$ 15,093</u>

To provide the necessary secretarial, administrative
and clerical support needed by the Office of the
Internal Auditor (1)

1 GS-7	\$ 7,890
Personnel Benefits	<u>710</u>
	<u>\$ 8,600</u>

To handle adequately the increase in workload
in the Exhibits Office (3)

1 GS-13; 1 GS-9; 1 GS-5	\$ 32,368
Personnel Benefits	<u>2,913</u>
	<u>\$ 35,281</u>

Total, Office of the Librarian	\$ 58,974
	<u>\$1,234,914</u>

8. Preservation of Library Materials + \$ 524,000

Preservation in original format - increase of \$25,000

This increase is needed for restoration workshop supplies and supplies "in lieu of binding" for storage of materials in the collections which do not lend themselves to binding.

Physical preparation and maintenance of the collections for use - increase of \$60,000

The increase is requested to provide for an estimated 6 percent escalation in binding costs.

Preservation by microfilming - general collections - increase of \$91,600

To step up the rate at which the millions of brittle volumes can be transferred to microfilm for preservation purposes.

Preservation by microfilming - special collections - increase of \$221,500

The increase will make it possible to advance the Microfilming of Deteriorating Materials (MIDEMA) programs to the point at which they are reasonably effective.

Preservation of deteriorating motion pictures and other photographic media - increase of \$125,900

The request for these funds would permit the Library to increase the rate at which motion pictures on nitrate film can be converted to

safety film from 4 million feet per year to over 5 million feet per year. There are 96 million feet of nitrate film currently in the Library's holdings.

9. Non-personal services + \$4,884,909

Travel and transportation of persons - increase of \$46,717

To increase the funds for Regular Travel, \$27,992, and for Attendance at Meetings, \$18,725, to cover increased costs and need to attend more professional meetings.

Rent, communications and utilities - increase of \$4,541,922

To provide for higher local telephone costs, \$20,000; to provide the necessary telephone line service for the increase in ADP equipment, \$156,000; to provide for the needs of additional and expanding automation applications, \$1,749,922; and to provide for rental of space, \$2,616,000.

Printing and reproduction - increase of \$100,000

To provide for the increased costs and increased usage of Printing, Forms, \$90,000; and Photoduplication, \$10,000.

Other Services - increase of \$127,770

To provide increases in funds for Health Services, \$25,000; Services of Other Agencies, \$11,170; Tuition and Training (Affirmative Action),

\$39,000; Professional and Consultant Services, \$10,000; Automation Study (ISO), \$32,600; and Cleaning and Laundering, \$10,000.

Supplies and Materials - increase of \$68,500

To increase the allotments for Office Supplies, \$50,000; House-keeping Supplies, \$12,000; Pamphlets and Documents (ISO), \$2,500; and Medical Supplies, \$4,000. .

10. The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging + \$ 94,609

To allow the Library to complete NEAC shared cataloging coverage of Europe (including Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Poland, and Portugal); to provide additional searching staff to process reports from research libraries for U. S., Chinese and Korean imprints (11) (9 month funding)

4 GS-9; 5 GS-6; 2 GS-5 \$ 86,797

Personnel Benefits 7,812

\$ 94,609

Total increase + \$8,531,000

1975 base available in 1976 transition \$12,515,823
 1976 transition increase 2,792,177
 1976 transition request \$15,308,000

Analysis of Increases

	<u>1976 Increases</u>	<u>1976 Transition Increases</u>
Accident Compensation	\$ 6,903	\$ ----
Ingrades and reallocations	737,016	187,083
One day extra salary costs	169,029	----
Annualization of salary costs for 66 new positions (1975)	211,286	211,286
Annualization of pay raises	580,000	510,388
Personnel Benefits	88,334	47,000
New positions requested (129) (9 month funding)	1,234,914	417,965
Preservation of Library Materials	524,000	131,000

	<u>1976</u> <u>Increases</u>	<u>1976</u> <u>Transition</u> <u>Increases</u>
Non-personal services:		
Travel and transportation of persons	\$ 46,717	\$ 11,679
Rent, communications, and utilities	4,541,922	1,169,000
Printing and reproduction	100,000	25,000
Other services	127,770	32,635
Supplies and materials	<u>68,500</u>	<u>17,125</u>
National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging:		
New positions requested (11) (9 month funding)	<u>94,609</u>	<u>32,016</u>
Total	<u>\$8,531,000</u>	<u>\$1,255,439</u>

General Statement

The Library's basic operations are supported by this appropriation and are carried on by the Processing Department, the Reference Department, the Law Library, and the Administrative Department. These operations include:

Acquisition and processing of materials for the Library's collections,
Custody and general services of the collections,
General administration of the Library,
which are fundamental to all the services of the Library.

The Analysis of Increases above, presents brief explanatory statements regarding the need for all items of increase.

Presented below are the functions, staff, and principal workload statistics of the major units financed by this appropriation, with more detailed justification of the positions proposed to be added to each of the units, and of the major non-salary increases requested. In those instances where workload cannot be separated, some statistics contained herein include work performed by employees paid from Transferred, Gift, or Trust Funds.

PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

General Statement

The Processing Department is responsible (1) for acquiring books and other library materials from every country and in every written language by purchase from over 1,000 dealers, by exchange arrangements with over 22,000 institutions, by transfer from other U. S. Government agencies, by gift by copyright deposit, and by provision of State and Federal law, particularly 44 U.S.C. 139 and 139a; (2) for administering the Library's responsibilities under Public Law 83-480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended), which includes purchasing books for other American libraries, with United States owned foreign currencies; (3) for administering the National Program for Acquisition and Cataloging which acquires all current materials of value to scholarship and distributes bibliographic information regarding them to other libraries in the United States; (4) for cataloging, classifying, assigning subject headings, and otherwise preparing the publications acquired for retrieval and use by the Congress, Federal Agencies, other libraries, and the general public; (5) for administering the Cataloging in Publication Program which in cooperation with American Publishers provides standardized cataloging data on the copyright page of current American books; (6) for operating the Cataloging Distribution Service which sells over 58,300,000 printed catalog cards a year to over 32,000 subscribers;

(7) for supplementing, constantly updating, and otherwise maintaining card catalogs containing approximately 45,000,000 cards essential to researchers and to other readers and staff members who consult them for information regarding individual items in the collections; (8) for preparing for publication hundreds of volumes of book catalogs which comprise the American national bibliography and other lists that make known the availability and location of materials essential to the conduct of government, business, scientific research, and scholarship; and (9) for preparing for its own use and for the use and benefit of the research community a national bibliographic data base in machine-readable form (MARC II) which, like its printed catalog cards and book catalogs, allows other libraries to benefit from the cataloging and classification work done by the Library of Congress, thus eliminating costly duplication of effort while speeding and facilitating research and access to knowledge.

Processing Department Activities
Comparative Growth Tables

Table I

	1964	1974
Additions to the Collections (pieces)	1,019,910	1,902,094
Acquisitions (pieces)		
Purchases	786,783	1,034,426
Gifts	1,161,306	1,766,275
Federal documents	650,656	839,620
State and local documents	129,591	154,209
Copyright	449,359	312,870 ^{1/}
Donation from official sources	2,350,684	1,939,322
Cataloging		
Titles cataloged for printed cards	97,524	233,254
Dewey decimal numbers assigned	21,977	90,793
Other Processing Activities		
Cards prepared and distributed to LC's Catalogs	2,231,166	4,451,905
Catalog cards sold	52,505,637	58,379,911
Card subscribers	14,000	32,509
All-the-Books Program cooperating publishers	4,169	13,558
Titles received through the All-the-Books Program (ABP)	26,539	47,533 ^{2/}
Titles converted to machine-readable form exclusive of map titles		115,409
Titles listed in New Serial Titles	146,000 ^{3/}	258,000 ^{3/}

^{1/} 1974 figures represent a change in procedure to reflect accurately the number of pieces added to the collections.

^{2/} Number of titles reflect receipts from both the All-the-Books Program publishers and publishers participating in the Cataloging in Publication Program.

^{3/} Figures represent a cumulation of titles listed.

Processing Department Activities
Comparative Growth Tables

Table 2 (Cumulative figures)

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1974</u>
Total Collections of the Library	43,526,647	73,932,425
Cards in Catalogs:		
Main Catalog	11,912,945	18,298,231
Official Catalog	13,244,190	21,406,925
Other Catalogs	<u>13,820,638</u>	<u>5,374,142</u> ^{1/}
Total	38,977,773	45,079,298

^{1/} This figure adjusted to reflect discontinuance of the Annex Catalog.

The divisions, functions, staff, and principal workload of the Processing Department are as follows:

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Catalog Management	Maintenance of the Library's general card catalogs, and some of its special catalogs.	96	113	114	Prepared 3,508,992 cards for filing in the Library's catalogs, and filed 2,976,006 cards	Prepared 4,451,905 cards for filing in the Library's catalogs, and filed 3,314,076 cards.
Decimal Classification	Classifies selected titles, using the Dewey Decimal Classification. Edits and prepares for publication new editions of the Dewey Decimal Classification, and keeps the latest edition current by publishing Decimal Classification Additions, Notes and Decisions.	3	6	6	Classified 81,474 titles. 1/	Classified 90,793 titles, and continued editorial work on the 19th edition of the Dewey Decimal Classification. 1/
Descriptive Cataloging	Catalogs materials by author, title, and other descriptive information other than subject, searching new receipts to avoid duplication, and preparing preliminary cards to serve immediate needs.	217	230	232	Cataloged for printed cards 118,686 titles; edited 1,373 titles prepared by other libraries; searched 203,436 titles; and prepared preliminary catalog cards for 85,929 titles.	Cataloged for printed cards 113,806 titles, edited 3,330 titles prepared by other libraries; searched 199,926 titles; and prepared preliminary catalog cards for 71,772 titles.
1/ There are several positions funded by other appropriations and funds which contribute to the workload and editorial responsibilities.						

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Exchange and Gift	Procurement, by means other than purchase, of books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and other library materials from all countries of the world.	46	55	56	Requested, received, acknowledged, accessioned and routed by exchange, gift, copyright and other sources 5,481,172 items.	Requested, received, acknowledged, accessioned, routed by exchange, gift, copyright and other sources 5,511,239 items.
MARC Development Office	Develops and implements systems for technical processing from the point of acquisition through bibliographic control to the use of these records to produce printed, microform and machine-readable products for the library and the library community.		55	55	Developed and extended automation systems for the Processing Department and the Reference Department. Continued work in developing national and international standards in the area of library automation. New computer systems in progress included a generalized online input, storage, and processing system; an online Processing Information File; an automated system to control subscription orders; and an automated system to maintain the subject authority file and systems to produce book catalogs from machine-readable data files.	Developed and extended automation systems for the Processing Department and the Reference Department. Continued work in developing national and international standards in the area of library automation. New applications completed included development of an online MARC file for searching purposes; production of data bases to produce the LC Subject Headings list, the National Union Catalog Register of Additional Locations, the Library's films catalog; subject catalogs and shelflists for the Main Reading Room; a book catalog for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped; and various catalogs for the Prints and Photographs Division. Work continued in the

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
MARC Editorial	Conversion of bibliographic data to machine-readable form for internal use and for distribution to other libraries, library systems, and commercial service organizations.	36	41	58	Converted to machine-readable form 91,827 records.	planning for the Library's Core Bibliographic System in the development of the generalized, online, input, storage, and processing system, the online Process Information File. Converted to machine-readable form 115,409 records.
Order	Procurement, by purchase, of books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and other library materials from all countries of the world.	62	67	66	Purchase 966,451 items and acted upon 65,785 purchase requisitions.	Purchased 1,034,426 items and acted upon 64,875 purchase requisitions.

1/ Adjusted figure to exclude map titles.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Overseas Operations	Administers the overseas field operations established under the provisions of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC) and Public Law 83-480 (the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954), as amended by Public Law 85-931, Section 104(n).	9	9	9	Issued approximately 2,000 letters, memoranda, directives and reports. Terminated PL-480 Programs for Israel and Yugoslavia and cooperative acquisitions program for Bangladesh.	Issued approximately 2,100 letters, memoranda, directives and reports. Restructured PL-480 Program for South Asia. Initiated cooperative acquisitions program for Sri Lanka. Implemented program for printing of master catalog-card copy in New Delhi for current imprints from India, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh.
Serial Record	Maintenance of centralized record on serial materials in the Library, receiving, recording, cataloging, and routing all such materials.	91	94	105	Cataloged for printed cards 7,670 titles, processed 1,335,916 pieces and handled 64,213 reference inquiries.	Cataloged for printed cards 12,183 titles, processed 1,385,202 pieces and handled 56,846 reference inquiries.
Shared Cataloging	Catalogs materials by author and title using cataloging information received from various foreign national bibliographies. Searches book orders of other libraries and initiates procurement of additional titles required by the Library.	190	189	184	Cataloged for printed cards 113,894 titles, and searched 205,849 titles.	Cataloged for printed cards 101,731 titles, and searched 280,375 titles.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Subject Cataloging	Catalogs materials by subject, developing classification schedules and subject heading lists, and shelflisting books.	163	165	167	Classified and assigned subject headings to 243,587 titles, shelflisted 295,068 volumes.	Classified and assigned subject headings to 216,742 titles, shelflisted 285,328 volumes.
Technical Processes Research Office	Conducts studies of cataloging, subject analysis, classification, and file arrangement with emphasis on the effects of automation; evaluates individual methods in the context of catalog control as an integrated process.		5	5	Studies of the efficiency of search keys in the MARC system, characteristics of subject headings on MARC records, and use of International Standard Book Numbers.	Studies of dynamic growth of catalog files, efficiency of LC and Decimal classification systems for broad subject searches, and automation of the LC book catalogs.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Department Office	Direction of all processing operations including activities supported by the appropriations; Distribution of Catalog Cards; and Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program); as well as activities supported by funds appropriated for the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC).	23	23	23		
	Total, Processing Department Staff under Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	<u>936</u>	<u>1052</u>	<u>1080</u>		

Justification of new positions requested

To expand the scope of machine-readable cataloging (MARC) to include catalog information for Italian, Romanian, Dutch, and Scandinavian materials and to support the conversion process of titles selected for the MARC data base.

MARC Editorial Division

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-13 MARC Bibliographical Specialist	\$ 21,816	\$ 16,362
1 GS-13 Production Specialist	21,816	16,362
1 GS-11 Unit Head	15,481	11,611
1 GS-11 Quality Control Analyst	15,481	11,611
4 GS-8 Verifiers @ \$11,640	46,560	34,920
3 GS-7 Verifiers @ \$10,520	31,560	23,670
1 GS-5 Keyboarder	8,500	6,374
2 GS-4 Keyboarders @ \$7,596	<u>15,192</u>	<u>11,394</u>
	\$176,406	\$132,304
Personnel Benefits	<u>15,876</u>	<u>11,903</u>
<u>14 Positions</u>	<u>\$192,282</u>	<u>\$144,212</u>

The Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) format, developed by the Library of Congress and used by the MARC Editorial Division, is a national and international standard that is central to a national bibliographic data base. The work of this Division results in the conversion of standard LC cataloging data into machine-readable form through computer tapes which are sold on a subscription basis to over 60 primary users -- libraries, library systems, and commercial service organizations which depend on regular receipt of the tapes for their bibliographic operations. These organizations in turn have over 1,000 secondary and tertiary subscribers, primarily college, university, public, and school libraries. The MARC tapes are used for the selection, acquisition, and cataloging of library materials as well as providing machine access to bibliographic records for reference purposes.

From 1969, when the regular MARC Distribution Service began, until the end of fiscal 1974, this division had built up a data base of 537,000 cataloging records, most of which were for English-language materials. Since fiscal 1972, the scope of conversion was expanded to include audiovisual materials, and French, German, Spanish, and Portuguese materials. Eleven of the fourteen positions in the present request are to enable the Division to expand its capacity to include the conversion of Library cataloging records for Italian and Romanian, which would complete coverage of the Romance languages, and Dutch and Scandinavian materials, estimated

to amount to 20,000 records per year. This step will, like the previous expansions, markedly enhance the value of the MARC data base to the Library of Congress and the usefulness of the MARC Distribution Service to the expanding community of libraries that benefit from the important acquisitions, cataloging, and reference assistance this service provides. The remaining three positions, the Unit Head, MARC Bibliographic Specialist, and the Production Specialist, are to provide needed administrative and systems support to assess and improve the overall production system, and to develop an adequate documentation system to ensure a highly consistent conversion process, and to ensure quality control over a large, automated data base.

To enable this Division to broaden the scope of coverage to include the languages listed above and to provide the administrative systems support, 14 positions are requested.

To provide increased support in the automation programs of the Processing Department

<u>MARC Development Office</u>		<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-13	Systems Analyst	\$ 21,816	\$ 16,362
1 GS-12	Programmer	18,463	13,847
2 GS-11	Programmers @ \$15,481	30,962	23,222
2 GS-9	Programmers @ \$12,841	25,682	19,262
1 GS-9	Research Assistant	12,841	9,631
1 GS-7	Programmer	10,520	7,890
1 GS-5	Clerical Assistant	8,500	6,374
1 GS-4	Clerk Typist	<u>7,596</u>	<u>5,697</u>
		\$136,380	\$102,285
	Personnel Benefits	<u>12,274</u>	<u>9,206</u>
	<u>10 Positions</u>	<u>\$148,654</u>	<u>\$111,491</u>

Beginning in fiscal 1966 the Library requested and received appropriated funds for studies leading to automation of its various activities. Over the intervening years, the Library has progressed from the developmental-experimental stages and has evolved a continuing

on-going automation program. The Library established the MARC Development Office (MDO) as part of the Processing Department in June 1970. The primary objective of this Office is to apply the benefits of automation to the technical services functions of the Library. It has the responsibilities for all aspects of the development and implementation of systems for recording cataloging data in machine-readable form (MARC), for using those records to produce book catalogs, special listings, and other printed output, and for developing applications of these records to internal bibliographic controls.

The MARC Development Office is recognized nationally and internationally as the leader in the automation of technical services activities. This request addresses itself to the necessity of capitalizing on almost a decade of growth in the area of automation and making full use of these technical developments in the Library. The requested positions will primarily strengthen the automation developments in (1) the Multiple Use MARC System, which is a generalized online input, storage, and retrieval system to support the automation of the various Processing Department files; (2) the Automated Process Information File system, which provides for the centralized control of the Library's processing activities; (3) the MARC Support Group, which provides the required maintenance and modification of on-going operational programs to satisfy requests from

such activities as the cataloging divisions, Card Division, MARC Editorial Division, and the Reference Department; (4) the MARC Input System, which currently covers book materials and produces magnetic tapes which are distributed through the MARC Distribution System; and (5) clerical support to cope with the large amount of technical documentation, correspondence, and publications for the national and international library communities. A total of 10 positions is requested to accomplish the necessary developments and applications.

To implement the Library's participation in CONSER (Consolidation of SERIALS data bases project), a cooperative effort to develop a national machine-readable serials data base

<u>Serial Record Division</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-12 Unit Head	\$ 18,463	\$ 13,849
6 GS-9 Post Editors @ \$12,841	77,046	57,784
3 GS-8 Verifiers @ \$11,640	34,920	26,190
3 GS-6 Searchers @ \$9,473	28,419	21,314
2 GS-5 Library technicians @ \$8,500	17,000	12,750
<u>1 GS-4 Keyboarder</u>	<u>7,596</u>	<u>5,697</u>
	\$183,444	\$137,584
Personnel Benefits	<u>16,510</u>	<u>12,380</u>
<u>16 Positions</u>	<u>\$199,954</u>	<u>\$149,964</u>

A large portion of the primary resource material for research in all fields of knowledge appears first, or is published only, in serial literature; newspapers, periodicals, journals, yearbooks, annual reports, proceedings, etc. Estimates of the number of current "live" serials of research value range up to 200,000 titles published in more than 2,000,000 separate issues a year. Experts in the control and servicing of serial publications have long recognized that no single library can be self-sufficient with respect to this great information resource.

Consequently, cooperative activities involving the sharing of bibliographic data on serials have been a necessary development in recent years. But in spite of such cooperative effort, research libraries have found it necessary to devote increasingly large portions of their total budgets to the acquisition, processing, housing and servicing of serial publications because of the amount of manual processing involved and of the lack of standardized systems.

There now exists sufficient experience in the building and manipulating of machine-readable files of bibliographic data to make this technique effective in the bibliographic control of serial literature. For significant cost benefits to be derived from the use of automatic data processing techniques for the control of serial literature, however, there must be a comprehensive national serials data base in machine-readable form which is standardized to the extent that a variety of libraries and information centers can both contribute to and

draw upon the central file. The CONSER Project has been initiated as an answer to this need. Charter members of the Project (including the Library of Congress, the National Library of Agriculture, the National Library of Medicine, the National Library of Canada, the State University of New York/New York State Library System, the Minnesota Library System, Cornell University, and Yale University) would contribute to and retrieve cataloging data from a central data base by using computer consoles. A standard format, the MARC serials format developed at the Library of Congress, will be used and other national and international standards will be adopted or established. The standardized records created through this cooperative effort will be made available to the library and research communities either through the Library's MARC-Serial tapes or by other means.

Adoption of a national standard and the elimination of duplicate cataloging and conversion to machine-readable form for the same titles at many different libraries throughout the country will, in the aggregate, save many times the cost of this undertaking. The cost savings expected to accrue from this project will benefit the national library community as a whole. It is essential that the Library of Congress plays a leading role in this cooperative effort. The Library of Congress and the Congress itself will also benefit by having rapid access to a large data base of serial literature far greater than would be possible were the

Library of Congress relying solely on its own staff capacity and resources.

The initial data base, which will be built rapidly over the first three years, will include a designator for the contributing library and will be transferred to the Library of Congress for maintenance after two years. This serial data base will then be used as the basis for automating New Serial Titles, a union list of serials which is published by the Library.

To permit the Serial Record Division to carry out the Library of Congress' responsibilities in this cooperative effort, 16 positions are requested.

To provide increased acquisitions support to the Congressional Research Service (CRS)

<u>Order Division</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-7 Subscription Acquisitions Specialist	\$ 10,520	\$ 7,890
1 GS-5 Acquisitions Assistant	8,500	6,375
<u>1</u> GS-3 Invoice Control Clerk	<u>6,764</u>	<u>5,073</u>
	\$ 25,784	\$ 19,338
Personnel Benefits	<u>2,320</u>	<u>1,740</u>
<u>3</u> Positions	<u>\$ 28,104</u>	<u>\$ 21,078</u>

With the expansion of the Congressional Research Service under the Legislative Re-organization Act of 1970, there have been increasing requirements made upon the Order Division to provide additional services to CRS. As an example, approximately 600 new subscription orders for CRS are placed each year, representing a 16 percent annual increase. The number of books and pamphlets ordered by CRS increased approximately 17.9 percent in fiscal 1974. In addition to these expanding requests, CRS has asked for a special follow-up capability on its orders. In order to provide CRS with the prompt service it requires, the individual actions involved have increased greatly. Rather than grouping orders and placing them with agents or book dealers, each individual order must be placed with the particular publisher to insure the fastest turn around time possible. In the past few years the Order Division has been able to absorb the increasing workload; however, further absorption of the workload is no longer possible. In order to provide CRS with the prompt services it requires, 3 additional positions are requested.

To catalog non-music sound recordingsDescriptive Cataloging Division

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
2 GS-9 Descriptive Catalogers @ \$12,841	\$ 25,682	\$ 19,261
Personnel Benefits	<u>2,311</u>	<u>1,735</u>
<u>2 Positions</u>	<u>\$ 27,993</u>	<u>\$ 20,996</u>

Non-music sound recordings have become increasingly important to audiovisual collections, and the Library must begin to provide coverage to meet the needs of these collections.

A sampling of entries in the National Information Center for Educational Media (NICEM) catalogs and of copyright registrations indicates a potential annual receipt level in the range of 3,000 to 5,000 non-music recordings. In order to initiate a program of providing LC cataloging for this important medium and adding this information to the national bibliographic data base, 2 positions are requested.

To increase coverage of Dewey Decimal Classification numbers assigned to foreign

language materials in MARC

Decimal Classification Division

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-9 Decimal Classification Specialist	\$ 12,841	\$ 9,631
Personnel Benefits	1,157	867
<u>1 Position</u>	<u>\$ 13,998</u>	<u>\$ 10,498</u>

Studies by the Technical Processes Research Office in the Processing Department have shown that the Dewey Decimal Classification system is an important and useful retrieval device in the MARC system, the enrichment of the MARC data base with Dewey numbers for foreign language materials will benefit the American library community. Libraries not using Dewey can also make use of the retrieval capabilities. As more foreign language titles are included in the MARC Distribution Service, it is advantageous to include the Dewey Decimal Classification number as one of the bibliographic elements.

General Statement

The Library of Congress is the leading reference and research library in the Nation, and from the point of view of its broad services and its unparalleled collections is the largest library in the world. The Reference Department, through its subject and area specialists, reviews and recommends the acquisition of material to assure the continued excellence and growth of the collections to respond to the information and research needs of the Congress and to a great variety of national needs.

The Reference Department has the responsibility for maintaining, developing, and providing reference service from the General Reference, Geography and Map, Hispanic, Local History and Genealogy, Manuscript, Microform, Motion Picture, Music, Newspaper and Current Periodical, Orientalia, Prints and Photographs, Rare Book, Science and Technology, and Slavic and Central European collections, with holdings numbering more than 72,000,000 items. Nearly 2,000,000 pieces of material are made available annually to readers in 14 reading rooms and 300 assigned study facilities, or are lent to the Congress, Federal agencies, and users in other libraries. Replies are made to over 300,000 reference inquiries yearly in person, by telephone, and through correspondence. The Reference Department also compiles for publication a variety of bibliographies, indexes, and lists of abstracts to make the collections more readily accessible to the Congress,

libraries, and to the research community.

Not only are the collections heavily used by the various staffs serving the Congress, but they are vital importance for research by agencies of the Federal Government and to scholars from all areas of the United States and from other nations who visit the Library to use bibliographic and reference services and to do research in every field of study. The Library's collections also play an important role in the cultural, scholarly, and literary programs and activities of the Nation.

The program objectives for fiscal 1976, as reflected in the 34 new positions requested, are fourfold: (1) to improve general and special reference services (7 additional positions); (2) to achieve and maintain currency in the processing of maps, atlases, serials, microforms, and other materials (13 additional positions); (3) to maintain at an adequate level the delivery of materials to readers from the growing collections (6 additional positions); and (4) to provide for the preservation of motion pictures and music literature, and to coordinate and supervise the automated information activities (8 additional positions).

The following table indicates changes in the principal activities of the Department over a ten-year period:

	<u>Fiscal Year 1964</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1974</u>
Collections - total number of pieces ^{1/}	42,500,000	73,300,000
Circulation within the Library	1,938,191	1,686,101
Pieces loaned outside the Library	218,918	208,868
Total direct reference services (in person, by telephone, by correspondence)	646,911	831,302
Processing activities (items cataloged or recataloged, entries for other finding aids)	50,859	1,059,558

^{1/} These figures do not include materials in the custody of the Law Library.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
General Reference and Bibliog- raphy	<p>Provides reference and bibliographic service in person, by telephone, and by mail in subject fields not served by other special divisions of the Library; provides public reference service in the Main and Annex Reading Rooms 78 hours a week and in the Local History and Genealogy Room 78 hours a week; supervises the Children's Book Section, the African Section, and the Union Catalog and International Organizations Reference Section.</p>	70	70	72	<p>Answered 213,585 reference inquiries; 41 bibliographies in progress with 26,149 entries prepared. Examined 3,495 book lists; searched 8,914 items; and recommended 5,946 items for acquisition.</p>	<p>Answered 214,672 reference inquiries; 44 bibliographies in progress with 12,450 entries prepared. Examined 3,723 book lists; searched 11,047 items; and recommended 6,633 items for acquisition.</p>

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Geography and Map	Maintains, develops, and services the collections of maps, atlases, globes and related materials totaling over 3,500,000 maps and nearly 38,000 atlases and other cartographic items, recommending acquisitions of such materials, and organizing the collections for use; provides reading room service 47 hours a week.	32	32	34	Answered 12,972 reference inquiries; issued 50,672 items to readers; accessioned 119,159 items; sorted or arranged 460,573 items; prepared 5,233 items for preservation; and labeled, titled, or lettered 121,308 items; 5,200 single maps and 370 set maps cataloged in machine-readable form.	Answered 14,366 reference inquiries; issued 56,940 items to readers; accessioned 139,254 items; sorted or arranged 497,918 items; prepared 12,739 items for preservation; and labeled, titled, or lettered 145,476 items; 5,873 single maps and 282 set maps cataloged in machine-readable form.
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish	Coordinated activities relating to all Hispanic areas, providing references, consultant, and bibliographic services thereon, and recommending acquisition of materials to strengthen the Library's pre-eminent Hispanic collection.	10	10	10	Answered 27,093 reference inquiries; examined 13,655 book lists; and recommended 12,461 items for acquisition. Prepared volume 35 of the Handbook of Latin American Studies (650 pages containing approximately 5,500 bibliographic entries); prepared 72 other bibliographies with 51,638 entries.	Answered 27,084 reference inquiries; examined 7,595 book lists; and recommended 12,143 items for acquisition. Prepared volume 36 of the Handbook of Latin American Studies (550 pages containing approximately 5,500 bibliographic entries); prepared 51 other bibliographies with 20,895 entries.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Loan	Records and issues materials for use outside the buildings, principally for Members of Congress, other Government agencies, and on interlibrary loan, this function includes the process of searching, identifying, and assembling materials requested. Provides library service in two House Office Buildings and the Capitol from Bookrooms; maintains the Central Charge File.	62½	62½	62½	Issued 243,114 pieces of material for use outside the buildings, performed over 272,419 loan searches, made 91,972 deliveries from the Congressional Bookrooms; handled 862,593 charge records; reviewed 62,040 not-on-shelf slips, and located 22,070 not-on-shelf items.	Issued 208,868 pieces of material for use outside the buildings, performed over 215,344 loan searches, made 68,173 deliveries from the Congressional Bookrooms; handled 852,169 charge records; reviewed 57,898 not-on-shelf slips, and located 18,229 not-on-shelf items.
Manuscript	Maintains, develops, and services the manuscript collection, totaling over 31,000,000 pieces, primarily in the field of Americana; recommends acquisition of manuscripts, and organizes the collections for use; provides reading room service 51 hours a week.	37	39	39	Answered 26,056 reference inquiries; issued 94,652 containers for reader use; accessioned 1,137,813 manuscripts; organized 2,209,079 for use; shelved 128,773 containers.	Answered 28,723 reference inquiries; issued 85,824 containers for reader use; accessioned 1,305,390 manuscripts; organized 2,982,460 for use; shelved 109,743 containers.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Music	Maintains, develops, and services the collections of music and music literature, totaling nearly 4,000,000 pieces of music, books and pamphlets on music, and recordings; recommends acquisition of music materials; provides reading room service 51 hours a week.	27	28	28	Answered 55,184 reference inquiries; issued 58,941 items; sorted and arranged 177,039 items; shelved 358,153 items; examined 1,968 book lists; searched 11,343 items; and recommended 51,273 items for acquisition.	Answered 56,649 reference inquiries; issued 71,964 items; sorted and arranged 230,071 items; shelved 252,878 items; examined 1,706 book lists; searched 16,685 items; and recommended 12,531 items for acquisition.
Orientalia	Maintains, develops, and services Chinese, Korean, Japanese, South and Southeast Asia, Near East, and Hebraic collections, totaling approximately 1,300,000 bound volumes and pamphlets, recommending acquisition of materials in these areas, and organizing materials in the Oriental languages for use; provides reading room service 47 hours a week.	40	41	41	Answered 53,569 reference inquiries; issued 59,534 items; sorted 864,651 items; arranged and filed 469,289 cards; shelved 230,331 items.	Answered 53,498 reference inquiries; issued 59,928 items; sorted 847,474 items; arranged and filed 490,804 cards; shelved 273,544 items.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Prints and Photographs	Maintains, develops, and services the collections of prints, photographic negatives, drawings, other pictorial materials, and books and pamphlets totaling nearly 10,000,000 items; recommends acquisition of such materials, and organizes them for use; provides reading room service 43 hours a week. Has custody of and processes the motion picture collection of over 200,000 reels.	31	47	48	Answered 50,897 reference inquiries; issued 176,552 items; sorted 662,143 items; labeled and titled 399,035 items; shelved 534,353 items.	Answered 51,873 reference inquiries; issued 77,692 items; sorted 507,447 items; labeled and titled 360,384 items; shelved 377,233 items
Rare book and Special Collections	Maintains, develops, and services the collection of rare books, pamphlets, broadsides, and special collections, totaling over 350,000 items, including the library of Thomas Jefferson, which are maintained in protected vaults; recommends acquisition of rare books, organizes the collection for use; provides reading room service 43 hours a week.	7	7	8	Answered 19,747 reference inquiries; issued 37,782 items to readers; shelved 45,833 items, and arranged and filed 12,518 cards.	Answered 17,296 reference inquiries; issued 35,174 items to readers; shelved 36,441 items; and arranged and filed 30,619 cards.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Science and Technology	<p>Provides consulting and reference services in the fields of science and technology, based on the Library's collections of some 3,000,000 books, 20,000 journals and other serials, and 1,300,000 technical reports including microform copies in these subject fields; advises on organization of this collection for use; prepares definitive bibliographies; recommends acquisitions; supervises the operation of the National Referral Center for Science and Technology and science bibliographic projects financed by other agencies; and provides reading room service 78 hours a week.</p>	41	42	44	<p>Answered 27,376 reference inquiries; 6 bibliographies in progress, with 7,947 bibliographic entries completed; recommended 24,503 items for acquisition; arranged and filed 113,096 technical reports; arranged and filed 4,590 cards.</p>	<p>Answered 29,543 reference inquiries; 5 bibliographies in progress, with 12,086 bibliographic entries completed; recommended 16,868 items for acquisition; arranged and filed 112,480 technical reports; arranged and filed 4,656 cards.</p>

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Serial	Maintains, develops, and services the collections of serial materials, including unbound periodicals and government documents, bound and unbound newspapers and newspapers microfilm reels totaling nearly 5,500,000 items; collates and prepares separate issues for binding; provides service in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Room 55 hours a week.	61	66	68	Answered 60,217 reference inquiries; issued 293,680 items to readers; received 1,304,280 items for organizing and shelving; shelved 1,537,960 items; combined for binding or microfilming 854,734 items.	Answered 55,434 reference inquiries; issued 285,192 items to readers; received 1,147,334 items for organizing and shelving; shelved 1,432,526 items; combined for binding or microfilming 575,653 items.
Slavic and Central European	Provides consulting and reference services on the USSR, East and Central European countries; prepares special studies and bibliographies of material in these areas; maintains, organizes, and services unprocessed Slavic, Baltic, and East European serial publications; and provides for reader and reference services in the Slavic Room 78 hours a week.	16	16	16	Answered 42,296 reference inquiries; issued 42,598 items to readers; examined 11,895 book lists; searched 19,626 items; and recommended 33,890 items for acquisition.	Answered 44,516 reference inquiries; issued 33,939 items to readers; examined 13,349 book lists; searched 22,347 items; and recommended 43,893 items for acquisition.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Stack and Reader	Maintains, develops, and services the general collections, totaling nearly 9,000,000 books and pamphlets, and of the Microform Reading Room collections containing approximately 1,000,000 items; supervises use of special facilities; provides service to readers in the Main and Thomas Jefferson Reading Rooms 78 hours a week and 65 hours in the Microform Reading Room.	123½	127½	130½	Received 906,291 call slips; issued 1,017,761 volumes from the stacks; and shelved 2,475,020 volumes.	Received 871,848 call slips; issued 965,860 volumes from the stacks; and shelved 2,287,154 volumes.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Department Office	Responsible for admini- stration, planning policy formulation, and recom- mendations, and for direction and coordination of the 13 divisions listed above, as well as for activities supported by the following appro- priation: Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped (105 positions) and it also directs the activities of some 145 employees on Transferred and Gift and Trust Funds, all in addition to those under the appropriation: Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress.	13	13	15		
	Total, Reference Depart- ment staff under Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	571	601	616		

Justification of new positions requestedTo improve the general and special reference services of the Library

The Library has developed preeminent collections of research materials, but it lacks sufficient staff to provide the necessary reference service which would make possible the maximum use of these collections by scholars and other users. Many users require reference assistance since it is often difficult to identify the most appropriate material from among the vast holdings, particularly when suitable finding aids do not exist. From among a number of areas in which additional general and specialized reference assistance is needed, the following seven positions represent the most urgent current needs.

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
<u>General Reference and Bibliography Division</u>		
1 GS-11 Bibliographer	<u>\$15,481</u>	<u>\$11,611</u>
<u>Manuscript Division</u>		
1 GS-7 Reading Room Assistant	<u>\$10,520</u>	<u>\$ 7,890</u>
<u>Music Division</u>		
1 GS-7 Reading Room Assistant	<u>\$10,520</u>	<u>\$ 7,890</u>
1 GS-7 Secretary/Indexer (Archive of Folk Song)	<u>10,520</u>	<u>7,890</u>
2	<u>\$21,040</u>	<u>\$15,780</u>

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
<u>Prints and Photographs Division</u>		
1 GS-9 Reference Librarian (Reading Room)	\$12,841	\$ 9,631
<u>Science and Technology Division</u>		
1 GS-6 Editorial Assistant	\$ 9,473	\$ 7,104
<u>Department Office</u>		
1 GS-5 Searcher	\$ 8,500	\$ 6,372
	\$77,855	\$58,391
Personnel Benefits	7,007	5,255
7 Positions	<u>\$84,862</u>	<u>\$63,646</u>

General Reference and Bibliography Division

One GS-11 Bibliographer is requested for the Bibliography and Reference Correspondence Section of the General Reference and Bibliography Division. To make the Library's unsurpassed collections known and available to users requires describing their contents. The rapid growth of the collections (domestic and foreign book production has tripled in the past 20 years) makes bibliographic work more complex and time consuming. This and other factors increase the difficulty of maintaining high standards of bibliography with regard to thoroughness, selectivity, accuracy, and consistent style. The Library's monumental 1960 Guide to the

Study of the United States is a standard work (over 25,000 copies sold). One 10-year supplement is in press and another is in preparation. An additional bibliographer is required for final compilation of the latter.

The Section also faces a mounting workload of reference correspondence--in five years as increase of 76 percent in replies drafted (1,535 in fiscal 1970; 2,695 in fiscal 1974). Fiscal 1963 was the last year that a new position was added for this work in this Section.

Manuscript Division

One GS-7 Reading Room Assistant is requested for the Manuscript Division to assist the head of the Reader Service Section and the three present reference librarians in serving an increasing number of readers using the Library's unsurpassed collections of manuscripts. Not only have the number of readers increased since 1967 (when an additional position was approved for this section), but reference correspondence has nearly doubled and requests for interlibrary loans are up by more than 50 percent. More readers are using the coin-operated photocopying machines that were first installed some five years ago. Although this has proved to be very helpful to readers, it has increased the work of the Reader Service Section staff because of the legal and copyright problems associated with manuscripts that require supervision of the copying done on such machines. To keep up with the increasing workload for readers,

staff from other sections of the Division have assisted, but their work has been affected. The need for additional assistance has required about one man year.

Music Division

One GS-7 Reading Room Assistant is also requested for the Music Division because of increasing workload, but also to improve the efficiency of that service by assigning more routine reader service to the Assistant and thus freeing reference librarians for more complex inquiries. In addition to serving readers using the music collections, he will maintain charge files and other records at the reading room desk used in control of photoduplication loan requests.

One GS-7 Secretary/Indexer is requested for the Archive of Folk Song to assist the present professional staff of two with the service of readers in person (8,000 a year), by telephone (5,000 calls), and through correspondence (3,000 letters). The requested position will assist with the clerical and secretarial work, with the preparation of bibliographies and checklists, and with the work of cataloging and indexing of the 150,000 items in the present collection. Interest in this important collection of folk song material continues to increase each year.

Prints and Photographs Division

One GS-9 Reference Librarian is requested for the Prints and Photographs Division.

The reference workload has increased in recent years; more than two times as many readers used the Divisional Reading Room in 1974 as did in 1964; nearly twice as many items were issued for study; and reference correspondence has increased accordingly. An average of 33 inquiries per day, some involving lengthy research, require the services of reference librarians, but this workload cannot be handled adequately by the present two reference librarians.

Science and Technology Division

One GS-6 Editorial Assistant is requested for the Science and Technology Division.

This position is needed for the important updating and necessary continuous revision of the directories of the National Referral Center for Science and Technology (NRC). It also is needed to assist in updating and revision of other publications of the Science and Technology Division, as well as to produce new publications. The directories, appearing about once a year, contain from 2,300 to 3,000 entries. A new automated publication system for producing selected NRC directories on short notice covering topics of intense current interest is now being implemented. Some 50 new resources and 100 additional updating actions per week are required of editorial assistants in order to support the publications efforts on a current basis.

Department Office

One GS-5 Searcher is needed by the Office of the Assistant Director for Library Resources, Reference Department, to perform essential searches related to the work of the Department Office and to assist divisions which have little or no searching capability. Because funds for the purchase of retrospective materials are extremely limited, it is important that they be expended wisely to supplement the existing strengths of the collections.

To achieve and maintain currency in the processing of maps, atlases, serials, microforms, and other materials

The cataloging and other processing of certain materials, such as maps, atlases, manuscripts, serials, microforms, and certain special materials are a responsibility of the Reference Department. It is as important to maintain currency in this work as in the cataloging of books and serials (a responsibility of the Processing Department). From among a number of needs, the following 13 positions are considered to be the most important.

Geography and Map Division

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
3 GS-9 Map Catalogers @ \$12,841	\$ 38,523	\$ 28,892
1 GS-7 MARC Verifier	10,520	7,890
2 GS-5 Library Technicians @ \$8,500	<u>17,000</u>	<u>12,750</u>
6	\$ 66,043	\$ 49,532

Manuscript Division

1 GS-5 Preparation Assistant	\$ 8,500	\$ 6,375
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Orientalia Division

1 GS-5 Processing and Reference Assistant (Korean) .	\$ 8,500	\$ 6,375
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Rare Book and Special Collections Division

1 GS-11 Processing Librarian	\$ 15,481	\$ 11,611
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Science and Technology Division

1 GS-3 Library Aid	\$ 6,764	\$ 5,073
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Serial Division

2 GS-5 Serial Processors (Per & Govt Pub) @ \$8,500 .	\$ 17,000	\$ 12,750
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Stack and Reader Division

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
<u>1</u> GS-6 Microfilm Record Assistant	\$ 9,473	\$ 7,105
	\$131,761	\$ 98,821
Personnel Benefits	<u>11,858</u>	<u>8,895</u>
<u>13</u> Positions	<u>\$143,619</u>	<u>\$107,716</u>

Geography and Map Division

Three GS-9 Catalogers are requested to improve further bibliographic control over the map and atlas materials in the custody of the Geography and Map Division. One of the three will be assigned to the cataloging of atlases, the other two to the cataloging of current maps. These important cartographic collections now contain more than 3,500,000 maps and 38,000 atlases, and they continue to grow through annual additions of some 50,000 maps and 1,000 atlases.

Two catalogers are assigned at present to the cataloging of atlases. They are just able to maintain this work on a current basis, but have not been able to catalog a large backlog of Oriental atlases and some 12,000 atlases for which only temporary cards have been created. Many of the atlases in this arrearage are rare and need special handling and records.

The Division is cataloging some 6,000 to 7,000 single-sheet maps annually with a staff of six catalogers and a supervisor. Current receipts of maps in need of cataloging, however, total

nearly 9,000 each year. The additional two catalogers will help achieve currency in this work.

One GS-7 MARC Verifier is requested in the Geography and Map Division to assist with machine record preparation, and to assume responsibility for the initial review and correction cycle. The increase in number of catalogers and support personnel will, furthermore, increase the already rapidly growing volume of records to be processed.

Two GS-5 Library Technicians are requested, one each for the Processing and the Reference and Bibliography Sections of the Geography and Map Division.

The Library Technician requested for the Processing Section will augment the present staff of four technicians assigned to the processing of set (multiple sheet) maps. Some 40,000 new maps are received annually, and these require preliminary cataloging, sorting, marking, filing, and listing in some instances. In addition, there are arrears requiring handling, but the present staff cannot maintain the heavy workload.

The Library Technician (Photoduplication Clerk) is requested for the Reference and Bibliography Section because of the great increase in the photoduplication workload since the Division moved to rental space in October 1969. The present Library Technician in that section spends more than 80 percent of his time preparing cost estimates, pulling materials together for reproduction, packing and unpacking rare maps and atlases which require special handling for

transport to the photocopying facilities on Capitol Hill. The two technicians will free the time of reference librarians for professional duties by assuming more of the routine tasks in the Map Reading Room.

Manuscript Division

One GS-5 Preparation Assistant is needed for the Manuscript Division to assist further in the technical and clerical work in the organizing, arranging, cataloging, and description of manuscript collections. This additional position will assist in the typing of registers of manuscripts, of which over 6,000 pages await typing; the entry into a computer file of some 1,800 catalog and accession entries, as well as 33,000 index entries; and will assist in the description and computer entry of 3,000,000 older records for the computerized Master Record of Manuscript Collections. All of these records are essential to the provision of adequate service to Congressional and scholarly users.

Orientalia Division

One GS-5 Processing and Reference Assistant (Korean) is requested for the Orientalia Division to cope with the continual increase of Korean materials and to catch up with the voluminous backlog to be processed. Specifically, this new position is needed to handle an annual intake of over 3,500 Korean monographic works, to record over 7,100 serial issues, and to arrange

an annual intake of over 4,000 Korean newspaper issues. In addition, this position is needed to record a backlog of over 13,500 serial pieces, to prepare over 30,000 serial pieces for binding, to arrange over 35,000 union catalog cards for filing, and to assist generally in the day-to-day administrative housekeeping duties of the Korean collection, such as shelving, inspection of readers' tables, study desks, and study shelves.

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

One GS-11 Processing Librarian (Head of Processing Activities) is requested for the Rare Book and Special Collections Division. The division's processing workload has increased markedly as the result of stepped up receipts (from 1,140 in fiscal 1973 to 2,538 in 1974) and the addition of certain other collections to its custody. The Processing Librarian would supervise the work of staff who prepare material for the shelves, file, edit the catalogs, order cards, etc., and would take personal responsibility for such professional duties as cataloging and recording special features of unique copies. The position would enable the Division to take major steps toward making its unique resources more widely available to researchers.

Science and Technology Division

One GS-3 Library Aid is needed for the Science and Technology Division to provide for

sorting, filing, and maintaining the Division's technical report collection which now numbers 336,194 items in hardcopy form and 951,855 reports on microform. This constitutes the largest and most complete set of readily accessible technical reports in the U.S. Approximately 24,000 hardcopy reports from U.S. sources are received each year and the number of foreign report series also continues to grow.

Serial Division

Two GS-5 Serial Processors are requested by the Serial Division to make it possible to prepare for addition to the classed collections over 1,000 titles of serials that are printed on pulp paper. Like newspapers, these materials are unsuitable for binding because of their bulk and lack of durability, and are, therefore, prime candidates for preservation on microfilm. At present, most of these titles are being held in an unbound state, which increases the rate of deterioration, risk of loss of individual issues, and creates problems of service. Preparation for microfilming requires procedures that are more complex than those used in binding preparation. While the most important titles are being handled by present staff, there is need for the establishment of a staff unit to operate a systematic and complete program.

Stack and Reader Division

One additional GS-6 Microform Processing Assistant is required by the Stack and Reader Division to keep current with the steadily increasing flow of microform acquisitions. During the past five years, the annual additions of microform materials have increased, and this pattern is expected to continue. Lack of sufficient manpower has caused the accumulation of a backlog of microform material needing processing. The additional position will assist in the elimination of this arrearage while keeping current the processing of newly acquired microforms.

To improve the delivery of materials to and from the growing collections

The normal growth in size and complexity of the Library's collections results in the need to add staff to retrieve and deliver materials to readers in the reading rooms, and to shelve and reshelve such material. Although new positions have been added in past years, the following six positions are needed for fiscal 1976.

<u>Rare Book and Special Collections Division</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-4 Deck Attendant	\$ 7,596	\$ 5,697
<u>Serial Division</u>		
1 GS-4 Deck Attendant	\$ 7,596	\$ 5,697

Stack and Reader Division

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-5 Deck Attendant (Directories)	\$ 8,500	\$ 6,375
3 GS-4 Deck Attendants @ \$7,596	<u>22,788</u>	<u>17,091</u>
4	<u>\$31,288</u>	<u>\$23,466</u>
	\$46,480	\$34,860
Personnel Benefits	<u>4,183</u>	<u>3,137</u>
6 Positions	<u>\$50,663</u>	<u>\$37,997</u>

Rare Book and Special Collections Division

One GS-4 Deck Attendant is requested for the Rare Book and Special Collections Division.

A number of new collections have been added to the Division's custody, some of which are physically remote from its Reading Room. The new position would enable the staff to service the new collections, to handle increased annual receipts in all categories, and to improve accessibility by readers.

Serial Division

One additional GS-4 Deck Attendant is required by the Newspaper Section of the Serial

Division to maintain currency in the receipt, sorting, and shelving of incoming unbound newspapers,

both foreign and domestic: to retrieve newspapers (unbound, bound, and on microfilm) for use by readers in the Newspaper and Current Periodical Room; and to reshelve such material. The Serial Division receives approximately 70,000 issues of current newspapers per month and has custody of over 900,000 such issues. In addition, the Division's collection contains over 200,000 reels of microfilm (increasing at the rate of over 1,000 reels per month) and approximately 90,000 bound volumes of newspapers.

Stack and Reader Division

One GS-5 Deck Attendant (Directories) is requested for the Stack and Reader Division to process, service, and maintain the Library's extensive collection of telephone and city directories. Since the collection is not controlled by the Library's book classification system, shelving is by country, city or other area within the country, and then chronologically. A large proportion of the collection is foreign material in many languages and alphabets that make identification difficult. The directories receive considerable use and the collection increases every year. A complicated selection and weeding operation has to be maintained to assure the collection of complete sets and the identification of duplicates.

Three GS-4 Deck Attendants are requested for the Stack and Reader Division. The growth of the general collections, now numbering more than 9,000,000 items, requires three additional deck attendant positions. For the past several years, the annual growth of the general collections has been in excess of 280,000 volumes, which alone would require at least two positions for service and maintenance. At the same time, the critical lack of shelf space has resulted in serious crowding of the collections. Crowding not only reduces the productivity of each deck attendant engaged in normal service and maintenance duties but also imposes the necessity of many minor shifts to utilize every available inch of shelf space. The present staff simply cannot handle these extra requirements. The three positions requested will permit the regular service of the new acquisitions and a limited increase in staff time available for maintenance functions.

To provide for the preservation of motion pictures and music literature, and to coordinate and supervise an automated information activity

The custody of large and valuable collections requires attention to their preservation as well as service. The Reference Department is responsible for identification and preparation of materials in need of attention, and a number of positions for such work have

been established in the past. Seven additional positions are requested in fiscal 1976, as well as a position concerned with the program to process and retrieve data in machine-readable form.

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
<u>Music Division</u>		
2 GS-5 Library Technician (Preservation) @ \$8,500 ..	\$17,000	\$12,750
<u>Prints and Photographs Division</u>		
1 GS-7 Inspector-Printer (Motion Picture)	\$10,520	\$ 7,890
3 GS-5 Motion Picture Technicians @ \$8,500	25,500	19,125
1 GS-4 Clerk-Typist (Motion Picture)	<u>7,596</u>	<u>5,697</u>
5	<u>\$43,616</u>	<u>\$32,712</u>
<u>Science and Technology Division</u>		
1 GS-13 Technical Information Specialist	\$21,816	\$16,362
	\$82,432	\$61,824
Personnel Benefits	<u>7,419</u>	<u>5,564</u>
8 Positions	<u>\$89,851</u>	<u>\$67,388</u>

Music Division

Two GS-5 Library Technicians are requested for the Music Division to increase the volume of music materials that can be microfilmed for preservation. The material that will be prepared for filming includes composers' holograph manuscripts (usually loose, unnumbered sheets), other rarities in standard book format, and books in brittle condition not considered rare. The filming of rare and fragile manuscripts and book format rarities--like opera scores--must proceed steadily if we are to preserve these treasures and at the same time give readers access to microfilm copies of them while they await full restoration. A further objective is to save space by microfilming deteriorating materials that are not of sufficient value to warrant keeping the originals. A large number of books and music scores have been identified that are in such poor condition that they cannot be served to readers and must be held pending microfilming. Without additional library technicians to prepare these materials, this arrearage will soon reach serious proportions.

Prints and Photographs Division

The Motion Picture Preservation Program needs additional positions in order to continue to attack the problem of deterioration of nitrate film in the Library's motion picture

collection. This collection continues to grow by the addition of valuable and historic films, making it the most outstanding of such collections in the world. Acquisitions of films for the important years prior to the mid-1940's are almost entirely in the form of flammable nitrate film so hazardous that it must be stored in special air-conditioned vaults. To preserve them for future users requires copying from nitrate to modern safety base film. The ultimate size of the collection will exceed 150,000,000 feet of film, of which 96,000,000 feet are now in the Library's collection.

The Library has a highly qualified and specialized staff at work on copying this film in a specially equipped laboratory, but the present staff is too small to enable this preservation effort to keep pace with the deterioration of the nitrate film. With an addition of five positions the present rate of copying of about four million feet a year can be increased to six to seven million feet, and the resulting film can be controlled properly. The following specific positions are requested:

One GS-7 Inspector/Printer and three GS-5 Motion Picture Technicians would prepare the nitrate film for printing, print the permanent copies, and index and shelflist the preserved film.

One GS-4 Clerk-Typist would prepare the records of the motion picture holdings, both as part of the preservation effort and part of the program to create official cataloging records.

Science and Technology Division

One GS-13 Technical Information Specialist is requested to coordinate and supervise the automated information activities of the Science and Technology Division and to carry out the complicated and necessary liaison with those sections of the Library involved in the total automation effort and with other organizations whose data bases the Division can beneficially access. The individual filling the position will also be responsible for assisting Division personnel and others in accessing the Division's on-line data bases. The Division currently has six data bases of its own as well as two computer terminals which afford on-line access to the machine-readable data bases of the Atomic Energy Commission, the SDC ORBIT Search Service, and several Congressional Research Service data bases.

LAW LIBRARY

General Statement

The Law Library is the only comprehensive legal research library of the Government. Its staff of eighty-eight is responsible for the development, maintenance, and service of a law collection of over 1,600,000 volumes--probably the largest ever assembled. This collection comprises legal sources and legal literature of all foreign countries as well as the United States, and covers all legal systems--secular such as common, civil, and international; religious such as canon, Islamic, and Hindu; historic such as Roman, Roman-Dutch, and Common Law--and such fields as comparative law, jurisprudence, philosophy of law, and legal history. Reader reference service is maintained by a 30,000 volume Anglo-American Law Reading Room, a 30,000 volume congressional documents serial collection, two foreign law reading rooms, a 20,000 volume Law Library in the Capitol, and a 133,000 item microtext collection. In fiscal year 1974, the Law Library prepared for Congress 720 special studies, translations, and bibliographies totalling 24,500 pages. Reference and research service from all users totalled 174,300 inquiries.

The professional staff of the Law Library includes 15 members of American bars and 25 members of foreign bars. These legal specialists provide bibliographic and informational services, prepare background studies, compile comparative studies, and provide legal opinions

and translations involving the use of materials in over 50 official languages for Members of Congress, congressional committees, and officers of the Legislative Branch; for the Supreme Court and other units of the Federal Judiciary; and for the Federal agencies including the State and Justice Departments. Work in foreign and international law entails not only locating and analyzing laws in their original languages, but also translation and communication in to readily comprehensible English legal terminology in a manner understandable to the American user. For maximum and efficient use of the skills of these experts, capable legal research assistants are required to identify and develop sources of materials, to search, digest, index, and process information of a preliminary and routine research nature, perform para-legal work in foreign law and languages, and thereby releasing legal specialists to fully perform their work in the delivery of legal services.

All Federal agencies depend upon the extensive collections of the Law Library to augment their working collections. The Law Library also makes its collections and services available to the foreign diplomatic corps, international organizations, members of the bench and bar, educational institutions, non-governmental libraries and the general public.

New material is received at the rate of over 1,300,000 pieces annually. This material must be processed, maintained in a useable and current condition, shelved, filed, and promptly located for the use of readers. However, the demands have grown beyond the ability of the present staff to handle the increasing quantities of receipts. Two Legal Assistants, and three library technicians are requested to handle the increasing workload and to insure that present level of service are maintained.

The divisions, functions, staff, and principal workload of the Law Library are as follows:

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
American- British	Providing reference services from the Anglo-American Law Reading Rooms, the Main Reading Gallery, and the Law Library in the Capitol on the Law Library's collections of legal materials for the United States and its dependencies and the majority of the present and former components of the Commonwealth, which number 784,000 volumes; recommending the acquisition of material; and organizing and maintaining these collections for use.	22½	22½	23½	Answered 88,021 inquiries; produced 640 reports consisting of 44,949 pages; searched 2,094 items and recommended 659 titles for acquisition; organized 16,319 records and briefs; filed 1,020,100 looseleaf inserts; and circulated 262,861 volumes. (Main Building)	Answered 88,647 inquiries; produced 701 reports consisting of 32,012 pages; searched 1,261 items and recommended 839 titles for acquisition; organized 17,546 records and briefs; filed 1,015,250 looseleaf inserts; and circulated 300,212 volumes. (Main Building)

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
European	<p>Providing reference services on the legal material for the countries of Western Europe (Excluding Spain and Portugal) their territories and dependencies, and the U.S.S.R., which number 279,000 volumes; recommending the acquisition of material; and organizing and maintaining these collections for ready use.</p>	18½	18½	19½	<p>Answered 45,252 inquiries; produced 520 reports and translations consisting of 8,994 pages; shelved 37,850 volumes; sorted and arranged 37,850 pieces; searched 8,636 titles offered for acquisition; and circulated 89,622 volumes.</p>	<p>Answered 46,201 inquiries; produced 737 reports and translations consisting of 11,153 pages; shelved 38,177 volumes; sorted and arranged 48,078 pieces; searched 10,413 titles offered for acquisition; and circulated 78,555 volumes.</p>

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Far Eastern	<p>Providing reference services on the collections of legal material for the countries of the Far East including China, Japan, Korea, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Malaysia, which number 80,000 volumes; recommending the acquisition of material; and organizing and maintaining these collections for ready use.</p>	8	8	9	<p>Answered 7,416 inquiries; produced 149 reports and translations consisting of 1,793 pages; shelved 7,303 volumes; sorted and arranged 13,930 pieces; searched 1,739 titles offered for acquisition; and circulated 4,760 volumes.</p>	<p>Answered 6,967 inquiries; produced 117 reports and translations consisting of 1,087 pages; shelved 8,353 volumes; sorted, and arranged 16,875 pieces; searched 1,900 titles offered for acquisition and circulated 5,055 volumes.</p>

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Hispanic	<p>Providing reference services on the collections of legal material for the countries of Spain, Portugal, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, and the countries of Latin America, which number 140,000 volumes; recommending the acquisition of material; and organizing and maintaining these collections for ready use.</p>	9	9	9	<p>Answered 4,359 inquiries; produced 130 reports and translations consisting of 1,772 pages; shelved 27,374 volumes; sorted and arranged 115,855 pieces; searched 568 titles offered for acquisition; and circulated 4,726 volumes.</p>	<p>Answered 4,210 inquiries; produced 119 reports and translations consisting of 1,699 pages; shelved 12,671 volumes; sorted and arranged 109,408 pieces; searched 1,099 titles offered for acquisition; and circulated 5,159 volumes.</p>

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Near Eastern and African	Providing reference services on the collections of legal materials for the countries of the Middle East, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, and all African jurisdictions except the Spanish and Portuguese possessions--which number 24,800 volumes; recommending the acquisition of material; and organizing and maintaining these collections for ready use.	7	7	8	Answered 10,351 inquiries; produced 101 reports and translations consisting of 3,585 pages; shelved 11,288 volumes; sorted and arranged 35,518 pieces; searched 3,909 titles offered for acquisition; and circulated 7,235 volumes.	Answered 10,616 inquiries; produced 108 reports and translations consisting of 3,405 pages; shelved 11,768 volumes; sorted and arranged 31,346 pieces; searched 5,334 titles offered for acquisition; and circulated 7,965 volumes.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Processing Section	Coordinates all processing and related activities, such as preparation for binding and rebinding; maintenance of serial control files; shelflisting and classification; utilization of shelf space; and serves as liaison with several divisions of the Processing Department as well as other departments of the Library.	12	12	12	Prepared for binding 72,809 pieces; sorted and distributed to the five divisions according to language and country 18,754 monographs, 196,782 serial pieces, and 930,100 inserts for loose-leaf services; shelflisted 9,658 volumes and shelved 69,233 pieces; and recorded 15,942 visible file items.	Prepared for binding 72,604 pieces; sorted and distributed to the five divisions according to language and country 15,468 monographs, 337,566 serial pieces, and 902,075 inserts for loose-leaf services; shelflisted 8,336 volumes and shelved 109,137 pieces; and recorded 32,033 visible file items.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Office of the Law Librarian	Responsible for adminis- tration, planning, policy formulation, and for direction and coordi- nation of reference and research, acquisitions, maintenance, and other activities of the five area divisions and the Processing Section. These activities are carried on by a staff of employees in 88 budgeted positions.	7	7	7		
	Total, Law Library Staff, under Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress.	—	—	—		
		84	84	88		

Justification of new positions requested

To perform skilled, paralegal research and library services for support of legal specialists and to provide sufficient library technicians to coordinate bibliographic and acquisition activities and maintain adequate capability in processing, maintenance, and user services.

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
2 GS-11 Legal Research Assistants @ \$15,481	\$30,962	\$23,221
1 GS-9 Library Technician	12,841	9,631
<u>2</u> GS-7 Library Technicians @ \$10,520	<u>21,040</u>	<u>15,780</u>
	\$64,843	\$48,632
Personnel Benefits	<u>5,836</u>	<u>4,377</u>
<u>2</u> Positions	<u>\$70,679</u>	<u>\$53,009</u>

Two GS-11 Legal Research Assistants

Legal specialist spend one-third of their time performing work of a subprofessional nature. The allocation of this paralegal work to research assistants will allow the legal specialists to devote more time to tasks which require use of their law training and professional

experience. This will allow the Law Library to respond more adequately to congressional inquiries within limited time constraints and permit the specialist to satisfy such congressional requests as translations of major foreign legal sources.

Therefore, two legal research assistants are requested to provide supportive work to the legal specialists. As sub-specialists, their work will be performed under the direction and supervision of legal specialists. Their tasks will include the performance of substantial reference work; legal research analysis; the preparing and writing of bibliographies, translations, and digest-index tools; acting as bibliographical consultants; development of the collection; technical processing and legal literature searches and other special bibliographic projects; the delivery of less complex legal services, other than legal advice, in the area of foreign law. The skills of the paralegals will be developed in foreign languages, library science and digesting-indexing techniques.

One GS-9 Library Technician

A library technician is needed to carry out special bibliographic projects and search operations for the entire Law Library now housing over 1,600,000 volumes with annual additions of over 40,000 volumes, a 133,000 microtext unit collection, and an annual acquisition program

which carries out over 20,000 item searches for possible additions to the collections. This position will provide coordination of pre-order searches, unprocessed materials, and specialist requests; maintain bibliographic tools, organize and coordinate the official gazette programs and their implementation; and undertake special surveys of the collections for purposes of completeness, current condition, and preservation.

Two GS-7 Library Technicians

Two library technicians are needed to handle increased workload. This workload includes the more routine and standardized tasks of receiving, sorting, recording, and routing over 1,360,000 pieces per year; carrying out the activities of processing (classing, labelling, and making ready for shelving); binding preparation; filling pocket parts and loose-leaf pages; servicing the collections by shelving, shifting, and shelf reading; and obtaining material for the user are performed by library technicians. Since 1970, only two library technicians have been added to the staff although workload data shows a tremendous increase:

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>Percent Increase</u>
Total pieces received (volumes, serials, loose-leaf, and pocket parts)	880,900	1,363,700	55%
New items recorded in visible files	19,600	49,600	153%
Loose-leaf inserts files	671,700	1,108,800	65%
Pieces prepared for binding	26,600	72,600	173%

In addition, the current congressional bill collection, 133,000 units of microtext material, the receipt of official gazettes, and filming of all foreign official gazettes in conjunction with the New York Public Library have been added.

Therefore, we are requesting the addition of two library technicians to enter, claim, collate, and prepare law gazettes (national and state) for indexing, binding, and photographic reproduction; to sort, arrange, record, and file continuations; and to provide shelving maintenance, organizational control, and optimal physical utilization of rapidly expanding collections housed in a limited area. Proper performance of these functions will lead to increased filming rather than binding of official gazettes, thereby conserving space and material and making them available to other libraries, and more effective performance of mechanical tasks which will result in more reliable and efficient access and delivery of services from a rapidly growing collection.

APPROPRIATION:
ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT

General Statement

The Administrative Department is responsible for planning, implementing, directing, and coordinating financial management, personnel management, automation, preservation, and administrative management services and support programs of the Library. It provides administrative services to those elements of the Library supported by this appropriation and to those supported by the appropriations for the Congressional Research Service, the Copyright Office, service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and Distribution of Catalog Cards. Included are financial services (accounting, budgeting, and managerial-financial reporting); automation planning and development and automatic data processing services; recruitment, placement, classification, training, and use of personnel; maintenance of central records and promotion of efficient paperwork practices; photostat and photoduplication service for Congress, the Library, other Government agencies, and for the general public; preservation, protection, and custodial treatment of Library materials; management, operation, and maintenance of Library buildings, leased space, and related equipment and facilities; administration of programs of health, safety, fire prevention, and physical protection of the Library, its staff, visitors, and property; purchasing and contracting services; procurement of personal property, furniture and equipment and non-personal services (including printing, duplicating, and publication services); procurement and utilization of transportation, and communication services; and supply management.

Although by law the Architect of the Capitol is responsible for the structural and mechanical maintenance of the Library buildings, the engineer force he has assigned to the Library is under the general supervision of the Administrative Department which maintains close coordination with his staff in planning and programming repairs, alterations, preservation, and improvement of Library buildings. The Administrative Department maintains similar relations with the General Services Administration with respect to rented buildings.

The Administrative Department's request for additional resources in fiscal year 1976 is based on the need (1) to provide for essential improvements and required expansions of workloads in service and support activities; and (2) to provide additional staff necessary to cope with the requirements relating to the preservation, protection, maintenance, and restoration of the collections, and (3) to augment the staff of the office which was established last year for the purpose of planning and managing the move to and occupancy of the James Madison Memorial Library Building.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Information Systems Office	Develops and implements the Library's broad automation program and furnishes centralized automatic data processing services, including systems analysis and programming, computer operations and related support.	20	78	82	<p>Extended existing automated systems, developed new ones, and continued the issuance of standards and the development of software to be used in many different projects. New computer applications included development and operational testing of a prototype book paging systems, an on-line order handling system for the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, and generation of copyright catalog cards.</p>	<p>Extended existing automated systems, developed new ones, continued the issuance of standards and the development of software to be used in many different projects, and improved the efficiency of the operation of the central computer facility. New computer applications include development of an on-line update to the Bill Digest, Major Issues, and bibliographic files for the Congressional Research Service (CRS); development of a prototype circulation control system for the Loan Division; and, operational testing of the Copyright Office Publications and Interactive Cataloging System (COPICS).</p>

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Building Planning Office	Coordinates and develops the library planning program for the James Madison Memorial Library Building.	2	2	2	Completed drawings and specifications for compact shelving mock-up; installed equipment and conducted operational tests. Continued furniture and equipment layouts. Completed hardware, door, and surveillance schedule. Reviewed approximately 850 drawings.	Conducted detailed review of drawings and specifications for interior work; developed modifications in the design of the airconditioning and humidity control systems and the firesafety facilities; updated space utilization drawings and refined reading room and collection area layouts and space arrangements; developed preliminary drawings and specifications for bookstack requirements.
Office of Assistant Director for Man- agement Services	Manages and coordinates the areas of fiscal, facility and supply management, and centralized services. Administers the Library Safety Program and provides Library-wide management improvement services.	5	6	5		

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Buildings Management Office, Management Services	Operates and maintains the physical structures, utilities, and surrounding grounds of the Library and provides for essential building services and physical protection services for the Library. Prevents or controls real and personal property loss or damage by fire, storm, and theft; provides protection for employees and others using Library facilities.	232	238	240	Maintained 36 acres of floor space and 5½ acres of grounds in cooperation with the Architect of the Capitol and coordinated with the General Services Administration in the operation and maintenance of 8 leased spaces in the Washington Metropolitan area. Completed more than 20 space adjustments. Furnished general labor, elevator and checkstand services. Provided Special Police protection and general assistance to 1,255,960 visitors.	Maintained 36 acres of floor space and 5½ acres of grounds in cooperation with the Architect of the Capitol and coordinated with the General Services Administration in the operation and maintenance of 8 leased spaces in the Washington Metropolitan area. Completed more than 30 space adjustments. Furnished general labor, elevator and checkstand services. Provided Special Police protection and general assistance to 1,010,335 visitors.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Central Services Division, Management Services	Filing, correspondence mail and delivery ser- vices; duplicating, in- ventory control and distribution of Library publications; records management; and communi- cations activities con- stitute primary assign- ments.	71	70	76	Duplicated 43,700,604 impres- sions; handled 458,438 pounds of freight, and 7,708 tele- type messages; processed 4,324 forms; completed 54 records reviews; discarded or transferred to storage a total of 1,131 cubic feet of records; operated 18 motor vehicles; prepared 2,590 pages of camera copy using the cold type printing system; provided telephone service during office hours and hours of public ser- vice; and, assisted 61 Con- gressional offices in their paperwork management.	Duplicated 42,963,467 impres- sions; handled 366,801 pounds of freight, and 7,595 tele- type messages; processed 1,413 forms; completed 65 records reviews; discarded or transferred to storage a total of 3,821 cubic feet of records; operated 19 motor vehicles; prepared 2,367 pages of camera copy using the cold type printing system; provided telephone service during office hours and hours of public service; and, assisted 36 Congressional offices in their paperwork management.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Financial Management Office, Management Services	Conducts the Library's financial operations; formulates, presents, and administers the Library's budget, maintains the Library's central accounting system; prepares the payroll; and collects and disburses funds.	35	34	35	Maintained budgetary controls on 14 appropriated funds, 26 working and allocated funds, and 130 separate gift and trust fund accounts. Reviewed and entered encumbrances, reviewed and processed for payment invoices and covering vouchers, prepared and approved for payment schedules of payment, and issued 109,327 checks, including composite payroll checks.	Maintained budgetary controls on 14 appropriated funds, 25 working and allocated funds, and 151 separate gift and trust fund accounts. Reviewed and entered encumbrances, reviewed and processed for payment invoices and covering vouchers, prepared and approved for payment schedules of payment, and issued 113,377 checks, including composite payroll checks.
Procurement and Supply Division, Management Services	Plans and administers procurement and material programs of the Library (except for books and related materials); provides centralized contracting, purchasing, and performs related property and supply management functions.	19	19	23	Processed 5,700 requisitions for acquisition of furniture, equipment, and services, 7,300 invoices for payment, and 108 non-personal services contracts; issued 3,343 purchase orders, 41 complex contracts, and 471 job orders for service at rental properties.	Processed 13,372 requisitions for acquisition of furniture, equipment and services, 6,900 invoices for payment, and 108 non-personal services contracts; issued 5,241 purchase orders, 35 complex contracts, and 471 job orders for service at rental properties.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Assistant Director for Personnel and Personnel Offices	Directs and coordinates personnel management programs. Recruits, tests, and appoints staff members; administers position classification and pay systems; maintains central personnel and administrative position control records; and administers employee health, incentive awards, personnel security, and training programs.	62	61	63	Processed 15,234 applications for employment and actions involving 961 appointments to the staff and 1,643 placements, transfers, and reassignments; registered 3,127 for training courses; counseled employees on job-related problems; provided health services which included 1,297 medical consultations and examinations, and 13,815 employee visits; initiated and/or completed 3 reorganization surveys and 50 classification maintenance reviews; and completed 1,777 classification studies.	Processed 15,564 applications for employment and actions involving 833 appointments to the staff and 1,913 promotions, transfers, and reassignments; registered 3,103 for training courses; provided health services that included medical consultations and examinations with the number of employee visits up to 17,654; initiated and/or completed 3 reorganization surveys and 11 classification maintenance reviews; and completed 491 classification actions.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Assistant Director for Preserva- tion and Preserva- tion Offices	Preservation, restoration, binding, shelf prepara- tion, preservation re- search, physical protec- tion, and maintenance of all Library materials; development of plans for a national preservation program, centered in the Library, including fur- nishing consulting ser- vices on problems re- lated to preservation and restoration.	92	111	118	Processed 216,219 volumes for binding. Provided restoration and repair service on more than 51,000 items. Planned and supervised the cleaning and shifting of more than 3,772,317 volumes in the stacks. Provided reference and consulting services to Federal, state, academic and public libraries, and to individuals and government agencies.	Processed 230,286 volumes for binding. Provided restoration and repair service on 57,784 items. Planned and super- vised the cleaning and shift- ing of more than 3,359,000 volumes in the stacks. Provided reference and con- sulting services to Federal, state, academic and public libraries, and to individuals and government agencies. Retrieved 23,904 remotely stored bound newspapers and miscellaneous pieces for use in main Library buildings.
Office of the Director	Directs and administers the Department; plans and coordinates depart- mental programs which include activities of approximately 175 em- ployed on transferred and reimbursed funding in addition to those paid under the appropria- tion Salaries and Expen- ses, LC	5	4	4		
	Total, Administrative Department staff under Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	543	623	648		

Justification of new positions requested

The Administrative Department needs to add 39 staff members in fiscal 1976 to meet essential service and support requirements (24), to augment important parts of the preservation programs (13), and to begin its preparations for moving into the James Madison Memorial Library Building (2) in fiscal 1978.

To provide general service and support

Demands upon the Administrative Department for its general services originate in all areas of the Library; the Congressional Research Service, the Copyright Office, and the other departments. It is essential that these support services be provided promptly and effectively if the programs of the Library are to go forward without delay. In addition to providing specific requested services, there have been changes in law and practice which require additional administrative manpower, perhaps most notable are those related to employee safety, pay, budgeting, and employee-employer relationships. The additional 24 positions requested for the Administrative Department to permit it to keep current with essential administrative service requirements are:

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
<u>Management Services</u>		
<u>Office of the Assistant Director</u>		
1 GS-12 Safety Specialist	\$ 18,463	\$ 13,847
1 GS-7 Safety Technician	<u>10,520</u>	<u>7,890</u>
2	<u>\$ 28,983</u>	<u>\$ 21,737</u>
<u>Central Services Division</u>		
1 GS-5 Editorial Typist	\$ 8,500	\$ 6,375
1 WP-12 Power Collator Operator	11,190	8,392
1 GS-9 Records Management Specialist	12,841	9,631
2 WG-5 Motor Vehicle Operators @ \$8,944	<u>17,888</u>	<u>13,416</u>
5	<u>\$ 50,419</u>	<u>\$ 37,814</u>
<u>Financial Management Office</u>		
2 GS-12 Budget Analysts @ \$18,463	\$ 36,926	\$ 27,694
1 GS-8 Payroll Audit Clerk	11,640	8,730
2 GS-5 Payroll Clerks @ \$8,500	<u>17,000</u>	<u>12,750</u>
5	<u>\$ 65,566</u>	<u>\$ 49,174</u>

<u>Management Services (continued)</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
<u>Procurement and Supply Division</u>	
2 GS-7 Property Clerks @ \$10,520	\$ 21,040
1 GS-5 Supply Clerk	8,375
1 GS-4 Clerk-Typist	<u>7,596</u>
4	\$ 27,852
16 Total, Management Services	<u>\$136,577</u>
<u>Personnel Offices</u>	
<u>Office of the Assistant Director</u>	
1 GS-13 Attorney Advisor	\$ 16,362
1 GS-6 Clerk-Stenographer	<u>7,105</u>
2	<u>\$ 23,467</u>
<u>Placement and Classification Office</u>	
4 GS-12 Personnel Management Specialists @ \$18,463	\$ 73,852
<u>Health Services Office</u>	
1 GS-4 Clerk-Typist	<u>\$ 7,596</u>
7 Total, Personnel Offices	<u>\$ 84,553</u>

Information Systems Office

Computer Service Center

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
<u>1</u> GS-11 Teleprocessing Systems Specialist	<u>\$ 15,481</u>	<u>\$ 11,611</u>
Personnel Benefits	\$310,322	\$232,741
<u>24</u> positions	<u>27,929</u>	<u>20,946</u>
	<u>\$338,251</u>	<u>\$253,687</u>

Office of the Assistant Director for Management Services

Implementation of regulations relating to safety of staff and public issued by the Secretary of Labor under PL 91-596 and PL 93-237 which apply to the Library require a Safety Specialist and a Safety Technician. The most important areas of concern are accident and fire prevention, industrial hygiene and sanitation, motor vehicle and industrial truck safety, safety training, accident and occupational injury/illness investigation, and investigation of employee complaints as well as the annual inspection of Library of Congress workplaces. According to the Office of Federal Agency Safety Programs, a total of 2,247 safety professionals are assigned to occupational safety and health programs of Federal agencies or approximately one for every 1,200 Federal employees. At present the Library has only one such professional among the nearly 4,500 members of its staff.

Central Services Division

The Editorial Typist position is needed to prepare camera ready copy for in-house printing which cannot be economically procured elsewhere within the required time limit. Justifiable requests for this service often cannot be satisfied and consequently results in a loss of timeliness and efficiency.

The Power Collator Operator position is essential to provide service in an area where workload has increased at a level where greater utilization of sophisticated equipment is required.

The Paperwork Management Section is primarily concerned with simplifying procedures; with the organization, maintenance, and disposition of official records; with the design of forms; and with providing an advisory or consultative service to Congressional offices. The growth of the Library and its paperwork related programs require an additional Records Management Specialist.

Two additional Motor Vehicle Operators are required to maintain official transportation services for increasing numbers of Library personnel in outlying locations and related delivery and pickup of materials, as well as to continue the successful shuttle services provided between the RFK Stadium parking areas and the Library which helps to alleviate the critical parking situation on Capitol Hill.

Financial Management Office

Two Budget Analyst positions are requested to provide the Budget Office with the capability to perform additional budget functions and to handle increased workload. These additional functions result from (1) the enactment of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, and (2) from the need to begin development of program budgets for organizational and program elements of the Library. The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974 requires additional effort in the area of budget analysis, forecasting, justification, and presentations which cannot be adequately handled by present budget staff. Additional workload will occur in both budget formulation and execution as a result of beginning the development and maintaining separate program budgets and multi-year forecasts for each program or organizational entity of the Library. Such effort will also include program analysis and review functions.

The Library of Congress provides payroll services for over 4,500 employees, including Botanic Garden personnel. The Payroll Preparation Unit includes six clerks who process a block of employees and two clerks who provide training to new payroll clerks in the Unit and to Time and Attendance Clerks throughout the Library. These latter two positions also cover absences and assist the supervisor in special payroll projects. Thus, each block-assigned payroll clerk

now handles data for more than 750 employees. Two additional Payroll Clerks are urgently needed for the regular processing function in order to establish eight blocks of approximately 600 employees each, which would still exceed the Federal Government norm of 500 employees payrolled in each block.

In addition a Payroll Audit Clerk is required to enable the Library to maintain a continuous independent audit of individual payroll records as recommended by the General Accounting Office auditor.

It should be pointed out in this connection that the recent passage of the Fair Labor Standards Act (PL 93-259) in April 1974 and the frequent pay rate changes received throughout the year make the entire payroll and payroll clerk training program more complex.

Procurement and Supply Division

Improvement and expansion of the scope of accountability by physical inventory and establishing and maintaining property records for non-expendable Library equipment will require two Property Clerks. Prior to the move to the James Madison Memorial Library Building a vast amount of detailed preparatory work must be done including establishing equipment inventory and precise location control records.

The Supply Clerk is needed to support the greatly increased workload of our supply operation. In order to improve support to the operations in all departments, there has been an increase of 20 percent in the number of items carried in the supply system. Usage has also grown by 35 percent during the past 12 months. The centralization of storage and issuance of supplies has resulted in better management of these resources by making the supply dollars go farther; and reducing some tasks in each of the separate units of the Library. On the other hand necessary removal of supplies and materials from Capitol Hill to the Navy Yard because of space shortages has added burdens of record keeping, handling, and delivery.

The Clerk-Typist is necessary to perform clerical assignments connected with the continually increasing workload in the Procurement Section.

Office of the Assistant Director for Personnel

An additional attorney-advisor is needed to assist the Labor Management Specialist-Attorney Advisor in his assignments and duties involving the hearing of appeals and the resolution of grievance cases, the preparation and revision of related Library regulations and provision of legal advice on labor-management relations and personnel matters. At present, the Attorney Advisor has a greater workload than he can handle in the defense or prosecution for the Library of actions against and appeals by employees.

The Secretary is necessary to provide administrative and clerical support to the Labor Management Specialist and the attorney.

Placement and Classification Office

The workload properly imposed upon the Placement and Classification Office exceeds that which can be accomplished with the present staff. Two areas of work--position and pay management and recruiting staff--are suffering severely. The four Personnel Management Specialists are needed in these areas. In the case of position and pay management it is not now possible to review each year a sufficient number of Library positions and verify their pay system and level to meet the general requirements established by the Civil Service Commission under the authority of 5 U.S.C. 51 (PL 81-429, the Classification Act of 1949).

This work, known as a maintenance review, should be an annual sample of all positions. A target of 25 percent has been set. With present staff limitations, less than 10 percent can be sampled annually. The general growth of workload in recruiting well qualified applicants for the growing Library, particularly for the Congressional Research Service, the Copyright Office, and the technical organizations in other departments, has been so great that more staff is needed to permit it to maintain sufficient responsiveness.

Health Services Office

The improved health program and the growth of Library staff have increased the clerical workload in the Health Services Office beyond what can be handled by the one assistant authorized. An additional clerical assistant is needed to maintain medical files, make appointments, and perform other services in support of the main Health Room and the four other health units in other Library buildings which now handle approximately 1,700 visits monthly by public and staff.

Information Systems Office

Computer Service Center - The increased number of teleprocessing applications with the corresponding dependence of numerous organizations on the computer requires that the system functions as dependably as possible. A Teleprocessing Systems Specialist is needed in the computer center who has expert knowledge of both computer and communication systems in order to isolate and correct difficulties while the systems are in use. The unavailability of such a person has permitted service interruptions to be more serious and time consuming than necessary, thereby delaying performance of important work both in elements of the Library and locations on Capitol Hill which are served directly by the Library computer.

To provide for requirements related to the preservation, protection, maintenance, and restoration of the collections

Additional staff is required in the preservation program to handle increased workloads in binding (4) and to continue the programmed increase in preservation through microfilming (3) and in restoration of physical items of high exhibition or intrinsic value (6).

	Annual	Nine Months
<u>Preservation Offices</u>		
<u>Binding Office</u>		
4 GS-4 Library Technicians @ \$7,596	\$ 30,384	\$ 22,788
<u>Preservation Microfilming Office</u>		
3 GS-7 Library Technicians @ \$10,520	\$ 31,560	\$ 23,670
<u>Restoration Office</u>		
3 GS-11 Bookbinder Conservators @ \$15,481	\$ 46,443	\$ 34,832
1 GS-9 Bookbinder Conservator	12,841	9,631
1 GS-7 Paper Conservator	10,520	7,890
1 GS-5 Prints and Photographs Helper	8,500	6,375
6	\$ 78,304	\$ 58,728
	\$140,248	\$105,186
Personnel Benefits	12,622	9,467
13 Positions	\$152,870	\$114,653

Binding Office

The activities of the Binding Office with respect to preparing books for use by readers and preparing books and magazines for binding or rebinding under contract are part of the primary production process of the Library. The workload has gradually grown over the last several years to the point where the temporary reassignment of personnel and the use of overtime is no longer practical to handle the load. As a consequence, four additional Library Technicians are requested to handle this continuing regular workload.

Preservation Microfilming Office

The brittle books program, described in the justification for the appropriations for fiscal 1975 and instituted that year in which the microfilming of unusually brittle materials is to be increased to about 50,000 volumes a year, must continue. As was indicated in the previous year's justification, this increase from a level of about 20,000 volumes a year is to be achieved on a gradual basis. The addition of three Library Technicians to the staff of the Preservation Microfilming Office is requested to proceed with the second year of orderly increase in this program.

Restoration Office

The Library's Restoration Office is responsible for both preserving and restoring those materials in the collections which are either so valuable that they must be preserved in their original form or whose format is such that they cannot be used successfully as microforms. Such materials include rare books, atlases, manuscripts, maps, prints, drawings, photographs, posters, and similar materials.

The Library's workshop currently has a staff of 31 which attempts to preserve and restore a larger and more deteriorated collection than that of the British Museum which employs a conservation staff of more than 100. Until additional facilities are available in the James Madison Memorial Library Building, it is not possible for the Library to expand its restoration efforts to the level it considers to be appropriate (at least 60). It is possible, however, to provide work space for six additional conservators all of whom are urgently needed to push forward essential restoration work and to prepare materials for exhibition. This latter workload has become an increasingly large part of the work of the Restoration Office and will accelerate even more rapidly as the Bicentennial celebrations draw nearer. Requests for additions beyond the six staff members this year are not anticipated until additional space is available in the James Madison Memorial Building.

To augment the planning and coordinating staff in preparation for moving into the James Madison Memorial Library Building

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
<u>Buildings Management Office</u>		
1 GS-12 Management Specialist	\$15,481	\$11,611
<u>1</u> GS-5 Secretary	<u>8,500</u>	<u>6,375</u>
2	\$23,981	\$17,986
Personnel Benefits	<u>2,158</u>	<u>1,619</u>
<u>2</u> positions	<u>\$26,139</u>	<u>\$19,605</u>

The two positions requested for the Buildings Management Office are required to form the nucleus of the group which will manage the huge workload related to the move into and occupancy of the James Madison Memorial Building. One position was allowed last year. This major effort will involve moving entire departments and large divisions, such as the Congressional Research Service, the Law Library, and the Geography and Map Division, including collections, catalogs, and files as well as office equipment. This will be an enormously complex and difficult operation. Detailed logistical plans involving almost every office within the Library, as well as the architects, contractors and vendors, will have to be carefully prepared and executed. The deployment of labor forces, management of contracts for moving, provision of security, cleaning

and telephone service during the period of moving, and other tasks necessary for an orderly transition must be planned.

These two employees must be available to begin their task in fiscal year 1976 to make a smooth and efficient transfer of service possible.

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN
General Statement

The Office of the Librarian is responsible for direction, review, and audit of all programs, services and operations throughout the Library, the initiation and review of all policies, the services of the General Counsel, the review of recommendations concerned with services and work programs in all parts of the Library, the planning and implementation of the Library's general information, exhibits, and publications programs, direction of the equal opportunity program, the preparation and issuance of official regulations, the arrangement of work programs for visiting librarians from foreign countries, and the American Revolution Bicentennial Program, the services of the Federal Library Committee, and the coordination of library services and programs with the other national and Federal libraries through the Federal Library Committee and the National Libraries Task Force on Cooperative Activities.

Five new positions are requested for fiscal year 1976.

Justification of new positions requested

<u>Office of the General Counsel</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-12 Attorney-Advisor	\$18,463	\$13,847
Personnel Benefits	<u>1,662</u>	<u>1,246</u>
1 Position	<u>\$20,125</u>	<u>\$15,093</u>

The Office of the General Counsel serves as principal advisor to the Librarian of Congress and as final legal advisor on all matters relating to the administration of the Library. As legal issues generated by new Federal statutes and regulations and by court decisions increase, the workload of the Office increases, and the present staff of two lawyers find it impossible to keep current. The addition of one attorney advisor will allow the time needed for legal reviews, for study to recommend legal policy, and enable the office to keep current in assignments.

Office of the Internal Auditor

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-7 Administrative Secretary	\$10,520	\$ 7,890
Personnel Benefits	<u>247</u>	<u>710</u>
<u>1</u> Position	<u>\$11,467</u>	<u>\$ 8,600</u>

The Office of the Internal Auditor conducts financial audits and other reviews to assure the safeguarding of funds and assets under the jurisdiction of the Library and the accuracy and completeness of all financial information and data reported by the Library. The staff has not been increased from the present level of four since 1964 during which period there has been a significant increase in the number and complexity of programs and activities which require periodic audit. An Administrative Secretary is required to provide needed administrative and clerical support for the office in order to accomplish essential workload.

Justification of new positions requestedTo handle adequately the increase in workload in the Exhibits Office

<u>Exhibits Office</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-9 Visual Information Specialist (Traveling Exhibit) ..	\$12,841	\$ 9,631
1 GS-5 Clerical Assistant	8,500	6,375
1 GS-13 Visual Information Specialist (Design)	<u>21,816</u>	<u>16,362</u>
<u>3</u>	\$43,157	\$32,368
Personnel Benefits	<u>3,884</u>	<u>2,913</u>
Total	<u>\$47,041</u>	<u>\$35,281</u>

Three additional positions are requested for the Exhibits Office. The Library's traveling exhibit program has proven to be very popular with museums, libraries, and art centers, and as a result we are unable to properly accommodate the increased demand for such exhibits with our present staff. In addition, we are receiving a growing number of requests from other institutions to borrow individual items from the Library for their own exhibits. These are unique ways in which the collections of the Library can be shared with the Nation which is particularly appropriate as we enter the American Revolution Bicentennial period. Two positions, the GS-9 Visual Information

Specialist and a GS-5 Clerical Assistant are needed to adequately meet the expanding workload.

A GS-13 Visual Information Specialist is needed to develop plans, design display equipment, and help prepare exhibits in the present Library buildings and in the James Madison Memorial Library Building. With the addition of the Madison Building, the Library of Congress will be able to present unparalleled library exhibition programs for the benefit of the millions of visitors to the Capital each year. The present exhibit halls can be restored to their original form, and in addition, we will have exhibit facilities in the James Madison Memorial Library Building.

PRESERVATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

	<u>Approved</u> 1974	<u>Approved</u> 1975	<u>Requested</u> 1976	<u>Increase or</u> <u>Decrease</u>
<u>Summary of Increases by Sub-program</u>				
<u>I. Preservation in Original Format</u>				
Expendable supplies, training, specialized equipment, and miscellaneous costs in restoration workshops, research office, and general preservation	\$ 138,500	\$ 160,000	\$ 185,000	+ \$ 25,000
<u>II. Physical Preparation and Maintenance of the Collections for Use (Binding, Rebinding and Shelf Preparation)</u>				
Commercial binding, miscellaneous supplies	695,000	1,005,000	1,065,000	+ 60,000
<u>III. Preservation of the General Collections by Microreproduction of Brittle and Deteriorating Materials</u>				
Library's "brittle books" program-- microfilming costs, supplies, miscellaneous related costs	262,400	358,400	450,000	+ 91,600
<u>IV. Preservation of the Special Collections by Microreproductions</u>				
Microfilming of deteriorating materials in lieu of binding, MIDEWA programs, rare materials, etc.--by purchase or by microfilming in-house	304,500	354,500	576,000	+ 221,500

PRESERVATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

<u>Summary of Increases by Sub-program</u>	<u>Approved 1974</u>	<u>Approved 1975</u>	<u>Requested 1976</u>	<u>Increase or Decrease</u>
<u>V. Sound Recordings</u>				
Preservation of the content of discs, tapes, cylinders, etc., by converting them to more permanent form	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	+ \$ ----
<u>VI. Preservation of Deteriorating Motion Pictures and Other Photographic Materials</u>				
Motion Picture Preservation-- supplies and specialized equipment for the motion picture laboratory, permanent copies by purchase, miscellaneous costs, etc.	234,100	234,100	360,000	+ 125,900
Flat film preservation--Historical American Buildings Survey collection and related materials	25,000	25,000	25,000	----
Sub-total, Sub-program VI	\$ 259,100	\$ 259,100	\$ 385,000	+ \$125,900
TOTAL	<u>\$1,734,500</u>	<u>\$2,212,000</u>	<u>\$2,736,000</u>	<u>+ \$524,000</u>

PRESERVATION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS

Background

On the basis of available statistics, the collections of the Library of Congress are the largest in the world. Hundreds of thousands of items are unique, and for this reason the Library has the responsibility for seeing that these materials are preserved for future generations. Hundreds of thousands of other items, although not unique, must be bound, repaired, restored, and microfilmed for those individual scholars, government researchers (including the growing staff of the Congressional Research Service), and others who make daily use of the collections. Since 1967, the Library has made significant progress in developing a sound and effective preservation program. The increases requested for fiscal 1976 represent price increases for such things as expendable supplies in the restoration workshops, the increased microfilming of deteriorating materials, the conversion of nitrate motion picture films, specialized storage containers for the protection of materials in unusual formats, and the binding and rebinding of books acquired by the Library, and the next orderly step in the development of this program.

I. Preservation in Original Format - increase of \$25,000 from \$160,000 to \$185,000

This increase is needed to cover operating supplies and materials used in the restoration workshops and laboratory. These supplies, many of which have had significant price increases

during fiscal year 1975, include leather and vellum used in the restoration of rare books, chemicals and supplies used in the deacidification and lamination of manuscripts, as well as other specialized materials and supplies used in the preservation/restoration of maps, photographs, prints, and related materials in the Library's collections. The Library must also purchase many types of storage facilities (for example: microfilm storage boxes, manuscript boxes, and special file folders for the manuscript and music collections) designed especially for the preservation of the materials stored in them. The increase requested here includes the costs of such items as well. These same funds are also used to cover some specialized training costs for personnel of the workshops. A portion of presently available funds will be used for specialized restoration or research equipment including such items as mechanized deacidification equipment, a Martini sewing machine for the more rapid restoration of semi-rare books, an ultrasonic sealer for fabrication of the polyester envelopes used to protect rare and fragile documents, a continuous conductivity meter, rounding and backing machine, and paper sectioning equipment for the analysis of test papers.

II. Physical Preparation and Maintenance of the Collections for Use (Binding, Rebinding, and Preparing for Use) - increase of \$60,000 from \$1,005,000 to \$1,065,000

One of the basic methods of preserving current materials acquired for the Library's collections, is by binding. Such binding results in better protection and added life for paper bound materials. Similarly, the binding of several individual paper-bound issues of scientific and other journals into single physical volumes prevents lost issues, makes these materials easier to use, and guarantees their protection for the future. Rebinding volumes whose original bindings have been worn out in service adds years of useful life to such items. In fiscal year 1975, the Library experienced approximately a 6 percent increase in binding costs. In view of the significant increase granted for fiscal year 1975, the Library does not request any funds with which to expand its binding program. It does require the \$60,000 increase shown, however, to offset the 1974 price increase.

III. Preservation of the General Collections by Microreproduction of Brittle and Deteriorating

Materials - increase of \$21,600 from \$358,400 to \$450,000

Hundreds of thousands of volumes in the Library's general collections have now reached such an advanced stage of deterioration that they can be saved for future use only by microfilming.

Current demands for microfilming brittle materials under this program far exceed available funds and a further increase of this effort is needed.

The \$91,600 increase requested here provides \$30,600 to compensate for a price increase of 8% and includes an additional \$61,000 for the second year of programmed increase of this vital aspect of the Library's preservation program.

IV. Preservation of the Special Collections by Microreproduction - increase of \$221,500 from \$354,500 to \$576,000

The "brittle books" program outlined above is responsible for preserving, by micro-filming, deteriorating materials in the Library's general collections. This program is concerned with the preservation of special collections including deteriorating newspapers, manuscripts, music materials, maps, serials, Orientalia, and other materials. Many of these items are micro-filmed by the Photoduplication Service of the Library. In cases in which microfilms of acceptable quality can be purchased from outside suppliers, however, the Library does so. The Library has experienced numerous price increases: in fiscal 1971 more than 20 percent; in fiscal year 1972, an increase of 14 percent; in fiscal year 1973 an increase of 23 percent; and in fiscal year 1975 an increase of 8 percent to date.

The \$221,500 increase requested provides for the latest cost increase of \$28,500 and for a program increase of \$193,000. This is a critically needed increase in this important part of the Library's preservation program. In every custodial division of the Library, valuable materials are deteriorating faster than the microfilming program can keep pace. In addition, and in many ways a potentially more serious situation exists in that rare and generally irreplaceable materials ranging from holographic copies of manuscripts in the Music Division to illuminated manuscripts and books in the Rare Book Division are being "used to death" because no microfilm or other photographic copies exist.

A similar condition exists in the case of the Serial Division's program to microfilm bound newspapers. Price increases and inadequate funds have caused this program to fall behind, while the wear and tear of these volumes as they are constantly shifted back and forth between the reading room and Duke Street storage has caused a serious acceleration in their deterioration.

V. Sound Recordings - no increase requested

VI. Preservation of Deteriorating Motion Pictures and Other Photographic Materials - increase of \$125,900 from \$259,100 to \$385,000

Several years ago the Library committed itself to a major effort in the acquisition and

preservation of motion picture film. Today this collection is perhaps the outstanding collection in the world. A significant portion of these materials are on dangerously flammable nitrate film which is such a hazard that it must be stored in vaults with special air conditioning. To preserve them for posterity such films must be transferred to modern safety base film. Currently there are some 96 million feet of nitrate film in the motion picture collection; ultimately the size of the collection will exceed 150 million feet of film. At the present time, the Library's motion picture conversion laboratory is converting approximately 5 million feet of nitrate film to safety film each year, but this is not rapid enough to prevent the loss of many films. In fiscal year 1974, for example, some 37,835 feet of nitrate film stored in the Library's vaults at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base crumbled to dust or shrank so badly it could not be converted. The \$125,900 increase requested will permit the conversion of an additional two million feet of nitrate film at a cost of \$94,820, enabling the Library to save more of this deteriorating collection, and provide \$31,080 to offset high cost of preservation.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION OF PERSONS

Travel and Transportation of Persons - increase of \$46,717 from \$107,658 to \$154,375

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Regular Travel	\$ 71,348	\$ 99,340	\$ 27,992
Attendance at Meetings	33,675	52,400	18,725
Local Travel	<u>2,635</u>	<u>2,635</u>	----
Total	<u>\$107,658</u>	<u>\$154,375</u>	<u>\$ 46,717</u>

The increase requested for travel is needed because of higher costs of transportation and a proposed increase in per diem allowance from \$25.00 per day to \$35.00 per day. In addition, we are requesting funds to allow for an increase in the number of employees who participate in professional meetings.

<u>Analysis of Increase</u>	<u>Higher Cost for Transportation and Per Diem</u>	<u>Increase in Travel</u>	<u>Total</u>
Basic Services	\$13,104	\$14,608	\$27,712
Automation	2,570	----	2,570
Preservation	5,112	----	5,112
NPAC	<u>9,675</u>	<u>1,648</u>	<u>11,323</u>
Total	<u>\$30,461</u>	<u>\$16,256</u>	<u>\$46,717</u>

Although the total increase for travel costs in this appropriation is \$46,717, only \$10,590 is for an increased amount of travel above the base originally established in fiscal year 1975. \$30,461 of the increase is needed to pay for the increasing cost of travel resulting from higher fares and per diem cost and \$5,666 is requested to restore the reduction of 5 percent of all travel imposed in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act of Fiscal Year 1975. This represents an increase of 25 percent in the number of employees who could attend professional meetings; however, it should be noted that less than 10 percent of employees in professional positions are now able to participate in such meetings. The increase of \$10,590 for additional travel is requested to allow for approximately 33 more members of the staff to attend one professional meeting per year. In many instances professional societies and associations have undertaken and assumed responsibilities formerly discharged only by universities, and they have joined with Federal organizations and groups with universities in sponsoring many programs. Furthermore, partly because of faster and more convenient transportation systems, the assemblies themselves are more widely attended and have become the most effective meeting ground for experts to exchange views or to prepare proposals.

RENTAL OF SPACE

It is requested that the specific language authorizing reimbursement to the General Services Administration for space rental be deleted. Under the Public Buildings Act the Library is required to lease space through GSA, unless a waiver is obtained from them, but the Library requests the authority to procure moving services, library shelving, and additional maintenance on its own when it is advantageous to do so.

Rental of Space - increase \$2,616,000 from \$2,778,000 to \$5,394,000

This is the second year of operation under PL 92-313 which requires agencies to budget for their own planned expenses for space rental and to pay the General Services Administration for the space it provides. GSA has developed a new formula for its charges for fiscal 1976 which results in higher costs both for buildings already occupied by the Library and for projected increments of new space. Most of the increased costs result from higher rates per square foot in most locations, for reclassification of some space to more expensive categories, and for additional charges for air conditioning beyond the normal 5 day work week at 8 hours a day. (The additional air conditioning is needed in buildings which house collections subject to damage by widely fluctuating temperature and humidity changes.)

A summary of comparative square footage and costs follows:

	<u>Square Feet</u>	<u>Fiscal 1975</u>	<u>Fiscal 1976</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Space occupied July 1, 1974	550,608	\$2,486,000	\$4,039,319	\$1,553,319
Space to be obtained during fiscal 1975 ..	70,800	292,000	587,560	295,560
New space required in fiscal 1976	<u>80,000</u>	----	<u>767,121</u>	<u>767,121</u>
Total	<u>701,408</u>	<u>\$2,778,000</u>	<u>\$5,394,000</u>	<u>\$2,616,000</u>

Space now occupied by the Library, and planned for occupancy during this fiscal year totals 621,408 square feet of assignable space. An additional 80,000 square feet will be required in fiscal 1976 which will result in a total of 701,408 square feet under rental at the end of fiscal 1976. The additional space is needed to continue to relieve pressure on shelf space used for the collections, to provide additional warehousing thus maximizing use of the two main buildings for personnel, and for reduced temperature storage for the protection of colored motion picture film.

Occupancy of the James Madison Memorial Library Building is expected to occur in 1978. We must continue to make provision for the growth of collections and workload during the interim. Staff and materials in the Main and Annex buildings will continue to be overcrowded until the new building is available in spite of the addition of the rental space requested.

Below is a listing of space occupied by the Library as of July 1, 1974, in addition to the buildings on Capitol Hill. Locations 1 through 4 are Government-owned buildings, however, rental equivalent payments must be made to the General Services Administration for their use.

Location	Occupant	Assignable Square Feet	Fiscal Year 1976 Estimated Rental and Maintenance Costs
Building 159, Navy Yard	Card Division, GPO Branch, Training Office, Procurement & Supply Division	95,695	\$ 934,500
Building 159E, Navy Yard	Card Division	15,275	148,667
Middle River, Maryland	Storage	39,780	54,435
Suitland, Maryland	Motion Picture	2,751	34,640
1291 Taylor Street, N. W.	Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	81,962	543,680
214 Massachusetts Avenue, N. E.	Information Abstracting, Catalog Publications Division	56,310	469,864
2028 Duke Street, Alexandria, Va.	Newspapers and other materials	48,765	132,104
841-888 Pickett Street Alexandria, Virginia	Geography and Map Division, Preservation and Copyright deposits	119,020	1,010,107
Crystal Mall, Arlington, Virginia	Copyright Office	91,050	711,322
Space occupied July 1, 1974		550,608	\$4,039,319
New space, fiscal 1975:			
Basic charges		70,800	\$472,660
Additional air conditioning and security			82,900
Other charges			32,000
New space, fiscal 1976:			
Basic charges		80,000	\$554,366
Additional air conditioning and security			74,755
Other charges			138,000
Grand total		701,408	\$ 767,121
			\$5,394,000

The above costs include:

<u>Basic charges: assignable space, joint use space and parking (Standard Level Users Charge)</u>	\$4,495,606
<u>Recurring charges: night and weekend heating, cooling and humidity control; security and fire alarms</u>	513,394
<u>Non-recurring charges: renovation and moving, shelving and other building equipment, and special maintenance service</u> .	<u>385,000</u>
Total	<u>\$5,394,000</u>

In addition to the above GSA rentals, the Library presently occupies 10,435 square feet of space for nitrate film storage at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, for which it reimburses the U. S. Air Force for utilities.

EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND OTHER NON-PERSONAL SERVICES

Rental of Automatic Data Processing Equipment - increase of \$1,749,922 from \$2,165,320 to \$3,915,242

The increase requested for the rental of automated data processing equipment reflects the fact that the Library is increasing the use of the computer in supporting the various activities of the Library and providing additional support to meet the information needs of the Congress. The increase of \$1,749,922 is made up of \$758,680 required to meet increased manufacturer prices which have been announced and already apply to industry and to annualize the rental of equipment obtained during fiscal 1975; \$991,242 required for the rental of additional equipment to be used in computer applications which have been under development within the Library and which will reach production status during fiscal 1976. The additional equipment will be used to augment on-line systems, that is, systems in which the operation is controlled from terminals located in operating offices. Systems such as these are proving to be as effective in the Library as they are in banks, stores, and other enterprises. Of the \$991,242 involved, \$654,705 is required for terminals and communication equipment and \$336,537 must be used to augment the central computer and to lease software so that it can support the additional terminals and the increased volume of computer processing.

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) has found that cathode ray tube (CRT) terminals located in its offices and in its reference service centers have expedited research and speeded replies to Congressional inquiries. Based upon this experience, additional terminals with associated printers will be installed together with the communications necessary to link them to the computer. These terminals will likewise be used to allow updating of the Bill Digest, Major Issues, and Bibliographic Systems.

Additional equipment is needed to support the increases in scope and usefulness of the cataloging done by the Library. This recording in automated form of cataloging of the world's literature, extremely valuable to all U. S. Libraries, is to be extended to Dutch and Scandinavian books under the Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) activity which converts LC cataloging data into machine-readable form. To control virtually all languages and forms of material, the automated process information file (AFIP) system must be augmented. This will make possible the use of additional equipment for statistical analysis, file control, and searching. The name authority file, used by the Library and other libraries to produce book catalogs, will be made available to other libraries for their use. The Library also expects to utilize the automated data bases of certain other cataloging centers to support its own cataloging activities.

The Copyright Office plans to expand its present automated procedures to produce the legal records of registration and to use terminals to control receipt and flow of materials and the management of fees received for copyright registration.

Books loaned from the Library collection to Members of Congress and other libraries via the interlibrary loan activity will be controlled more effectively by the development of improved on-line capabilities to record the loan and return of books and to manage overdue items encountered in the loan process.

Local Telephone - increase of \$176,000 from \$382,200 to \$558,200

Funds in the amount of \$20,000 are requested to cover the costs of increased local telephone rates and usage. The cost of this service in fiscal year 1974 was \$294,681 with an appropriated base of \$279,200. An additional \$156,000 is requested to cover the annualization (\$46,000) of costs of communication lines between the main computer and the remote terminals which were installed during fiscal year 1975 and costs (\$110,000) of additional communication lines (over 130) to be installed in fiscal year 1976 to connect new terminals to the computer. This expansion of the data telecommunication facilities to support Congressional Research Service (CRS) and those of the other departments of the Library are essential to support those computer systems currently under development and to be implemented during fiscal 1976.

Printing and Reproduction - increase of \$100,000 from \$536,240 to \$636,240

Printing, Forms - increase of \$90,000 from \$150,000 to \$240,000

On September 30, 1974, the Government Printing Office issued Circular Letter No. 111, in which it was stated that the cost of printing and binding for fiscal year 1976 will increase approximately 25 percent over fiscal year 1975. This Circular Letter also revised the estimate of the percent of increase between fiscal years 1974 and 1975 from 8.9 percent (as stated in Circular Letter No. 103, dated August 15, 1973) to 20 percent. This request for additional funds is based on the estimated increases projected by GPO and a slightly greater demand for forms generated by a larger staff.

Photoduplication - increase of \$10,000 from \$134,740 to \$144,740

This \$10,000 increase is requested to cover the increased demands for photoduplication work generated by a larger staff.

Other Services - increase of \$88,770 from \$237,820 to \$326,590

Health Services - increase of \$25,000 from \$5,000 to \$30,000

The \$25,000 requested represents an increase in the costs of the heart disease prevention program and special physical examinations performed by other than the Library staff (\$5,000) and for the cost of a computer program necessary for compliance with the reporting requirements of

the Occupational Safety and Health Act (\$20,000). The detailed and specific safety and health data required cannot be provided by the optical scan system now being utilized for medical records.

Services of Other Agencies - increase of \$11,170 from \$92,920 to \$111,090

An increase of \$1,100 is needed to annualize the fiscal year 1975 pay raise effective on October 14, 1974, for payment to General Services Administration for guard service at the Navy Yard Annex. An increase of \$10,070 is requested to cover the costs involved in using the central computer facility at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Through the use of a remote job entry facility, the MARC Development Office is able to utilize a computer program at NIH which functions as a text editor, allowing increased programming productivity by reducing the amount of turn-around time for program debugging. This service is used in addition to the services provided by the Library's Computer Service Center.

Professional and Consultant Services - increase of \$10,000 from \$15,000 to \$25,000

One of the major needs in the Protective Services area is the development of a Library oriented police training program. Contractual support to assist in developing such a program will require \$10,000. For some time the Library has required more consulting service on subjects such as fire protection than the current base can support.

Automation Study - increase of \$32,600 from \$27,400 to \$60,000

An increase is also needed for contractual support in planning data communication equipment for the James Madison Memorial Library Building (\$32,600). The emphasis during fiscal 1976 will be on the selection and specification of equipment, primarily data communication equipment, which the Library will use within its own buildings and to communicate with other centers on Capitol Hill.

Cleaning and Laundering - increase of \$10,000 from \$15,000 to \$25,000

This request is to supply the funds needed (\$6,946) to cover the current costs of cleaning and laundering the uniforms of Library employees and to provide for a price increase (\$3,054). The cost of this service in fiscal 1974 was \$21,946.

Supplies and Materials - increase of \$68,500 from \$186,800 to \$255,300

The requested increase is the result of the need for four specific increases: Office supplies have increased abnormally in cost (\$40,000) and the demand has grown because of the added workloads of the gradually increasing staff (\$10,000); and the price of housekeeping supplies has also increased due to inflation (\$12,000). Experience with the health program shows the need to establish a separate base for disposable supplies (\$4,000) and there is a need to provide for more training materials (\$2,500) related to effective staff use of complex automated data and communication systems and equipment.

Tuition and Training - increase of \$39,000 from \$20,000 to \$59,000

A major element of the Library's Affirmative Action Program under PL 92-261 (The Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972) is its tuition support program. Employees study and attend class on their own time, but their tuition and training costs are paid. This enables them to compete for more responsible positions within the Library. The reservoir of internal applicants created thereby increases the Library's ability to promote-from-within. During fiscal 1974, actual program expenditures totaled \$44,865 with 132 employees participating. For fiscal 1975 as of September 30, 1974, 125 employees have enrolled in first semester courses at a cost of \$23,000. Employee interest in this program coupled with the value to the Agency indicate the desirability of increasing the funding of this program by \$39,000 next year.

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ACQUISITIONS AND CATALOGING

General Statement

Through the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), the Library of Congress promptly acquires current books of research value, catalogs them, and disseminates this cataloging data widely, in order to meet the urgent needs of American libraries through a centralized national cataloging program. NPAC shared cataloging programs using bibliographic entries prepared by foreign national bibliographies cover 24 countries, mainly in Europe, and NPAC regional acquisitions programs cover 18 countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Accessions Lists are published by the NPAC Southeast Asia Program and NPAC East Africa Program and are distributed to libraries and scholars. The total number of books fully cataloged for printed cards through all Library of Congress cataloging programs has risen from 125,515 titles in fiscal year 1966 (the first full year of NPAC funding) to 233,254 titles in fiscal year 1974. This increase in total Library of Congress cataloging capability and output results in savings of millions of dollars annually for libraries across the nation. Use of Library of Congress cataloging copy saves from one-half to two-thirds of the cost of original cataloging at individual libraries.

Funds are requested in fiscal year 1976 for additional staff to handle reports from participating libraries on U. S., Chinese, and Koreana materials and for extension of shared cataloging coverage of European countries. The total requested increase in NPAC funding for fiscal year 1976 is \$94,609, excluding required mandatory increases for personnel covered under the Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress, request. This program is administered by the Processing Department of the Library.

Personal Services - increase of \$94,609

Descriptive Cataloging Division

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
2 GS-6 Searchers @ \$9,473	\$ 47,365	\$ 35,524

Shared Cataloging Division

3 GS-9 Catalogers @ \$12,841	\$ 38,523	\$ 28,892
1 GS-5 Processing Assistant	8,500	6,375
4	<u>\$ 47,023</u>	<u>\$ 35,267</u>

<u>Subject Cataloging Division</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-9 Cataloger	\$ 12,841	\$ 9,631
1 GS-5 Shelflister	8,500	6,375
2	\$ 21,341	\$ 16,006
	\$ 115,729	\$ 86,797
Personnel Benefits	10,416	7,812
<u>11 Positions</u>	<u>\$126,145</u>	<u>\$ 94,609</u>

Table of Increases Requested

<u>Program Increases</u>	<u>Personnel Compensation</u>	<u>Personnel Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Additional searching staff (5)	\$35,524	\$3,197	\$ 38,721
Extension of shared cataloging coverage (6). <u>51,273</u>	<u>51,273</u>	4,615	55,888
Total for nine month funding			<u>\$ 94,609</u>

Additional searching staff - increase of \$38,721

The continued development at LC of a comprehensive collection of American imprints depends largely on automatic receipts (copyright; direct deposit arrangements with publishers; legal deposit or donation of Federal, State, and local documents; exchange; gift; transfer from Federal agencies; etc.). Some significant American publications escape this automatic network and unless they are brought to LC's attention in some way, fail to be acquired or cataloged though other libraries may have them and may be awaiting LC cataloging coverage. It is proposed that LC establish a liaison system on a regular basis with a selected number of major American research libraries for reporting information on U.S. imprints for which they fail to find LC cataloging copy. This system would be similar to the effective NPAC follow-up system for publications of foreign countries covered by shared cataloging arrangements. Also, because of renewed publishing in the People's Republic of China and U.S. national interest in the Far East, LC proposes to establish this same reporting and searching system for Chinese and Korean publications. Japanese publications are already effectively covered by an NPAC shared cataloging program. \$38,721 is requested for five searchers in the Descriptive Cataloging Division to process research library reports for U.S. and Far Eastern titles being acquired by other research institutions, in order that LC may acquire and promptly catalog such titles.

Extension of shared cataloging coverage - increase of \$55,888

To meet the goal of prompt cataloging for all publications of research value, a major tool has been shared cataloging coverage where possible--primarily in Europe. Toward this end, shared cataloging programs now operate successfully covering the publishing output of 19 European countries with only a few areas remaining. The research community has urged LC to extend shared cataloging coverage of European countries. Funds are requested in fiscal year 1976 to proceed toward this goal for the publications of Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Poland and Portugal. As at present, the Library would cooperate with the National bibliography producers. \$55,888 is requested to fund 6 positions in the Shared Cataloging and Subject Cataloging Divisions to handle participating libraries' reports and give rapid cataloging coverage to the increased number of monographic works acquired.

Improved acquisitions coverage of other geographical areas - no increase

By effecting certain economies, as suggested by the survey report on NPAC, the Library is able to absorb inflationary costs related to books, bibliographic services, distribution of cataloging information, and Shared Administrative Support. The Library has also found it possible to apply part of the NPAC funds appropriated for fiscal 1975 to improve its coverage of Latin American publications. A pilot project utilizing contract agents in Colombia and Venezuela will supplement the Library's current arrangements with commercial dealers as well as exchange sources.

OSHA COMPUTER PROGRAM

Senator HOLLINGS. There is some item in here that relates to \$20,000 for a computer program for the Occupational Safety Health Act, OSHA.

What is the injury record in the Library of Congress? Are the books falling on somebody's head?

Mr. LORENZ. I would like to have Mr. Croxton, Director of our Administrative Department, speak to that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CROXTON. Yes, this is on page 134-135 (Note: See pp. 354, 355) of the justification material you inserted as one illustration of the type of services which we need to obtain. It illustrates the need for the increase in that category, \$20,000.

Speaking specifically to that particular program, this is a case in which it is our belief that we can obtain by purchase a computer program for less money than we can create it with our own staff.

The economics, therefore, calls for us to use other services rather than to schedule it into the work of our own work force. With respect to what it does, it is expected to maintain health records on our own staff and to give as a result of that the statistical data which we must report periodically to OSHA on numbers of occupational injuries and the amount of time lost as a result of that.

Senator HOLLINGS. I think any ongoing industry operation would have the number of injuries and the hours lost. We have gotten used to that. But applying a computer to satisfy the record-keeping requirements, that goes against our grain.

We are going to need a building for the microfilming of the doodling in the Architect's office according to what he said yesterday. Everybody is going to draw a sheet of paper and make his try and we will probably have to have a building to retain it. Now we come here and start buying \$20,000 computer programs to look at everybody's health.

What is the injury record in the Library of Congress? Who in the devil has been hurt there, when?

LIBRARY INJURY RATE

Mr. CROXTON. The injury record in the Library of Congress in calendar year 1973, the total incidents per 200,000 man-hours, which is the normally reported rate for the Library was 2.54. In fiscal 1974, it was 2.7. This compares with overall Government rate of 4.63.

Senator HOLLINGS. What does that mean to me when you say 2.4? How many injuries are involved? How many people actually got hurt? What was the nature of the injury? I am not interested in \$20,000 computer programs for people who sprain wrists or backs from reaching too high to get a book. What are you getting hurt on over there?

Mr. CROXTON. That is the kind of injury which most of our injuries are, sprained wrists, sprained ankles.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many would you say in the year?

Mr. CROXTON. Unfortunately, I don't have that figure in terms of the numbers. I will be glad to put it in the record for you.

Senator HOLLINGS. It wouldn't be over one a week, would it?

Mr. CROXTON. No. Approximately that, except for minor cuts. These also have to be reported to the OSHA people, although they do not involve loss of time.

Senator HOLLINGS. I will send one of these people wanting to be interns over there and you can pay them next to nothing to be around the folks and get the atmosphere and learn a little and keep the records of people who get their hands cut, and their backs sprained getting a book off the high shelf.

Senator Schweiker, do you know that OSHA wants the Library to get a \$20,000 computer program to record the injuries in the Library of Congress?

Senator SCHWEIKER. Is that right?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes. Congress is going broke and we are buying computers for OSHA. You can get anybody around there that has been there for a long time and let them sit in one place and work this up. Do you have a first aid station?

Mr. CROXTON. We have two health rooms in the two main buildings and we have three health rooms in outlying annexes.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is five places. They must keep a record of what comes in and what goes out.

Mr. CROXTON. Yes, they do.

Senator HOLLINGS. Isn't that adequate?

Mr. CROXTON. Yes, sir, it is.

Senator HOLLINGS. Just send them a carbon copy. Let's eliminate that.

Thank you.

Let me ask about these additional staff positions for the Exhibits Office, Mr. Lorenz. The workload there for the Bicentennial—

MORE ECONOMICAL WAY

Senator SCHWEIKER. I would like to ask a question on that \$20,000, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. Surely.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Is it necessary to have a computer to do this? Can't we do this clerically? I can't believe that many other businesses buy a computer to comply with OSHA. That is hard for me to believe.

Mr. CROXTON. It is our belief that we can do it more economically with the program. This is the purchase of a computer program, not a computer; the \$20,000 is to purchase the program.

We believe that it will pay for itself in less than 2½ years. We will save the amount of money that a clerk would cost us. That is the only reason we are doing it.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Who is doing it now?

Mr. CROXTON. It is being done now by the Medical Office itself.

Senator SCHWEIKER. The Medical Office in the—

Mr. CROXTON. In the Library.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How many hours a week does one person or two people do? In other words, how many hours of time do these recording requirements take? I would sure like to know. Does one girl do it, one secretary, one clerk? Who does it?

Mr. CROXTON. It is spread around. Two clerical people, nurses—one clerical person regularly helps the doctor and also works on this.

This is maintaining the entire health data base. It is the part that goes to OSHA, that the computer will help us in compiling. It will do the accounting.

Senator SCHWEIKER. The data bank isn't required by OSHA?

Mr. CROXTON. No, certainly not. It is just to get this out of the records which we have to keep otherwise. The reason we think we can buy a program cheaper is others have used it and found it is economical and have created a program.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You think that \$20,000 would pay for itself over what period of time?

Mr. CROXTON. Two and a half years, approximately.

Senator SCHWEIKER. So that means you are spending about a little less than \$10,000 a year now?

Mr. CROXTON. We think it is around \$7,000 to \$8,000 a year.

Senator SCHWEIKER. It would be less than one person probably a year working on it.

HEALTH DATA BANK

What other benefits accrue putting it in? You say you have a health data base. What health benefits are improved from your health data bank?

Mr. CROXTON. This health bank is made up of health records on the employee, if he is asked for screening, on hypertension let's say, which we have been doing for our employees. Then when he comes into the health room we dig out whether he is a high risk or not a high risk.

This just helps the doctor as he looks at the patient. It is the replacement in some respects for the manual files as the doctor feels this is called for.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That is all.

COMPETITIVE PROCUREMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. He just raised an interesting point. Do you know of any other agencies in the Government who have purchased a computer program for OSHA records?

Mr. CROXTON. Not right offhand.

Senator HOLLINGS. Who would you purchase this from? What is the name of the outfit?

Mr. CROXTON. I don't have that in my record. I will be glad to get it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Get that for me. I am just wondering whether they are running around selling that program. I am going to head them off at the pass. They are liable to be selling that thing all over Capitol Hill. We have more injuries in the Capitol than you have over in the Library.

You frighten me if we are going to have a computerized program for OSHA which is going to be one big section.

[The information follows:]

In view of the growing use of computerized medical data systems in hospitals, an invitation for competitive procurement is anticipated. A company understood to sell a program of probable value is Information Science, Incorporated.

MANUSCRIPT COPYING ASSISTANCE

Senator HOLLINGS. On page 56, Mr. Lorenz, on the additional reading room assistant, this has to do with the supervising of the copying of materials on a coin-operated photocopying machine, doesn't it?

Mr. LORENZ. This is in the Reference Department, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Berry, the Director of the Reference Department, is here and I would like to ask him that specific question.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Chairman, the coin-operated copying machines are for use by the readers in the Manuscript Reading Room. These manuscripts frequently have certain restrictions and we need a person to supervise what can be copied.

We do have staff now to do this. We need additional staff in that reading room to supervise the use by the readers of this kind of a copying machine for two purposes: one, to make sure that they do not copy materials for which we have legal requirements or other kinds of agreements not to copy; and two, to make certain that the manuscripts are not harmed in the process of being copied.

The use of a copying machine is very helpful for a researcher. It saves him from making hand copied notes. It makes it much easier for him to get the information that he needs. But this operation must be supervised.

Senator HOLLINGS. Does he have access to noncopiable materials?

Mr. BERRY. Yes, he may read them.

Senator HOLLINGS. In the first instance he does?

Mr. BERRY. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. The only way you could really prevent it is have somebody there.

Mr. BERRY. That is right, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. How does he get it? You have some eyes on the material over there, you can't copy them but you can look at them? Is that what you are telling us?

Mr. BERRY. In a sense, that is right. We have some materials that researchers may use but they may not publish. They couldn't make copies of this particular material for publication purposes. But it is not classified material.

Senator HOLLINGS. I just wanted to make sure you didn't have a fellow watch somebody putting nickels in the slot.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Is this to run a copying machine?

Mr. BERRY. This is to supervise the use of the copying machine by readers in the reading room itself.

KNOWLEDGE OF MANUSCRIPT VALUE NECESSARY

Senator SCHWEIKER. You need a \$10,000 person to do that? Why can't a GS-5 do what you are saying a GS-7 does?

Mr. BERRY. Because we need someone who has a knowledge of the value of the material, someone who is trained to know the value of the material and to know the kinds of restrictions. This is only part of his assignment.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Why do you need to know the value of the material in order to run a copying machine?

Mr. BERRY. The problem, Senator, is that we have to have someone who can supervise the researcher in using this material.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I understand.

Mr. BERRY. The reader uses the copying machine himself, but because of the importance of these manuscripts, their physical importance and their content importance and the restrictions on the use of some of these collections, this has to be supervised by a professional person who understands the value and the importance of these manuscripts and of the characteristics of the collections that are being used by the researchers.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Are you saying that you aren't going to allow them to copy some of the manuscripts?

Mr. BERRY. There are some we cannot allow to be copied. That is right.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Wouldn't that be determined by somebody going to a file and finding out what is not permitted to be copied?

Mr. BERRY. It is not quite that simple because there are many, many thousands of these manuscripts and many collections. They have to know this at the time the researcher asks for this permission to copy.

Senator SCHWEIKER. They certainly can't keep that in their head. Somebody has to go somewhere to a list and see if something can be copied, do they not?

Mr. BERRY. They do, sir. It still takes a person who understands the characteristics of manuscript collections. We serve thousands and thousands of collections to readers during the course of the year. We have to have people in the reading room to supervise.

LIST OF REPRODUCIBLE DOCUMENTS

Senator SCHWEIKER. I understand that, but of all the documents you have, I can hardly believe you don't have a master list that says you can copy this and you can't copy that.

Mr. BERRY. We do have such a list.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I can't understand why somebody can't read the list without being expert about it.

Mr. BERRY. It does take someone who has a professional knowledge of this kind of material.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE

I will insert the pages from the justifications dealing with the Copyright Office into the record.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

1975 Regular Bill	\$5,839,000
Proposed Supplemental for Pay Raise	<u>204,000</u>
1975 Adjusted	\$6,043,000
1976 Estimate	<u>6,958,000</u>
Net Increase	+ \$ <u>915,000</u>

Analysis of Increases

Increases

1. Ingrades and reallocations + \$103,963

Funds are requested to cover within-grade increases and reallocations

as follows:

Salaries	\$ 96,716
Personnel Benefits	<u>7,247</u>
	<u>\$103,963</u>

2. One day extra salary costs + \$ 25,297

Fiscal year 1975 required the payment of salary funds for a total of 261 days. Fiscal year 1976 will have 262 days.

Salaries	\$ 23,532
Personnel Benefits	<u>1,765</u>
	<u>\$ 25,297</u>

3. Annualization of salary costs for 5 new positions (1975) + \$ 9,453

The 1975 appropriation contained 9 month funding for the 5 new positions in Fiscal Year 1975. It is necessary to request the following amounts to provide full-year funding for these positions in Fiscal Year 1976.

Salaries	\$ 8,712
Personnel Benefits	<u>741</u>
	<u>\$ 9,453</u>

4. Annualization of pay increases + \$ 81,000

This increase is necessary to provide for annualization of the 1975 pay raise, effective on October 14, 1974, for General Schedule employees. Funds have been requested in the Fiscal Year 1975 supplemental requests to cover the increase from the effective date through June 30, 1975.

Salaries	\$ 75,000
Personnel Benefits	<u>6,000</u>
	<u>\$ 81,000</u>

5. Personnel Benefits + \$ 43,695

To provide for the additional cost to the Copyright Office caused by the increase in the Government's share of the employee health insurance from 50% to 60%.

6. New positions requested (31) (9 month funding) + \$308,387

Maintaining current workload (27)

1 GS-13; 1 GS-12; 5 GS-11;	
1 GS-10; 2 GS-9; 1 GS-7;	
2 GS-6; 8 GS-4; 6 GS-3	\$216,228
Personnel Benefits	<u>19,460</u>
	<u>\$235,688</u>

Change in functions (Revision) (4)

1 GS-15; 2 GS-13; 1 GS-11	\$ 66,696
Personnel Benefits	<u>6,003</u>
	<u>\$ 72,699</u>

7. Travel and transportation of persons + \$ 18,705

Increase of \$15,705 in Regular Travel, due to considerably more necessary travel; \$300 in Local Travel, due to increased local travel; and \$2,700 in Attendance at Meetings, due to the necessity to cover the increased activity in telecommunications, protection of computer programs, and reprographic reproduction.

8. Rent, Communication and Utilities + \$ 80,000

The increase of \$80,000 is requested to cover cost of addition equipment needed to handle increasing number of phone calls and rising telephone rates, \$15,000, to cover increases in Copyright's share of the FTS charges \$3,000; to cover rental of IBM Memory Typewriter and to select more accurate rental rates for the five word processing systems, \$32,000; and to cover the increase in postal costs incurred by the Copyright Office based on mail surveys, \$30,000.

9. Printing and Reproductions	+ \$ 30,000
To cover the increased quantities and increased cost of paper and supplies.	
10. Other Services	+ \$200,000
Research studies will be conducted in connection with the impact of revision legislation and new technological uses of copyrighted works. The results of these studies will be conveyed to bar associations and other interested parties through a series of seminars prepared and presented as part of the requested increase.	
11. Supplies, Books and Library Materials	+ \$ 14,500
To cover the increased quantity and cost of stationery and supplies, \$5,000; and to cover the increased costs of subscriptions and reference materials related to Copyright, \$9,500.	
Total Increases	+ <u>\$915,000</u>

1975 base available in 1976 transition \$1,511,000
 1976 transition increase 308,000
 1976 transition request \$1,819,000

Analysis of Increases

	<u>1976 Increases</u>	<u>1976 Transition Increases</u>
Ingrades and reallocations	\$103,963	\$ 26,170
One day extra salary costs	25,297	----
Annualization of salary costs for 5 new positions (1975)	9,453	9,453
Annualization of pay raises	81,000	71,280
Personnel benefits	43,695	11,000
New positions requested (31) (9 month funding)	308,387	104,372
Travel and transportation of persons	18,705	4,600
Rent, communications, and utilities	80,000	20,000
Printing and reproduction	30,000	7,500
Other services	200,000	50,000
Supplies, books and library materials	<u>14,500</u>	<u>3,625</u>
Total	<u>\$915,000</u>	<u>\$308,000</u>

General Statement

The Copyright Office is responsible for administering the copyright law of the United States. This involves operation of the registration and deposit system as required by Title 17 of the U. S. Code, including: (1) examining, cataloging, fiscal control, and record maintenance required to process all material submitted for copyright registration and recordation; (2) providing the public with information about the copyright law generally, and about particular copyright claims; and (3) dealing with a wide range of legal and policy problems involving the present law and its interpretation. In addition, the Copyright Office's responsibilities require it to play a leadership role in initiating, evaluating, and participating in consideration of legislative programs, including general and partial revision of the present copyright law and a diversity of measures related to copyright. The Copyright Office also participates actively on behalf of the U. S. Government in the development of international copyright law, and in dealing with a wide variety of foreign and international problems involving copyright and related forms of intellectual property.

Operation of the copyright registration and deposit system produces cash receipts, which are forwarded to the "General Receipts" account of the Treasury Department. As shown by the following table, in fiscal 1974 income from cash receipts amounted to 43 percent of expenditures; however, when the value of materials that were deposited for copyright registration, and

selected by the Library of Congress for transfer to its permanent collections, is added to cash receipts, these operations produce income that exceeds expenditures.

All fees charged by the Copyright Office are fixed in the copyright statute itself, and have not been increased since 1965. The ratio of fees to expenditures has been declining, and is estimated to decrease further to 37 percent in fiscal 1976. At the request of the Register of Copyrights and the Librarian of Congress, bills to increase the level of most copyright fees were introduced in both Houses in September, 1974, and efforts to obtain enactment of an increase in the new session of Congress will be pressed. The fee increase is long overdue, but the immediate expense to the Copyright Office in order to implement it (in reprinting forms and information circulars, greatly increased correspondence, added workload in fiscal and materials control, etc.) will be substantial. It is probably that some, if not all, of this added expense will have to be met in fiscal 1976.

Income: Fiscal 1974

Fees Applied \$2,312,376

Estimated Value of Materials Transferred to the Library of Congress:

	Received	Items Transferred	Average Price	Total Value of Items Selected
Books	206,905	122,157	\$ 10.48*	\$1,280,205
Periodicals	192,555	192,555	2.27	437,100
Motion Pictures	5,677	2,456**	185.00***	1,817,440
Music	124,481	20,558	6.00	123,348
Sound Recordings	18,431	18,321	6.50	119,086
Maps	3,098	3,098	8.00	24,784
Prints, Pictures, and Works of Art	<u>44,791</u>	<u>4,773</u>	17.50	<u>83,527</u>
	<u>595,938</u>	<u>363,918</u>		<u>\$3,885,490</u>

Total Estimated Value of Materials Transferred to the Library of Congress 3,885,490

TOTAL INCOME \$6,197,866

Obligations: Fiscal 1974

Salaries and Personnel Benefits	\$4,776,196
Other Obligations	<u>638,163</u>
TOTAL OBLIGATIONS	<u>\$5,414,359</u>

* Discount rate
 ** 9,824 reels
 *** per reel
 RATIO of total income to obligations ... 114%
 RATIO of fees applied to obligations ... 43%

The following table compares income and obligations for fiscal 1971 to 1976:

<u>Income:</u>	<u>1971</u>	<u>1972</u>	<u>1973</u>	<u>1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Fees applied	\$2,045,458	\$2,177,065	\$2,226,540	\$2,312,376	\$2,428,000	\$2,549,000
Estimated value of materials selected by the Library	<u>2,417,038</u>	<u>3,188,101</u>	<u>3,613,671</u>	<u>3,885,490</u>	<u>4,260,000</u> ^{1/}	<u>4,700,000</u> ^{1/}
TOTAL	<u>\$4,462,496</u>	<u>\$5,365,166</u>	<u>\$5,840,211</u>	<u>\$6,197,866</u>	<u>\$6,688,000</u>	<u>\$7,249,000</u>
<u>Obligations:</u>						
Salaries and Benefits ..	\$3,322,000	\$4,064,700	\$4,257,592	\$4,776,196	\$5,532,630	\$6,104,425
Other Obligations	<u>565,000</u>	<u>510,300</u>	<u>522,487</u>	<u>638,163</u> ^{2/}	<u>510,370</u>	<u>853,575</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$3,887,000</u>	<u>\$4,575,000</u>	<u>\$4,780,079</u>	<u>\$5,414,359</u>	<u>\$6,043,000</u>	<u>\$6,958,000</u>
Ratio of total income to obligations	115%	117%	122%	114%	111%	104%
Ratio of fees applied to obligations	53%	48%	47%	43%	40%	37%

1/ Estimated figures for fiscal 1975 and 1976 based on combined average annual increases in deposits and the standard valuations placed on these deposits by the Library of Congress Order Division.

2/ The 1974 figures for "other obligations" reflects funds used for a non-recurring expenditure of \$72,000 to rebind old record books. In addition, funds in the amount of \$96,000 were used to cover deficits in such areas as postage, reference books, and local telephones.

In carrying out its duties with respect to administration of the U. S. copyright registration and deposit system, the Copyright Office has the basic goal of serving the public as efficiently and responsively as possible. Currency in all operations and maximum control over workflow and fiscal responsibilities are two essential elements in achieving this goal. Equally important are the complete legal validity and factual accuracy of the certificates, catalogs, and other official documents and records issued and maintained by the Office, and the quality of the information and assistance offered by the Office to the public it serves.

In this area of registration and deposit, the Copyright Office's workload is determined by factors completely beyond its control. During a particular year the total receipts of applications for registration, documents for recordation, and requests for searches and information are determined by a combination of demographic, social, economic, technological and legal developments. Increases in population, changes in the popularity of certain types of works, shifting patterns in various industries, the introduction of new or improved media and machinery for reproducing and disseminating works of authorship, and changes in the provisions or interpretation of copyright law, are the main factors that decide how much work the Copyright Office has to do.

In the five fiscal years between 1969 and 1974, copyright registrations, the main benchmark of the workload, increased from 301,000 to 373,000 (a total increase of 24 percent, or an average increase of 5 percent per year). During that same period, the staff of the Office increased from 324 to 385 (a total increase of 61 positions, or 19 percent).

Aside from cataloging operations, the work processing methods of the Copyright Office have not been automated to any extent and, in fact, have not been changed substantially since the 1940's. Under the present procedures the ideal for currency in basic workflow operations (i.e., the time required to process an application unless it requires searching, correspondence, or rejection) is two weeks from receipt of the material to issuance of the certificate. In fiscal 1974 that goal was never achieved, and at one point the backlog extended to six weeks. The average time required for processing an application was 16.8 working days, nearly seven working days over the ideal. Servicing this backlog and responding to inquiries as to delayed certificates has, of course, added to the workload.

In fiscal 1974 the Copyright Office received no increase in authorized positions; five additional positions (an increase of one percent) have been authorized for fiscal 1975. In the face of a 5 percent increase in registrations in fiscal 1974, the Copyright Office found it increasingly difficult to maintain its operations on a reasonably current basis. To keep the

backlog from growing worse, there have been some sacrifices in quality control, in planning for automation of workflow and fiscal operations, and in services to the public beyond the bare essentials.

It is vital that the Office not be forced to sacrifice the quality of the certificates and other official documents it issues in order to maintain some degree of currency. By law a certificate of registration is prima facie evidence not only of all facts stated in it, but also of the validity and existence of the copyright itself. The Copyright Office is thus required, before issuing a certificate, to examine the application, deposit copies, and accompanying material for factual accuracy and compliance with the law. The Office's practices in this area involve thousands of written and unwritten legal interpretations, which must not only be applied accurately and uniformly, but must also be reviewed, defended, revised, and augmented in the light of radical changes in communications technology and judicial interpretations. At the same time, prompt issuance of certificates is necessary because their use is required in a great many business dealings and legal transactions. In major areas of publishing and entertainment, a certificate of registration is a prerequisite to the issuance of licenses or the publication or performance of a work.

A total of 27 new positions is being requested by the Copyright Office to process the normal increase in over-all workload without sacrifice in the quality or efficiency of its work, to reduce the current backlog, to regain and maintain currency in all its operations, to plan and implement the automation of all current in-process and fiscal control procedures, and to plan for and deal with implementation of the workload consequences of the expected fee increase.

An additional four new positions are being requested because of the likelihood that, in fiscal 1976, Congress will enact general revision of the present copyright law, and that this act will come into effect during fiscal 1977. In September, 1974, the U. S. Senate passed the omnibus revision bill, S 1361, by a vote of 70 to 1. It is anticipated that this massive legislation, which will fundamentally change the U. S. copyright law in virtually every detail, will be enacted in the current Congress.

The revision bill, if enacted, will not only transform the Copyright Office and the nature of its work, but will also substantially expand the scope and volume of its present operations and the size of its staff, and will require complete restructuring of the present organization. The potential impact upon the Office is of sufficient magnitude to require that planning and preparations for implementation start without further delay, and justifies a separate category under the Office's budget request for fiscal 1976. Therefore, the total of

31 positions requested will be divided into two categories: 27 positions requested under the heading "Maintaining Current Workload" and 4 positions requested headed "Change in Functions (Revision)".

In December 1974, Congress enacted Title II of the revision bill (the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works) as separate legislation. The fiscal 1976 budget implications of this new law will be discussed separately since it falls within a different appropriation.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Service	Receives, assembles, connects, and routes all incoming material; maintains all in-process controls; examines, schedules, and accounts for all monies received and used, maintaining deposit accounts and making refunds; handles all outgoing mail, including certification and final processing of certificates; files and maintains all in-process and permanent Copyright Office correspondence, records, catalogs, and deposits.	108	108	102	Assembled and routed materials related to 397,003 cases (353,648 registrations); received and dispatched 889,144 pieces of mail; filed 2,352,743 catalog cards, deposits, applications, and pieces of correspondence; accounted for \$2,413,179 in gross fees, refunded \$113,754 in fees to remitters, and turned \$2,245,348 in earned fees over to the Treasury.	Assembled and routed materials related to 405,631 cases (372,832 registrations); received and dispatched 951,137 pieces of mail; filed 2,226,854 catalog cards, deposits, applications, and pieces of correspondence; accounted for \$2,411,335 in gross fees, refunded \$107,686 in fees to remitters, and turned \$2,271,683 in earned fees over to the Treasury.
Examining	Examines all applications, deposits, and accompanying material to determine whether the claim comes within the subject matter of copyright, whether the diversity of formal and substantive legal requirements for securing copyright have been met, whether the deposits and fees comply with the legal requirements, whether the application is	106	106	107	Approved 353,648 registrations, 16,863 which were for foreign works, and 23,071 for renewals; recorded 31,301 notices of use, assignments and related documents; rejected 9,830 claims; prepared 60,285 letters on pending cases; and prepared 15 legal studies on international and domestic copyright.	Approved 372,832 registrations 17,380 of which were for foreign works, and 25,464 for renewals; recorded 23,648 notices of use, assignments and related documents; rejected 10,546 claims; prepared 62,960 letters on pending cases; and prepared 25 legal studies on international and domestic copyright.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Examining (cont'd)	complete and accurate on its face, and whether the application and deposits contain consistent information. Examines all documents submitted for recording to determine acceptability for recordation. Determines whether registration can be made, and rejects claims where legal requirements have not been met. Corresponds concerning problems, rejections, appeals, and inquiries.	93	93	96	Cataloged 424,071 items and 83,918 notices of use, assignments, and related documents; prepared about 2,635,740 catalog cards; filed about 1,275,260 catalog cards for the Catalog of Copyright Entries; and prepared for printing 15 issues of the Catalog of Copyright Entries, totaling 11,328 pages.	Cataloged 409,254 items and 96,492 notices of use, assignments, and related documents; prepared about 2,120,275 catalog cards; filed about 809,815 catalog cards for the Catalog of Copyright Entries; and prepared for printing 14 issues of the Catalog of Copyright Entries, totaling 9,555 pages.
Cataloging	Catalogs all registrations and recorded documents; compiles and publishes complete, indexed Catalogs of Copyright Entries covering all registrations; prepares cards for Copyright Card Catalog, covering all registrations and recorded documents.	93	93	96	Cataloged 424,071 items and 83,918 notices of use, assignments, and related documents; prepared about 2,635,740 catalog cards; filed about 1,275,260 catalog cards for the Catalog of Copyright Entries; and prepared for printing 15 issues of the Catalog of Copyright Entries, totaling 11,328 pages.	Cataloged 409,254 items and 96,492 notices of use, assignments, and related documents; prepared about 2,120,275 catalog cards; filed about 809,815 catalog cards for the Catalog of Copyright Entries; and prepared for printing 14 issues of the Catalog of Copyright Entries, totaling 9,555 pages.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Reference	<p>Provides information to the public on the provisions of the copyright law, the policies and procedures of the Office, and the facts disclosed by the registration and other records. Searches all Copyright Office records on request and payment of an hourly fee. Searches relevant records and reference works to determine cases where there has been a failure to comply with the deposit requirements of the law, and corresponds in an effort to obtain deposit and registration.</p>	46	46	52	<p>Searched 119,809 titles (104,666 Reference Search Section and 15,143 Compliance Section), prepared 38,498 letters and search reports; answered 41,096 telephone inquiries and the inquiries of 4,732 visitors.</p>	<p>Searched 142,811 titles (132,499 Reference Search Section and 10,312 Compliance Section), prepared 40,865 letters and search reports; answered 39,732 telephone inquiries and the inquiries of 4,482 visitors.</p>

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff
Office of the Register, including the General Counsel's staff, C.O. Library, Program Analysts, and the Administrative Office	Directs all Copyright Office operations and administers the copyright law of the United States. Initiates, evaluates, and participates in consideration of all legislative programs involving copyright, including general and partial revision of the present copyright law and a diversity of measures related to copyright and intellectual property. Participates on behalf of the U.S. Government in the development of international copyright law and in dealing with a wide variety of foreign and international problems involving copyright and related forms of intellectual property. Participates in litigation involving the Copyright Office's actions, policies, and practices. Maintains the Copyright Office Library, which is open to staff and public.	27	27	28

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff
Office of the Register (cont'd)	Modifies existing work processes and introduces new automated and manual techniques to promote the flow of materials through the Copyright Office and better service to the public.	<u>380</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>385</u>
	TOTAL	<u>380</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>385</u>

Justification of new positions requested

Maintaining Current Workload

Register's Office

Planning and Technical Staff

1 GS-13 Program Analyst \$ 21,816 \$ 16,362

To assist in planning for and development of manual and automated techniques that will improve existing workflow procedures and increase productivity. Examples are 1) the complete reorganization of workflow and fiscal control systems to eliminate duplication of effort, establish better control over work in process, and allow more flexibility in use of personnel; and 2) the expansion of existing automated cataloging systems to provide needed additional services to the public.

Office of the General Counsel

1 GS-11 Assistant Librarian 15,481 11,611

To revitalize and improve the Copyright Office Central Legal Files. This file is the central documentation repository for all on-going legal, legislative, and international activities in the

Annual Nine Months

Copyright Office, and is essential to the Office's effectiveness in carrying out these activities. In recent years this file has stagnated while numerous redundant files have been built up. The material involved is so voluminous, and the problems of organizing them are so formidable that the services of a full-time professional are required.

\$ 37,297 \$ 27,973

Examining Division

4	GS-11 Attorney Examiners @ \$15,481	\$ 61,924	\$ 46,444
2	GS-6 Technicians @ \$9,473	18,946	14,210

These positions are needed to handle a substantially increased workload without sacrifices in quality and efficiency, and to provide the flexibility required to restructure the examining and certification of the validity of claims to copyright.

The greater use of technicians in preliminary examination will permit speedier processing of normal applications, decrease errors, and focus the efforts of the attorneys on more difficult cases, particularly those involving denial of registration and

Nine
Months

Annual

appeals from these rejections. With the continuing increase in registrations, the growing complexity of the law and its interpretation in relation to copyright registration, and the need to improve the quality, promptness, and substantive content of correspondence relating to pending claims, it is vital that the Examining Division have added professional and paraprofessional resources to do its job.

6

\$ 80,870

\$ 60,654

Reference Division

Information and Publications Section

2 GS-9 Public Reference Specialists @ \$12,841 \$ 25,682

\$ 19,262

The present staff of three, which has not been increased since fiscal 1969, is called upon to deal with nearly all of the requests for information concerning the copyright law and its interpretation, and the practices of the Copyright Office, coming by mail, telephone, and personal visits. It is estimated that the annual workload by the end of fiscal 1975 will have increased

Nine
Months

Annual

by 36,000 transactions (80%) over fiscal 1969. This is a crucial element in the public service offered by the Office, and the present staff cannot cope with its workload.

Reference Search Section

1 GS-7 Reference Searcher \$ 10,520 \$ 7,890

The increasing volume of registrations over the years has produced a Copyright Card Catalog consisting of over 32 million cards, undoubtedly the largest card file in the world. The number of searches requested, and the complexity of searching this huge catalog, together with an unrealistically low hourly statutory search fee, has produced more work than this section can handle. The additional position is requested in order to maintain the quality and currency of the Copyright Office service in responding to these search requests, and to be able to accept them all.

\$ 36,202 \$ 27,152

Nine
Months

Annual

\$ 13,847

\$ 18,463

Service Division

Division Office

1 GS-12 Deposit Copies Specialist \$ 18,463

In order to provide a record of each work registered for copyright, the Copyright Office is required to store and maintain a large number of copyright deposit copies. Current holdings comprise 6 million items, and significant increases in the holdings will occur when, either under general revision or separate legislation, the law is changed to permit voluntary registration of all types of unpublished works. This position will provide the means to develop a coordinated program of materials control, storage, and maintenance for the Copyright Office. A significant requirement of the position will be to develop more effective means for locating materials throughout the registration process, thereby eliminating a serious source of delays and bottlenecks.

<u>Fiscal Control Section</u>	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-10 Assistant Section Head	\$ 14,117	\$ 10,588
1 GS-4 Clerk Typist	7,596	5,697

With the continuing increase in workload and planning for automation, the Fiscal Control Section of over 35 people requires an assistant head, as well as appropriate clerical and administrative support.

3 GS-4 Clerks @ \$7,596	22,788	17,091
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Three clerical positions are required to assist in handling the increase in registrations and to minimize the elapsed processing time for registration. These positions will provide key support in the critical areas of examining and scheduling, registration numbering, and accounting control.

Materials Control Section

2 GS-3 Mail Clerks @ \$6,764	13,528	10,146
1 GS-3 Clerk Typist (Mail)	6,764	5,073

To handle the increase in mail receipts; last year incoming mail increased 7 percent.

Materials Control Section (continued)

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-4 File Clerk	\$ 7,596	\$ 5,697
2 GS-4 Clerks @ \$7,596	15,192	11,394

Three positions in the File Services and Administrative

Support Unit are required to keep the in-process Master Index and

Title Card Files current and to provide support to the Materials

Control Searching staff. The files are essential in providing

for the timely flow of applications in the initial stages of the registration process.

3 GS-3 Deck Attendants (Deposit Copies) @ \$6,764	20,292	15,219
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<u>1</u> GS-4 Clerk (Records Maintenance)	<u>7,596</u>	<u>5,697</u>
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Collections at the Pickett Street Annex are increasing at

the rate of almost a quarter of a million per year. To process

this material three additional positions are needed. One addi-

tional position is needed to assist with the filing and mainte-

nance of the application records.

<u>16</u>	<u>\$133,232</u>	<u>\$100,449</u>
	\$288,301	\$216,228

	<u>25,946</u>	<u>19,460</u>
<u>27</u>	<u>\$314,247</u>	<u>\$235,698</u>

Personnel Benefits

positions to maintain current workload

Nine
Months

Annual

Change in Functions (Revision)

Register's Office

Planning and Technical Staff

1	GS-13 Program Analyst	\$ 21,816	\$ 16,362
1	GS-11 Program Analyst	15,481	11,611

As noted in the General Statement above, the Copyright

Office is faced with the likelihood that, in fiscal 1976, Congress will enact legislation completely revising the present copyright laws and thereby transforming the scope and functions of the Copyright Office and greatly expanding the size of its workload. The positions are requested in order to provide organizational and technical planning support for these basic changes in the operations of the Copyright Office, and to develop a comprehensive automation plan to support all aspects of the implementation of a revised copyright law.

Nine
Months
 \$ 22,361

Annual
 \$ 29,818

Office of the General Counsel

1 GS-15 Assistant General Counsel \$ 29,818

\$ 22,361

In addition to the procedural and administrative planning necessary for the transition to a revised copyright law, the Office of the General Counsel will bear the major brunt of interim planning for revision. Virtually all prospective changes will require legal interpretations, decision making, drafting, and consultation, in advance of enactment of the statute. It is vitally important the the General Counsel be provided with a top assistant, a senior attorney well versed in all aspects of copyright law and Copyright Office practices, organization, and procedure, who can share the burden of the General Counsel and can assume the responsibilities of that official when necessary.

\$ 50,334

\$ 67,115

Nine
Months

Annual

\$ 16,362

\$ 21,816

Reference Division

Division Office

1 GS-13 Copyright Records Specialist \$ 21,816

The development of a comprehensive records management program is critical to the effective transition from current organization and procedures to the radical changes required under the revised law. This position will permit the detailed study of all depository and recordkeeping activities of the Copyright Office, and the development and maintenance of a uniform, efficient, and secure system of managing and storing the Office's public records. The goal of this system will be savings in costs and space, combined with improved service to the public.

\$ 66,696

\$ 88,931

6,003

8,004

Personnel Benefits

\$ 72,699

\$ 96,935

4 positions for change in functions (Revision)

Travel and Transportation of Persons - increase of \$18,705 from \$5,795 to \$24,500

The requested increase in funds available for travel of \$18,705 is summarized below:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Increase</u>
Regular Travel	\$2,500	\$18,205	\$15,705
Attendance at Meetings	3,200	5,900	2,700
Local Travel	<u>95</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>300</u>
Total	<u>\$5,795</u>	<u>\$24,500</u>	<u>\$18,705</u>

Analysis of the increase:

	<u>Higher Cost for Transportation and Per Diem</u>	<u>Increase In Travel</u>	<u>Total</u>
Regular Travel	\$ 650	\$15,055	\$15,705
Attendance at Meetings	850	1,850	2,700
Local Travel	----	<u>300</u>	<u>300</u>
Total	<u>\$1,500</u>	<u>\$17,205</u>	<u>\$18,705</u>

As shown above, \$1,500 of the increase is needed to recover the cost of the anticipated increase in the cost of per diem from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per day and to pay for higher transportation cost. The further increase in travel of \$17,205 above the amount allotted for this purpose in the 1975 budget estimates is needed to restore the reduction imposed by the First Supplemental

Appropriation Act of 1975 (\$305); to provide funds used for travel in previous years from surpluses in other objects of expenditure (\$8,250); to allow additional staff members to participate in professional meetings (\$1,850); and to provide sufficient additional travel funds to allow the senior staff to conduct the necessary business of the Copyright Office outside of the Washington, D. C., area (\$6,800).

Rent, Communications, and Utilities - increase of \$80,000 from \$144,000 to \$224,000

To cover the cost of:

1. Additional equipment needed to handle increasing number of phone calls and rising telephone rate, \$15,000;
2. Increases in Copyright Office's share of FTS charges, \$3,000;
3. Rental of word processing equipment to alleviate the increasing correspondence and revision studies workload, \$32,000;
4. Increase in postal costs incurred by the Copyright Office, based on mail surveys, \$30,000.

Printing and Reproduction - increase of \$30,000 from \$331,500 to \$361,500

To cover increased quantities required by added workload, combined with increased cost of paper and supplies.

Other Services - increase of \$200,000 from \$5,550 to \$205,550

This substantial increase is requested because of the likelihood that the bill for general revision of the copyright law will be enacted during the 94th Congress, requiring the Copyright Office greatly to expand its present duties and to assume entirely new ones. In addition, enactment of the legislation establishing the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works in advance of general revision was predicated in part on the support and expertise that would be provided to the Commission by the Copyright Office, particularly at the outset. To provide that support, and to do the extensive advance planning necessary for the Copyright Office to implement the radical reorganization and planning for new functions implicit in the revision bill, several one-time studies and surveys will be required. These will draw on the services of expert economists, lawyers, and specialists in the fields of cable television, performances of music by coin-operated machines, sound recording, reprography, electronic data processing, image processing, information networking, forms design, and management planning. Particularly urgent is the need to study the cable television provisions of the bill (section lll), which are extremely complex and which, immediately after enactment of the bill, and quarterly thereafter, will impose extensive requirements involving registration and updating of information in the Copyright Office, together with payment to the Office for distribution of licensing fees

on a sliding scale. The mechanics of registering, licensing, and handling of jukebox royalties established by section 116 of the bill are nearly as exigent for the Copyright Office as those for CATV. Both of these provisions, together with the compulsory licensing scheme for phonorecords set up in section 115, involve the Office not only in acting as a royalty clearinghouse (deciding upon whether fees received are adequate and upon how to divide them among claimants) but also require it to act in a regulatory capacity in establishing fee levels for particular purposes. The Office currently has no expertise in any of these areas, and must seek specialized assistance in advance in order to carry out these and other statutory duties that will be imposed on it during or shortly after the end of fiscal 1976.

Supplies and Books and Library Materials - increase of \$14,500 from \$23,500 to \$38,000

An increase of \$5,000 is required to cover additional stationery and supplies needed to handle increased workload, combined with over-all increases in the costs of these items. A further increase of \$9,500 is needed to cover increments in the cost of materials added to the collections of the Copyright Office Library, of subscriptions to professional and trade journals in the copyright field, and of books and reference materials needed for use by the staff.

COPYRIGHT REVISION BILL

Senator HOLLINGS. You are asking for four new positions, for fiscal 1976 on the anticipation of Congress enacting a new copyright law. What do you folks anticipate?

Mr. LORENZ. Ms. Ringer, Register of Copyrights is here. She has been working with the copyright bill for some time.

Senator HOLLINGS. Can you tell us what Congress is going to do?

Ms. RINGER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I can't tell you what Congress is going to do, but I can make an informed guess which has major administrative implications for us.

For the last 8 years, the Senate has been considering a bill for the general revision of the copyright law, which passed the House in 1967. This long hiatus was the result, as you may well know, of the controversy over cable television. The Supreme Court handed down a definitive decision on the cable TV issue in March of 1974, and at that point the bill immediately took on new life. It passed the Senate by a vote of 70 to 1 on September 9, 1974.

The bill, which was introduced by Senator McClellan as S. 22, is now under consideration in Senator McClellan's subcommittee. We have every expectation that it will be passed in this Congress. The House subcommittee, the equivalent to Senator McClellan's subcommittee, has scheduled hearings beginning May 7. The Acting Librarian and I will be the first witnesses.

Senator HOLLINGS. What will it provide? Generally, how will it increase your workload?

Ms. RINGER. It will revolutionize the entire copyright law and the work of the office. Not one single person on our present staff will be doing the same thing when the law comes into effect. As we indicate in our submission—

Senator HOLLINGS. How does it revolutionize it?

Ms. RINGER. The present law was enacted in 1909. There have been a few very minor amendments since then. Essentially, the current law does not take into account the entire range of new communications media and devices that have radically changed the way in which authors create and the means they use to put their works before the public.

There is a whole range of new problems. Cable is only one. We have computer problems, we have photocopying problems, we have jukebox problems and educational broadcasting problems—an entirely new range and dimension of difficulties. The present law is hopelessly inadequate to deal with them.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE FUNCTIONS

The Copyright Office does three things. It registers about 400,000 claims to copyright a year. This is an enormous paperwork operation. It is also the office in the Government that deals with legislative programs involving copyright, including but not limited to the general revision of the statute. It is also the office in the Government that deals with international copyright. As a result of all these fundamental changes in communications, the policy-making aspects of the office will be revolutionized, and in fact are being revolutionized now.

The workload that we now have is extremely substantial, and we are falling behind.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many years have you been there?

Ms. RINGER. I have been there 25 years. I have been the Register for about a year and a half now.

The revision bill would add greatly to the present workload which would be probably doubled. In addition, we will have to carry out entirely new functions involving the licensing of jukeboxes, the licensing of cable systems, the acceptance of quarterly accountings, the acceptance and disbursement of money in payment of compulsory licensing fees, the setting up of a Royalty Tribunal to review and revise the amounts of fees to be paid by various users, and to settle controversies among copyright owners as to how the fees are divided.

Senator HOLLINGS. What kind of fees or royalties will come into your department?

Ms. RINGER. All of those I mentioned.

Senator HOLLINGS. So they do not go into the general revenue.

Ms. RINGER. These are compulsory licensing systems that would use the Copyright Offices as a conduit between the copyright owners, who are being forced to give licenses under the statutory scheme, and the users who pay whatever they are obliged to pay under the statutory scheme.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are going to get the royalties from jukeboxes?

Ms. RINGER. Yes, sir.

PLANNING NOW FOR THE FUTURE

Senator HOLLINGS. You are going in with the Mafia. Do you figure any safety devices or any kind of equipment is necessary now for this change to conduct your duties?

Ms. RINGER. This is what we are hoping we will be able to start planning for. It is not a matter of immediate implementation, but of planning for the future. We feel that we are playing Russian roulette with Congress on the verge of passing a bill when we have not yet addressed ourselves to the massive administrative changes that would be involved.

Senator HOLLINGS. It almost passed last year, I remember. Ms. Ringer, the Copyright Office has not been subject to any criticism or investigation that I can remember. Have you been investigated?

Ms. RINGER. By no one that I know of, Senator.

Senator HOLLINGS. As a lawyer, you have been very responsive as far as my experience goes, and it has been a well-run office over there.

Do you have any questions?

Senator SCHWEIKER. No, I don't.

NATIONAL COMMISSION ON NEW TECHNOLOGICAL USES OF COPYRIGHTED WORKS

Senator HOLLINGS. I'll put the pages from the justifications dealing with the new National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works into the record.

[The justification follows:]

4. Printing and reproduction	+ \$ 19,500
To provide for printing and reproduction of materials, analyses, and reports generated by the Commission.	
5. Other services	+ 28,800
To provide for the payment of consultant fees to Commission members when they are performing Commission duties.	
6. Supplies and materials	+ 1,000
To provide for stationery and other expendable supplies and materials.	
7. Books and library materials	+ 1,000
To cover the cost of subscriptions and other reference materials used by the Commission.	
Total increase	+ <u>\$337,000</u>

1975 base available in 1976 transition \$ ----
 1976 transition increase 114,000
 1976 transition request \$114,000

Analysis of Increases

	<u>1976 Increases</u>	<u>1976 Transition Increases</u>
New positions requested (16) (9 month funding)	\$244,800	\$ 83,300
Travel and transportation of persons	21,900	7,200
Rent, communications, and utilities	20,000	9,300
Printing and reproduction	19,500	6,000
Other services	28,800	7,200
Supplies and materials	1,000	500
Books and library materials	<u>1,000</u>	<u>500</u>
Total	<u>\$337,000</u>	<u>\$114,000</u>

General Statement

Public Law 93-573 established in the Library of Congress the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works. The Commission was created to study and compile data on (1) the reproduction and use of copyrighted works of authorship by various forms of machine reproduction and in conjunction with automatic systems capable of storing, processing, retrieving, and transferring information, and (2) the creation of new works by the application or intervention of such automatic systems or machine reproduction. The Commission is charged with making recommendations as to such changes in copyright law or procedures that may be necessary to provide recognition of the rights of copyright owners and to assure access to copyrighted works. The Commission was established because Congress recognized that the impact of various complex technologies on copyright was a matter requiring urgent, comprehensive, and independent study. The need for such effort was apparent since neither the present copyright law nor the general revision bill is adequate to cope with the range and complexities of problems generated by collisions between copyright protection on one side and both reprography and automated information systems on the other. The work of the Commission is vital to the orderly growth of the law of intellectual property in the United States.

The National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works will be composed of thirteen voting members: twelve appointed by the President, and the Librarian of Congress. The Register of Copyrights serves ex officio as a nonvoting member of the Commission. The Commission shall appoint a staff, headed by an Executive Director, which shall carry out the administrative duties entrusted to the staff. The Commission shall submit a preliminary report of its activities to the President and the Congress within one year after its first meeting. Within three years after enactment of Public Law 93-573, December 31, 1974, the Commission shall submit to the President and the Congress a final report on its study and investigation which shall include its recommendations and such proposals for legislation and administrative action as may be necessary to carry out its recommendations. The Commission and all offices and employment shall terminate on the sixtieth day after the submission date of its final report.

A total of \$337,000 is requested to support the establishment and operation of the Commission in fiscal year 1976. This includes funding for the twelve Presidentially-appointed members of the Commission and for sixteen staff positions.

Justification of new positions requested

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-16 Staff Director	\$ 34,607	\$ 25,955
1 GS-15 Senior Attorney/Assistant Staff Director	29,818	22,363
1 GS-14 Data Communication/Information Retrieval Specialist	25,581	19,186
1 GS-14 Image Storage/Reprography Specialist	25,581	19,186
1 GS-14 Economist	25,581	19,186
1 GS-12 Statistician	18,463	13,847
1 GS-12 Editor/Technical Writer/Administrative Officer ...	18,463	13,847
4 GS-12 Attorney-Researchers @ \$18,463	73,852	55,389
<u>2</u> GS-6 Secretary/Clerical @ \$9,473	<u>47,365</u>	<u>35,524</u>
	\$299,311	\$224,483
Personnel Benefits	<u>26,938</u>	<u>20,317</u>
<u>16</u> positions	<u>\$326,249</u>	<u>\$244,800</u>

Sixteen staff positions are required to support the Commission in the accomplishment of its mission. This staff will possess occupational skills, specialties, and training in the following areas: administration, law, economic and statistical analysis, accounting, programming,

information systems, reprographic reproduction, data communication networks, and technical writing. The staff will support the Commission in all appropriate ways, including fact-finding through preparation of questionnaires and meetings with authors, publishers, librarians, and other users; planning for hearings; independent research and analysis; analysis of questionnaires and written and oral testimony at hearings; preparation of reports; and perhaps creation of experimental models for licensing systems.

Travel and transportation of persons - \$21,900

A total of \$21,900 is requested for travel and transportation. This will cover travel costs of the Commission members for attending periodic meetings of the Commission (\$14,400) and travel of Commission staff for the purposes of data collection, consultation with industry, library, and government representatives and for reporting and briefings for interest groups (\$7,500).

Rent, communications, and utilities - \$20,000

A total of \$20,000 is requested for equipment rental. It provides for the rental of a time sharing data processing terminal to store, search, and retrieve reference materials for use in report preparation, and for rental of two word processing systems for use in the production of reports.

Printing and reproduction - \$19,500

To provide for the printing and reproduction of progress reports and the first year report of the Commission, a total of \$19,500 is requested.

Other services - \$28,800

A total of \$28,800 is requested to provide for the payment of consultant fees to Commission members when they are performing Commission duties.

Supplies and materials - \$1,000

A total of \$1,000 is requested to cover the cost of stationery and other expendable supplies and materials.

Books and library materials - \$1,000

\$1,000 is requested to provide for the cost of subscriptions and other reference materials used by the Commission.

FUNCTIONS OF COMMISSION

Senator HOLLINGS. What does the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works do? Can you tell us something about that? Why, for instance, is only 9 months funding requested?

Ms. RINGER. This would not be under the Copyright Office. It would be under the Librarian of Congress, directly. I will be glad to answer any questions that you have on it, but I think Mr. Lorenz has a statement.

Mr. LORENZ. Yes. This is the result of a law signed by the President on December 31, 1974. This Commission is to study and compile information concerning the unprecedented problems arising from the use of copyrighted works by means of photocopying, the computer storage and retrieval and other new means of information processing and transfer.

The statute which establishes the Commission provides for the appointment of 12 members by the President, with the Librarian of Congress serving as *ex officio*, and for the establishment by the commissioners of an executive director and staff within the Library of Congress.

The first report of the Commission is due within 1 year after its first meeting and its final report is due on December 31, 1977.

PUBLIC LAW 93-573

Senator HOLLINGS. This all comes about from Public Law 93-573. It is only three pages long and we will make it part of the record.
[The law follows:]

Public Law 93-573
93rd Congress, S. 3976
December 31, 1974

An Act

88 STAT. 1673

To amend title 17 of the United States Code to remove the expiration date for a limited copyright in sound recordings, to increase the criminal penalties for piracy and counterfeiting of sound recordings, to extend the duration of copyright protection in certain cases, to establish a National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Copyrights.

TITLE I—AMEND TITLE 17 UNITED STATES CODE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

SEC. 101. Section 3 of the Act of October 15, 1971 (85 Stat. 391), is amended by striking out "and before January 1, 1975".

17 USC 1
note.

SEC. 102. Section 104 of title 17, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking out "Any person" and inserting in lieu thereof

"(a) Except as provided in subsection (b), any person"; and

(2) by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) Any person who willfully and for profit shall infringe any copyright provided by section 1(f) of this title, or who should knowingly and willfully aid or abet such infringement, shall be fined not more than \$25,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both, for the first offense and shall be fined not more than \$50,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both, for any subsequent offense."

Willful in-
fringement,
penalties.

SEC. 103. Section 2318 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking out all after "fined" and inserting in lieu thereof "not more than \$25,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both, for the first offense and shall be fined not more than \$50,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both, for any subsequent offense."

SEC. 104. In any case in which the renewal term of copyright subsisting in any work on the date of approval of this bill, or the term thereof as extended by Public Law 87-668, by Public Law 89-142, by Public Law 90-141, by Public Law 90-416, by Public Law 91-147, by Public Law 91-555, by Public Law 92-170, or by Public Law 92-566 (or by all or certain of said laws), would expire prior to December 31, 1976, such term is hereby continued until December 31, 1976.

Renewal term,
continuation.
17 USC 24
note.

TITLE II—NATIONAL COMMISSION ON NEW TECHNOLOGICAL USES OF COPYRIGHTED WORKS

ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE OF COMMISSION

SEC. 201. (a) There is hereby created in the Library of Congress a National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works (hereafter called the Commission).

17 USC 201
note.

(b) The purpose of the Commission is to study and compile data on: (1) the reproduction and use of copyrighted works of authorship—

(A) in conjunction with automatic systems capable of storing, processing, retrieving, and transferring information, and

(B) by various forms of machine reproduction, not including reproduction by or at the request of instructors for use in face-to-face teaching activities; and

(2) the creation of new works by the application or intervention of such automatic systems or machine reproduction.

(c) The Commission shall make recommendations as to such changes

88 STAT. 1874

in copyright law or procedures that may be necessary to assure for such purposes access to copyrighted works, and to provide recognition of the rights of copyright owners.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

17 USC 201
note.

SEC. 202. (a) The Commission shall be composed of thirteen voting members, appointed as follows:

(1) Four members, to be appointed by the President, selected from authors and other copyright owners;

(2) Four members, to be appointed by the President, selected from users of copyright works;

(3) Four nongovernmental members to be appointed by the President, selected from the public generally, with at least one member selected from among experts in consumer protection affairs;

(4) The Librarian of Congress.

(b) The President shall appoint a Chairman, and a Vice Chairman who shall act as Chairman in the absence or disability of the Chairman or in the event of a vacancy in that office, from among the four members selected from the public generally, as provided by clause (3) of subsection (a). The Register of Copyrights shall serve ex officio as a nonvoting member of the Commission.

(c) Seven voting members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

(d) Any vacancy in the Commission shall not affect its powers and shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF COMMISSION

17 USC 201
note.

SEC. 203. (a) Members of the Commission, other than officers or employees of the Federal Government, shall receive compensation at the rate of \$100 per day while engaged in the actual performance of Commission duties, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses in connection with such duties.

(b) Any members of the Commission who are officers or employees of the Federal Government shall serve on the Commission without compensation, but such members shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses in connection with the performance of their duties.

STAFF

17 USC 201
note.

SEC. 204. (a) To assist in its studies, the Commission may appoint a staff which shall be an administrative part of the Library of Congress. The staff shall be headed by an Executive Director, who shall be responsible to the Commission for the Administration of the duties entrusted to the staff.

(b) The Commission may procure temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates not to exceed \$100 per day.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

Appropriation.
17 USC 201
note.

SEC. 205. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title until June 30, 1976.

REPORTS

SEC. 206. (a) Within one year after the first meeting of the Commission it shall submit to the President and the Congress a preliminary report on its activities.

Reports to
President
and Congress.
17 USC 201
note.

(b) Within three years after the enactment of this Act the Commission shall submit to the President and the Congress a final report on its study and investigation which shall include its recommendations and such proposals for legislation and administrative action as may be necessary to carry out its recommendations.

(c) In addition to the preliminary report and final report required by this section, the Commission may publish such interim reports as it may determine, including but not limited to consultant's reports, transcripts of testimony, seminar reports, and other Commission findings.

POWERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 207. (a) The Commission or, with the authorization of the Commission, any three or more of its members, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this title, hold hearings, administer oaths, and require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of documentary material.

17 USC 201
note.

(b) With the consent of the Commission, any of its members may hold any meetings, seminars, or conferences considered appropriate to provide a forum for discussion of the problems with which it is dealing.

TERMINATION

SEC. 208. On the sixtieth day after the date of the submission of its final report, the Commission shall terminate and all offices and employment under it shall expire.

17 USC 201
note.

Approved December 31, 1974.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

HOUSE REPORT No. 93-1581 (Comm. on the Judiciary).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 120 (1974):

Sept. 9, considered and passed Senate.

Dec. 19, considered and passed House, amended; Senate concurred in House amendments.

Senator HOLLINGS. Who was the prime mover of this legislation?

Ms. RINGER. It originated in the Senate, and passed the Senate as separate legislation in the 90th Congress. It was Senator McClellan's bill. He reintroduced it concurrently with the passage of the general revision bill.

Senator HOLLINGS. The overall budget would be how much?

Ms. RINGER. \$337,000 for the first year.

Senator HOLLINGS. I wondered why they never considered the Office of Technology Assessment. They are making those different kinds of technological impact studies, several of them, none of them proximating that amount of money.

Mr. LORENZ. The purpose of this Commission is to involve the people most concerned with the problem, the publishers and the Librarians, and so forth, expecting them to come up with rational decisions in terms of the best answers to the present problems that are facing us and in publishing in the library community.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR EXECUTIVE OFFICER POSITION

Senator HOLLINGS. I notice the advertising you placed in the papers to bring on board a new executive officer. Don't you know the Civil Service Commission could have supplied the names of 100 qualified persons?

Mr. LORENZ. We have not received the kinds of referrals we need for this particular position from the Civil Service. I am pleased to report that this advertisement did bring us an excellent result in terms of highly qualified candidates from which we have made an excellent selection.

However, I would like to say that this is not the usual approach that the Library of Congress makes in recruiting. This was frankly an experiment. We do feel that this experiment worked in this case but we would not plan to repeat it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Shouldn't you really try the Civil Service Commission first before you would run a \$2,000 ad? Then you would be justified in running the ad if you couldn't get a response.

Maybe I ought to run an ad to get somebody to run the restaurant upstairs. We have had the Architect fiddling with it now for 6 months.

Mr. LORENZ. We still have not been successful in getting candidates of this stature from the Civil Service Commission when recruiting nationally.

DISTRIBUTION OF CATALOG CARDS

Senator HOLLINGS. Before you go into the Distribution of Catalog Cards, I will insert the appropriate pages from the justifications.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

1975 Regular Bill	\$10,581,000
Proposed Supplemental for Pay Raises	<u>249,000</u>
1975 Adjusted	\$10,830,000
1976 Estimate	<u>11,387,000</u>
Net increase	+ <u>557,000</u>

Analysis of Increases and Decreases

Decreases

1. Salaries and Benefits for 57 established positions - \$ 645,836

Reduction of salaries and benefits for 57 established positions
due to continuing decline in Cataloging Distribution Service
workload.

Salaries	\$595,693
Personnel Benefits	<u>50,143</u>
	<u>\$645,836</u>

2. Rental of equipment - 116,000

The two REI sorters which the Cataloging Distribution Service has
been renting are no longer needed because of decline in workload.

3. Equipment (non-recurring) - \$ 25,000

This was a non-recurring request to provide funds for a plate processor to increase the capability of the catalog card production lines.

4. Contingency Fund - 200,000

The Contingency Fund was originally established to allow for the added cost of new service demands on the Card Division. Since the sale of printed cards has been declining, there is no longer any need for this fund.

Total decrease - \$ 986,836

Increases

1. Ingrades and reallocations + \$ 105,524

Funds are requested to cover within-grade increases and reallocations

as follows: Salaries \$ 98,175

Personnel Benefits 7,349

\$105,524

2. One day extra salary costs + \$ 21,812

Fiscal year 1975 required the payment of salary funds for a total of

261 days. Fiscal year 1976 will have 262 days.

Salaries \$ 20,290

Personnel Benefits 1,522

\$ 21,812

3. Annualization of pay increases + 101,000

This increase is necessary to provide for annualization of the 1975 pay

raise, effective October 14, 1974, for General Schedule employees, and

effective October 28 and November 25, 1974, for wage rate employees.

Funds have been requested in fiscal year 1975 supplemental requests

to cover the increase from the effective date through June 30, 1975.

Salaries \$ 93,900

Personnel Benefits 7,100

\$101,000

4. Personnel Benefits + 11,524

To provide for the additional cost to the Library resulting from the

increase in the Government's share of the employee health insurance

from 50% to 60%.

5. Travel and transportation of persons + \$ 2,976

The increase is needed to cover the higher costs of traveling as shown below:

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Increased Cost</u>	<u>Increase in Travel</u>	<u>Total</u>
Regular Travel	\$6,025	\$ 8,201	\$1,700	\$476	\$2,176
Attendance at Meetings .	3,000	3,800	800	---	800
Local Travel	<u>29</u>	<u>29</u>	----	---	----
Total	<u>\$9,054</u>	<u>\$12,030</u>	<u>\$2,500</u>	<u>\$476</u>	<u>\$2,976</u>

6. Postage + 180,000

This increase is requested to provide in the base sufficient funds to cover the postage costs of the Cataloging Distribution Service. Based on a recent mail survey, the cost of postage for fiscal year 1975 has been estimated to be \$570,000. The current base is \$390,000.

7. Printing and Reproduction + 956,000

Card Printing - increase of \$556,000

To provide for increased salaries of employees at the Government Printing Office which have resulted in higher printing costs (\$156,000) and for increased cost of card stock (\$400,000).

Book Catalog - increase of \$400,000

To pay for two new book catalogs (Name Heading with References and Monographic Series) and the growth in size of two current catalogs (National Union Catalog and Books: Subject) plus increased printing charges.

8. Other Services + \$ 95,000

Other Services, Misc. - increase of \$75,000

The increase is requested to meet the contract costs of keypunching records to the Register of Additional Locations (ROAL).

Repair to Machines - increase of \$20,000

To provide funds for the servicing and maintenance costs for 3 card slitter/collators.

9. Equipment (non-recurring) + 70,000

To provide a replacement 60 pocket card sorter to be used in sorting sets of catalog cards sent to subscribing libraries.

Total increase + \$1,543,836

Net increase + \$ 557,000

1975 base available in 1976 transition \$2,569,900
 1976 transition increase 427,100
 1976 transition request \$2,997,000

Analysis of Increases

	<u>1976 Increases</u>	<u>1976 Transition Increases</u>
Ingrades and reallocations	\$ 105,524	\$ 26,725
One day extra salary costs	21,812	----
Annualization of pay raises	101,000	88,900
Personnel benefits	11,524	3,000
Travel and transportation of persons	2,976	725
Postage	180,000	45,000
Printing and reproduction	956,000	239,000
Other services	95,000	23,750
Equipment (non-recurring)	<u>70,000</u>	----
Total	<u>\$1,543,836</u>	<u>\$427,100</u>

General Statement

This appropriation finances the Distribution of Catalog Cards program, which provides for printing the cards used in the Library's card catalogs and in its catalogs in book form for printing certain technical publications, and for the cost of distribution of these items and MARC tapes to Government agencies, libraries, and other institutions throughout the world. This distribution service is of vital importance to libraries of all types throughout the United States because it is the means by which they benefit from the results of the work of the Library's experts in cataloging and classification. The sharing of the technical skills of these experts not only eliminates much costly duplication of effort by thousands of libraries in the country but also provides them with the results of language and subject competence in cataloging and classification work not otherwise available to them. The major effect of this service is to facilitate the research of library users.

Revenue producing activities. Between 25 and 30 percent of this appropriation was used during fiscal year 1974 to finance the Library's own needs, such as the printing of 14,500,000 cards annually for its official and public catalogs and other uses and the preparation of many different technical publications such as classification schedules and subject heading lists for its own use. However, the remainder of this appropriation, by supporting services to other li-

braries and institutions, represents recoverable costs and brings in revenue which is deposited in the miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. Net cash receipts of \$7,390,485 in fiscal year 1974 were returned to the Treasury.

In fiscal year 1975, net cash receipts are expected to decrease to \$7,000,000. On the basis of the \$7,000,000 figure, return to the Treasury will be approximately 86 percent of estimated recoverable costs.

To illustrate the pattern of activity over the past 20 years, the table which follows is presented. Since precise estimates are not available for prior years, a 25/75 percent breakdown was used to construct the table.

The portion of the DCC appropriation used to finance the Library's own needs, i.e., the non-recoverable portion, has varied considerably during the 20 year period, and in fiscal year 1973 reached 25 percent. While exact figures are not readily available for each of the years prior to 1973, it is estimated that use of DCC funds over the entire 20 years has averaged at least 15 percent for financing Library of Congress needs. From 1955 through 1974, obligations for both recoverable and non-recoverable costs totalled \$104,799,182 while net returns to the Treasury totalled \$84,814,334. Thus, on the average, net returns to the Treasury were 81 percent of all obligations and a higher figure for estimated recoverable obligations.

Fiscal Year	Returns to the Treasury From Sales of Cards and Publications	Total Obligations	Non- Recoverable Obligations	Recoverable Obligations	Percentage of Receipts to Recoverable Cost	Total Cards Sold
1955	\$1,168,361	\$ 1,348,700	\$ 337,175	\$ 1,011,525	116	23,450,243
1956	1,280,172	1,400,188	350,047	1,050,141	122	24,692,621
1957	1,441,000	1,486,656	371,664	1,114,992	129	26,953,659
1958	1,558,762	1,713,003	428,251	1,284,752	121	28,351,083
1959	1,936,010	1,878,526	469,631	1,408,895	137	30,093,915
1960	2,171,284	1,979,841	494,960	1,484,881	146	32,057,488
1961	2,409,650	2,168,492	542,123	1,626,369	148	35,678,496
1962	2,792,099	2,342,235	585,559	1,756,676	159	42,386,314
1963	2,959,770	2,678,609	669,652	2,008,957	147	46,022,022
1964	3,679,781	2,991,789	747,947	2,243,842	164	52,505,637
1965	4,354,637	3,784,935	946,234	2,838,701	153	61,489,201
1966	5,046,417	4,099,277	1,024,819	3,074,458	164	63,214,294
1967	5,741,755	4,647,441	1,161,860	3,485,581	165	74,503,175
1968	7,026,601	6,221,060	1,555,265	4,665,795	151	78,767,377
1969	5,965,111	7,248,830	1,812,207	5,436,623	110	63,404,123
1970	6,346,274	8,025,000	2,006,250	6,018,750	105	64,551,799
1971	7,467,344	8,999,500	2,249,875	6,749,625	111	74,474,002
1972	7,188,821	9,545,000	2,386,250	7,158,750	100	72,002,908
1973	6,890,000	10,193,000	2,548,250	7,644,750	90	73,599,751
1974	7,390,485	11,161,200	2,775,592	8,385,608	88	58,379,111
1975 (est)	7,000,000	10,815,000	2,688,000	8,127,000	86	50,000,000

If workload is kept current, the number of orders received affects the number of cards sold. Approximately 6,800,000 cards orders are expected to be received during fiscal year 1975, and as shown on the preceding table, an estimated 50,000,000 cards will be sold.

Sources of revenue returned to the Treasury. From the beginning of the Cataloging Distribution Service through 1971, the sale of catalog accounted for the major portion of the revenue generated from the DCC appropriation and subsequently returned to the Treasury. Beginning in 1972, however, the sale of MARC tapes, book catalogs, and technical publications became the source for more than 50 percent of total net sales. In fiscal year 1973, MARC tapes, book catalogs, and technical publications accounted for 55.7 percent of total net sales, and for fiscal year 1974, the figure was 61.1 percent. Although the cost of preparing and printing the book catalogs has increased steadily, the market for them has remained relatively stable during the five-year period ending December 1974 even though it has been necessary to raise subscription rates several times so that the recoverable cost of preparing and distributing the book catalogs plus ten percent could be returned to the Treasury. However, with the dramatic increases in printing and paper costs in 1974 and with similar increases predicted for 1975, the danger of declining sales during the coming year is ever present, particularly since the libraries which purchase these bibliographic tools are them-

selves experiencing extensive budgetary constraints. For the distribution of printed catalog cards, the situation has been far worse during the past five years because it has not been possible to maintain a balance between costs and the prices charged without risking abandonment of vital service to the national scholarly and scientific community. There are a number of reasons why this is so.

Distribution costs for high-frequency vs. low-frequency orders. Total revenue derived from card sales stems from two basic categories: the high-volume demand for a relatively few titles; mostly current, English-language trade publications; and the low-frequency demand for a vast number of different titles, mostly foreign-language, scholarly and scientific publications. The profit margin in high-volume, low unit-cost card sales is substantial; the converse is true for low-frequency, high-unit-cost sales. The Library of Congress has traditionally provided a total bibliographic service and has made available to the national library community both the popular, and hence profitable, catalog records as well as the seldom-requested scholarly and hence unprofitable, catalog records.

The decrease in percentage of receipts to recoverable costs since 1968 is attributable to the decline in revenue from card sales. The following factors have affected this:

- (1) The number of card order received has declined from a high peak of 15,039,396 in

1968 to 7,560,917 in 1974, and it is estimated that the number of card orders received in 1975 will be ten percent below those received in 1974. To some extent, the decline in orders received has resulted because libraries, faced with rising operating costs during a period of level or only slightly increasing budgets, have been forced to devote a smaller percentage of their total resources to book purchases and consequently have needed fewer catalog cards. Another factor adversely affecting card sales is the impact of improved technology for reproducing catalog cards by photographic and electrostatic methods. From a single entry in a Library of Congress book catalog, proofsheet, or printed card, many libraries and library systems now use their own equipment to reproduce the multiple copies of the cards needed for their catalogs. Many other libraries have almost abandoned the use of card catalogs, substituting in their stead book-form catalogs compiled from LC bibliographic data provided in MARC tapes or proofsheets. Finally, a number of libraries which formerly purchased all of their catalog cards from the Library of Congress now rely on cooperative or commercial processing centers (which receive their cataloging data from the Library of Congress) for cards representing popular titles and turn to the Library of Congress only for those cards not available from other sources.

(2) Higher printing and paper costs have increased both the percentage of the DCC appropriation used to fulfill Library of Congress needs and the unit cost of cards used to satisfy orders received.

(3) An increase in the prices charged for catalog cards was deferred as long as possible in order to forestall a further decline in the revenue from total net card sales which would force unit costs of service higher. By late spring of 1974, however, further delay in increasing prices for sets of cards ordered individually appeared to be no longer justifiable. As a consequence, subscribers were informed that effective December 1, 1974 the price for an individual card set would be raised from 35 cents to 45 cents if the card set is ordered by number. The cost of a search under author or title to determine the card number was also increased from 40 cents to 60 cents. Both increases reflect rising printing, paper, and distribution costs as well as the increasing salary rates for Federal employees. The extent to which these increases will affect revenue from total net card sales is not known at this time. It is recognized, however, that commercial and cooperative processing centers, almost all of which use LC cataloging data, can match, at equal or lower costs, some of the services provided by the Library of Congress. These centers can compete effectively for a variety of reasons including freedom to offer service on only the more profitable segment of

the card business and location in areas where costs and wages are lower than they are in large metropolitan centers such as Washington. The libraries of this nation, however, require access to the full range of bibliographic information for all types of publications, including those types for which catalog cards are seldom ordered and unit cost of service is high. The Library of Congress provides service on such catalog cards, and while the monetary return to be gained is low, there is an immense return in terms of service to the research community of this country.

Other Services, Miscellaneous - increase of \$95,000

The use of automated techniques has enabled the Library to produce the Register of Additional Locations (ROAL) more efficiently and quickly. The keypunching of the records involved is on a contract basis for two major reasons: (1) the lack of space for the keypunching equipment and the added expense of purchasing or leasing the equipment; and (2) the keypunching can be accomplished more cheaply by contract. To enable the Library to contract for the ROAL keypunching, a total of \$75,000 is requested.

An additional \$20,000 is requested to provide funds needed for servicing three card slitter collators used to make catalog cards for the Library of Congress, and for sale to other libraries.

Card Sorter - increase of \$70,000

The Cataloging Distribution Service has the responsibility for sorting and sending sets of catalog cards to subscribing libraries. In order to provide the timely and accurate service needed, a sum of \$70,000 is requested to purchase a replacement 60-pocket card sorter.

Contingency Reserve

The \$200,000 Contingency Reserve will be needed in fiscal year 1975 to pay for a portion of increased postage costs which have arisen as a result of a new postage classification assigned to packages of catalog cards being mailed to subscribers. The Library will attempt to recover the cost by charging the increased postage to those subscribers.

FORECAST OF CATALOG CARD SALES

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the long term outlook regarding the sale of catalog cards?

Mr. LORENZ. I would like to ask Mr. Welsh, Director of our Processing Department, and responsible for this area, to respond to that.

Mr. WELSH. We anticipate, Mr. Chairman, that the sale of catalog cards will continue to decline. We don't foresee a leveling off because the products and services that we offer through this appropriation have had a great impact upon the commercial services that have arisen.

The commercial services can take our catalog card or our book catalogs or magnetic tapes and duplicate the data contained therein and sell it in some cases at a cost that is cheaper than the price that we must charge.

We look upon this as a very good way to cooperate with private industry.

As our catalog card sales have declined, our book catalog sales have increased. We are still returning, I think we estimate \$7 million, to the Treasury for fiscal year 1975.

Senator HOLLINGS. How do you determine the price of the catalog and the price of the card?

Mr. WELSH. We are required by law to return cost plus 10 percent. The conversion of our current cataloging into machine readable form that will make this data available to processing centers and libraries, will reduce the overall costs of cataloging throughout the libraries of the United States.

Senator HOLLINGS. The Superintendent of Documents runs it at cost plus 50 percent requirement. What is your reaction to that? Suppose you operated on the same basis?

Mr. WELSH. I believe that that would not be in the interest of the library community because I think the functions that this appropriation supports are designed to help U.S. libraries. By keeping the price down, I think we help these libraries.

Senator HOLLINGS. We subsidize, so why charge 50 percent more for the regular libraries? Is that what you are saying?

Mr. WELSH. I am glad you are saying that.

Mr. LORENZ. Most of our users are public libraries and other kinds of public institutions, including colleges and universities mostly supported by State, local and Federal funds. So it wouldn't seem too consistent to collect more of these public funds than needed to cover costs.

Senator HOLLINGS. You wouldn't recommend any change?

Mr. LORENZ. We think cost plus 10 percent is a satisfactory arrangement, sir.

COMPUTER COSTS

Senator SCHWEIKER. I have another subject. Where, in your justifications do you have the money that you are putting in computers?

Mr. LORENZ. Mostly under the Administrative Department, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. What page is that?

Mr. CROXTON. The discussion of that, Senator, starts at page 131 (note: see p. 351), with respect to the additional funds requested for this year.

SCORPIO SYSTEM FOR SENATE

Senator SCHWEIKER. Is the SCORPIO System now able to handle 100 terminals so that we could have one in each Senator's office? Are you now set up so that if the wiring connections were made on SCORPIO that we could put a terminal in a Senator's office?

Mr. CROXTON. Yes, sir.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What is preventing us from doing that? I realize we are perhaps getting into areas outside of the scope. We are going to have to have a computer to find out what is happening on computers around here.

I am just curious as to what is the logjam or bottleneck. What is the next step you are to do after that?

Mr. CROXTON. Let me say very specifically and directly, the SCORPIO System can serve 100 more terminals on the Hill. It is designed to do that, but I would rather have Mr. Jayson talk to the point of what kind of service is provided and where it stands in relation to the Library and the Senate.

Technically, we are ready to do it.

Mr. LORENZ. Mr. Jayson is Director of the Congressional Research Service.

CURRENT SENATE USAGE OF SCORPIO

Mr. JAYSON. It is actually in about a dozen Senatorial offices at the present time. It has been for some time on a test basis.

Senator SCHWEIKER. A dozen?

Mr. JAYSON. About a dozen; yes. That includes the Office of the Secretary. That includes the two Policy Committees. That includes six or seven members of the Senate Rules Committee, which is testing this entire system. It is operational. There is no reason why it can't go into other Senators' offices at least in the sense that the CRS data base is presently available in the machine.

It is merely awaiting, as I understand it, the installation of the computer terminals. CRS provides basically three types of data bases at the present time. One is the Bill Digest data base which I assume you are familiar with.

The second is our current awareness citation data base. We have staff people who scan the latest publications and bring the subjects of those publications to the attention of our research staff so that they will be kept currently aware of the latest writings in their fields of interest.

That, incidentally, is a service now given, but without computer terminals, to various committees.

Thirdly, is the new issue briefing system that we have introduced.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How long have you been in that state of readiness to provide that? How long have those been available or if you had computer terminals we could have hooked it up?

Mr. JAYSON. We have been working with the Senate Rules Committee I think about 18 months. That is 2 years from the time of the inception of their thinking about an issue briefing file.

The first two files, the Bill Digest file and the Current Awareness Program or, as we call it, SDI, which means Selective Dissemination of Information, we have been using them for several years in CRS. It is only recently that we have installed video screens as terminals as distinct from the electrical typewriter type terminals.

The cathode-ray tube, or the visual screen, is much easier to operate with. We installed those about 2 years ago. We began using them and we are expanding their use.

The Senate, I believe, has about a dozen of those, plus printers associated with some of them, so that if you see something on the screen, and you want it, you press the buttons and it will print it out.

OPERATIONAL SINCE NOVEMBER 1974

Senator SCHWEIKER. Maybe my question should be how long have any of those dozen been operative enough to include the citation, major issues and the Digest?

Mr. JAYSON. The issue briefing system went public in the sense of being available to members of CRS staff last November. The bill digest system and our current awareness program have been in CRS and have been utilized via our computers for several years.

Senator SCHWEIKER. So the whole system was really available as of November if we had terminals.

Mr. JAYSON. The three systems. In addition, we are also supporting six Senate committees with computerization of their calendars. That has been going on for a few years also.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What is your understanding of the delay as to why we are not going ahead with the terminals in the Senator's office?

Mr. JAYSON. I don't have direct information. My impression is that there were some developments being made by the Rules Committee's subcommittee on this subject, some developments going on apart from these three data bases, having something to do with the mailing system, or perhaps computerizing housekeeping or other duties.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That doesn't have anything to do with your computer?

Mr. JAYSON. No.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why isn't your computer in Senator Schweiker's office?

Mr. JAYSON. It is up to the Senate Rules Committee or other appropriate authorities to get the terminal.

Mr. CURRAN. I believe the point is that the cost of the terminals in the Senator's offices is not borne by the Library.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I understand that fully.

Senator HOLLINGS. We have been appropriating and appropriating. Why should the Secretary or a Policy Committee have it and not the Senators?

Senator SCHWEIKER. We are wasting a resource that you folks are compiling for us.

Mr. JAYSON. This was done on a test basis, on a pilot basis, to see what information in our data banks is useful to them or what additional information they may ask us to develop, which eventually would go to all in the Senate.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why don't we test it for Senators?

Mr. JAYSON. It is being tested, as I say, in several offices. Here is a copy of the listing of all the issue briefs in our file at the present time. You can see it concentrates on about 150 or 160 principal issues before the Congress today.

That is merely the index. Here is a copy of a typical issue brief, any part of which could be called up on the screen. A typical issue brief consists of an issue definition, a two or three sentence definition of what the issue is, and then three or four pages of background and analysis of the issue done concisely and objectively. Then comes the principal legislation with regard to the issue, and whether hearings have been held, and the like. Sometimes there is a chronology of events leading up to the issue, if that is relevant. This is in the machine but we also produce it and distribute it on hard copy.

SERVICE AWAITS TERMINALS

Senator SCHWEIKER. From your standpoint administratively and operationally, there is no reason other than the mechanics of installing and the money to install the terminals why this service shouldn't be or couldn't be provided to Senators' offices as soon as that is done.

Mr. JAYSON. That is correct with two footnotes. The technical capacity of our computer to handle 150 or 300 terminals, whatever the number might be—

Senator SCHWEIKER. Let's start with 100. I don't know where the other Senators came from.

Mr. JAYSON. The committee offices.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I understand.

Mr. JAYSON. We have committee offices, possibly even subcommittee offices. Service them and the number goes up.

Mr. CROXTON. This can be taken care of.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I would think for 100 more terminals that wouldn't be a problem on a computer unit.

Mr. CROXTON. It would not be a significant problem and we could take care of it. We could do it by a couple of technical methods which I don't believe you want me to go into detail here, but we can do it.

Mr. JAYSON. The other footnote is a practical one, that is related to our current awareness data bank. We add about 30,000 citations to it each year. The problem to us is that it serves as a menu. Offices or staff will ask for hard copy, they want an article that is 40 pages long, we will have to Xerox 40 pages.

You multiply that by literally thousands of requests for articles and it becomes a very practical problem to provide hard copy. But that is manageable. The answer is certainly, yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. How come you keep running to the Secretary of the Senate, and the committees and subcommittees. Meanwhile the Senators who are supposed to get the service, and bragging about it, specifically Senator Schweiker here who is paying the bill, is yet to see it even on an experimental basis. Who sets that priority?

Senator SCHWEIKER. It is not their priority.

Senator HOLLINGS. I just wanted to see what he would say.

Mr. JAYSON. The question was answered by Senator Schweiker. Obviously, the great impetus for this came from the Senate Rules Committee and Senator Cannon's staff. That is where the first test was made.

But a Senator's use is different from the Secretary of the Senate's use. There are different uses involved. So you get added inputs. For example, he is watching the progress of bills, of legislation, he is putting into his own records progress of the legislation at the threshold point; I assume his principal use and testing is with regard to our Bill Digest operation.

As a matter of fact, as a result of their testing, they have come forward with a number of suggestions about adding information to the data bank, such things as giving the content of amendments to legislation as it occurs on the floor or modification of bills as they come out of committee, not merely the event but what the amendment was, and so on.

So the testing of that material is obviously very useful to him and the Senate. It has been very useful to us.

INSTALLATION SCHEDULE

Senator SCHWEIKER. To add 100 Senators how much—the answer here was it could be done. The question I have is how much time or money are we talking about in terms of your operation to add?

Mr. JAYSON. I don't think it would be a very significant time at all.

Mr. CROXTON. For fiscal year 1976 our plans should provide us the capacity which would permit us to accept the 100 terminals which would be paid for by the Senate funds.

Senator HOLLINGS. Installed by when? When you say not any significant amount of time, what does that mean?

Mr. JAYSON. Telephone hookups.

Mr. CROXTON. Telephone hookups might be required. It might be that the Architect of the Capitol, the Secretary of the Senate would feel that it is better to use cabling which either the Senate or the Library owns, rather than going through the telephone company.

There would be some engineering questions to be answered and then some wire to be run or some wires to be used.

Mr. JAYSON. There is also lead time to get the actual cathode-ray tubes. Sometimes it takes 4 or even 6 months to get the terminals from the manufacturers.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why don't you hurry up and order those? How much time, Mr. Jayson, am I talking about when you say not a significant amount of time?

Mr. JAYSON. Insofar as the ordering of the terminals is concerned, and depending on what kind of terminals they will order, that is not for CRS, but once the terminals are there, once the wiring is in, they could go into our machines immediately and use them at once.

Senator HOLLINGS. This year?

Mr. JAYSON. Oh, yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. In all 100 Senators' offices?

Mr. JAYSON. I see no reason that I know of to prevent it.

Senator HOLLINGS. It was to be a service to the Senators, not to make history.

Senator SCHWEIKER. The truth is 80 or 90 percent of the job is completed at this point. The terminal thing is a very small part of setting this thing up and you have really done the lion's share of the work on it.

Mr. JAYSON. That is right.

1976 FUNDING REQUIREMENT

Mr. LORENZ. I should underline that the funds requested in the 1976 appropriation would be necessary to do the supplemental work since we do have a multipurpose computer which does need to serve many other purposes.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You won't have trouble getting those.

Mr. JAYSON. I should mention that in our own budget, there is a request for funds to bring in outside materials, programs that other people have developed and we will put in their data.

For example, the Department of Justice has a program called Juris, which has the full text of the United States Code, Supreme Court Decisions going back to 1970, and various other legal documents.

We have requested funds for computer terminals because a different type of computer terminal is needed to access that type of system. And there are many others.

EXPANSION OF DATA BASE

Senator SCHWEIKER. I think it would be very helpful to this committee if you could supply for our record the kind of helpful computer tie-ins that you could logically make, either from the standpoint of your usage or something that ultimately might be relayed to our terminal system.

Mr. JAYSON. I would briefly indicate in 5 minutes the types of things we are using and thinking about. We have the New York Times Info Bank, which you may be familiar with. It carries abstracts of the stories in The New York Times, going back to 1969, plus 30 other publications.

This, again, requires a separate type of terminal. You can use it, for example, when you have a witness appearing before one of your committees, John Jones, and you want to know what he has talked about, what the newspapers have said about him. You can put in the computer the name, "John Jones," and every abstract, every story published in the paper which mentions his name, will flash on the screen.

Senator HOLLINGS. Could I do that for my political opponent?

Mr. JAYSON. Anyone. During the Watergate hearings, and during the Rockefeller hearings the installations that we had were going virtually 24 hours a day.

Senator HOLLINGS. Just to run down background material on the witness appearing?

Mr. JAYSON. That is right. In the case of Mr. Rockefeller, it was a question of examining into his philosophy because the two committees that had his nomination before them, wanted to know where he stood on various public issues.

We were asked to do a report on his philosophy on the different issues. This was an enormous problem.

We have another computerized data computer base, again a private one, which is an econometric model of the U.S. economy. It is one of the most sophisticated, and is used by the House Budget Committee and the Senate Budget Committee.

You can take the economic data that are in the base, and by changing some assumptions, such as changing the rates of the withholding tax or the Social Security tax, you can see what impact that would have, in general, on the entire U.S. economy. It is extremely useful.

We have access to the National Library of Medicine's citations, they have some 400,000 citations relating to public health and medical literature. Those are typical of outside data bases we use.

We are asking for some funds, approximately \$100,000 in the CRS budget, to let us go out and subscribe to other data bases. There are, I understand, over 3,000 data bases on the market. Many of these can be very useful.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Like private computer banks that you lease or pay a rental? Do you lease or pay an outright fee?

Mr. JAYSON. There are three basic costs involved. One is for the terminal if it requires a unique or different type. Two, is the telephone line or long distance telephone charges to reach their computer. Three, is the basic one, the subscription cost. They charge you for using their material. That is the basic charge.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Is it a monthly rental?

Mr. JAYSON. Some of them are on a flat rate; some of them are on a time rate. If you utilize their base for 5 minutes, you pay a certain rate. It varies. The point is that the data bases have been developed by experts in their respective fields, there are many of them, and these data bases can be very useful.

If we can hook into them in CRS, eventually, perhaps not immediately, but eventually your computer terminal in your office could also have access to these data bases, assuming that the particular terminal you have is compatible with their equipment.

We are assuming that it is technically possible—your hooking into our system and us making some conversion.

BASIS FOR PROGRAM

Senator SCHWEIKER. Did you set this program up under the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations?

Mr. JAYSON. As a result of the Legislative Reorganization Act, which was the successor to the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations—

Senator SCHWEIKER. That hasn't been succeeded yet.

Mr. JAYSON. We were given a mandate, among other things, to try to be innovative, to try to help the members with their information and research needs.

Senator SCHWEIKER. As you are developing this, maybe working with several sources, basically who are you working with on the committees?

Mr. JAYSON. It varies. For example, when we began recognizing the value of the computer to the preparation of committee calendars, we talked to some people, people running calendars for particular committees.

I think we began in the House, six or eight committees recognized that it was a saving of money and more efficient to have their calendars computerized.

Then I think we talked to some of the Senate Members or their staff who had seen the calendar operation in the House. They spoke to their chairmen.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPUTER OPERATIONS

Senator SCHWEIKER. Just in a nutshell, what other computer operations do we have besides yours and what do they do in a nutshell?

Mr. JAYSON. The House has a computer operation of which I don't know all of the details. They also have a status system. You can telephone the office, the House Administration Committee, and find out the status of a bill.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That is separate from yours?

Mr. JAYSON. It is separate in that aspect, but they also rely somewhat upon our Bill Digest information. We assist them through indexing some of the materials.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That is separate from Aquarius. Aquarius is your system?

Mr. JAYSON. No, SCORPIO is ours.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Aquarius is whose system? Maybe that is the House system.

Mr. LORENZ. I am not sure what Aquarius is.

Mr. JAYSON. A cooperative effort is being made by the House Administration Committee, the House Budget Committee, CRS, and I think some others dealing with the system, to create a data bank which would tie expenditures to program authorizations and jurisdictions of committees. It is in the works.

The Secretary of the Senate has been developing a variety of things. Again, I don't know the details.

Senator SCHWEIKER. We can cover that with them.

OCEAN POLICY STUDY

Senator HOLLINGS. You have been very helpful to the Ocean Policy Study, Mr. Beckman and Dr. Curlin, and all of them have coordinated with the Office of Technology Assessment and the Oceans Policy Study staff. It has been a great help in our effort. We are beginning to work out such things as offshore drilling of oil, as a result of the work, for example, that Dr. Curlin is doing right now.

Mr. JAYSON. Others in the Service also give backup support.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have also been very helpful to the Commerce and the Interior Committees.

Mr. JAYSON. Thank you. We hope it will be a successful effort.

LIBRARY'S VALUABLE DATA BANK

Mr. LORENZ. We are beginning to round out the picture, Senator, if I may, the Library of Congress itself is probably the most valuable data bank and information center in the world.

The Library itself has created data bases which are of extreme importance to the libraries of this country in terms of developing a national network of Library and Information Services and through our MARC program, which was developed in the Library of Congress, for bibliographic communication. We have probably been revolutionary in changing the means of transmitting information.

We are asking in this budget for additional funds to begin to complete that basic data base of bibliographic information. We are also proposing to extend that information to the control of the serial literature across the board, which is the most up-to-date literature that everybody is looking for.

In addition, the Copyright Office has very dramatic plans for controlling that valuable data base, also, through the use of the computers.

So, again, the Library of Congress represents in its entirety a very valuable and fundamental source of the control and the transmission of information which is basic to the future, you might say. We hope we have your support in these efforts.

Mr. JAYSON. In our Reference Center in the Senate area, which is in the passageway going to the subway, there is a CRS reference room in which we have several of these terminals connected to the various data bases and you and your staff can operate them, yourselves, or our people will operate them for you.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Schweiker got us to Mr. Jayson before we could let him submit his statement, but first, let us insert the justifications for the Congressional Research Service.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

1975 Regular Bill	\$13,345,000
Proposed Supplemental for Pay Raises	<u>422,000</u>
1975 Adjusted	\$13,767,000
1976 Estimate	<u>17,810,000</u>
Net Increase	<u>\$ 4,043,000</u>

Analysis of Increases

Increases

1. Ingrades and reallocations + \$ 228,040

Funds are requested to cover within-grade increases and reallocations as follows:

Salaries	\$212,107
Personnel Benefits	<u>15,233</u>
	<u>\$228,040</u>

2. One day extra salary costs + \$ 71,700

Fiscal year 1975 required the payment of salary funds for a total of 261 days. Fiscal year 1976 will have 262 days.

Salaries \$ 66,700
 Personnel Benefits 5,000
\$ 71,700

3. Annualization of salary cost for 85 new positions (1975) + \$ 330,788

The 1975 appropriation contained 9 month funding for the 85 new positions in Fiscal Year 1975. It is necessary to request the following amounts to provide full-year funding for these positions in Fiscal Year 1976.

Salaries \$304,874
 Personnel Benefits 25,914
\$330,788

4. Annualization of pay increases + \$ 168,000

This increase is necessary to provide for annualization of the 1975 pay raise, effective on October 1st, 1974, for General Schedule employees. Funds have been requested in the Fiscal Year 1975 supplemental requests to cover the increase from the effective date through June 30, 1975.

Salaries \$156,000
 Personnel Benefits 12,000
\$168,000

5. Personnel Benefits + \$ 107,284

To provide for the additional cost to the Library resulting from the increase in the Government's share of the employee health insurance from 50% to 60%.

6. New positions requested (143) (9 month funding) + \$1,924,512

For policy analysis and research (110)

1 GS-18; 6 GS-17; 3 GS-16; 6 GS-15;
 17 GS-14; 6 GS-13; 7 GS-12; 18 GS-11;
 21 GS-9; 7 GS-7; 1 GS-6; 17 GS-5 .. \$1,504,257
 Personnel Benefits 135,384

\$1,639,641

For documentation and status of legislation (4)

1 GS-9; 1 GS-7; 2 GS-5 \$ 30,271
 Personnel Benefits 2,724
\$ 32,995

For information and reference services (24)

3 GS-11; 8 GS-9; 6 GS-5; 4 GS-4;	
3 GS-3	\$188,135
Personnel Benefits	<u>16,932</u>
	<u>\$205,067</u>

For administration (5)

1 GS-11; 2 GS-9; 1 GS-5; 1 GS-4 .	\$ 42,944
Personnel Benefits	<u>3,865</u>
	<u>\$ 46,809</u>

7. New Positions requested (14) (full year funding) + \$ 168,560

For documentation and status of legislation (14)

(Bill Abstracts)

1 GS-13; 2 GS-11; 5 GS-7; 5 GS-5;	
1 GS-3	\$154,642
Personnel Benefits	<u>13,918</u>
	<u>\$168,560</u>

8. Special and Temporary + \$ 200,000

An increase of \$200,000 is requested in Special and Temporary funds to enable the Service to employ experts on a WAE basis and temporary staff during peak workload periods. This type of staffing has proved extremely efficient in meeting the immediate needs of Congress. The increase is requested to replace the primary dependence upon savings from new positions.

9. Travel and Transportation of Persons + \$ 24,116

Increase of \$10,716 in Regular Travel and \$13,400 in Attendance at Meetings are requested due to the growth in staff and increased travel costs. The increase for Attendance at Meetings is requested to provide for increased travel costs and to allow for an additional 20 members of the staff to participate in one professional meeting per year.

10. Rent, Communications and Utilities + \$ 305,000

Long Distance Telephone - increase of \$25,000

To support FTS and regular long distance calls \$5,000, and dedicated lines to support data bases \$20,000.

Rental of Equipment - increase of \$280,000

To support increased cost of renting photocopying equipment \$80,000, rental of word processing equipment \$115,000, microfilm/microfiche equipment \$15,000, teletypewriter \$3,000, terminals associated with subscriptions to outside data bases \$37,000, and rental of word processing equipment (bill abstract unit) \$30,000.

11. Printing and Reproduction + \$ 35,000

To provide for the increased costs of paper and printing incurred in the printing of publications and for printing the bill abstracts.

12. Other Services + \$ 460,000

Other Services, Misc. - increase of \$291,000

To support expanded graphics services, \$25,000; automated data bases, \$141,000; and projected additional services, \$125,000.

Tuition and Training - increase of \$20,000

To extend the level of commitment to CRS training.

Professional and Consultant Services - increases of \$149,000

This increase from \$351,000 to \$500,000 is needed to expand contractual assistance from educational, research and other organizations.

13. Supplies and Materials + \$ 20,000

The increase of \$20,000 is necessary to provide additional office supplies to be used by new staff.

Total Increases + \$1,043,000

1975 base available in 1976 transition \$3,329,000
 1976 transition increase 1,516,000
 1976 transition request \$4,845,000

Analysis of Increases

	1976 Increases	1976 Transition Increases
Ingrades and reallocations	\$ 228,040	\$ 57,951
One day extra salary costs	71,700	----
Annualization of salary costs for 85 new positions (1975)	330,788	330,788
Annualization of pay raises	168,000	147,840
Personnel benefits	107,284	27,250
New positions requested (143) (9 month funding)	1,924,512	648,384
New positions requested (14) (12 month funding)	168,560	42,787
Special and temporary	200,000	50,000
Travel and transportation of persons	24,116	6,000
Rent, communications, and utilities	305,000	76,250
Printing and reproduction	35,000	8,750
Other services	460,000	115,000
Supplies and materials	<u>20,000</u>	<u>5,000</u>
Total	<u>\$4,043,000</u>	<u>\$4,516,000</u>

General Statement

The Congressional Research Service is a major information and research arm of the Congress. Last year it responded to over 200,000 requests from the offices of Committees and Members of the Congress. Its primary mission is to provide research that will facilitate legislative decision-making, research that is relevant, authentic, compact, complete, objective, nonpartisan, and timely. It also provides literally tens of thousands of facts annually on an encyclopedic and ever-growing range of subject matter, and other services related to the legislative function.

The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 directs CRS to provide Congress with more comprehensive research and analytical services and to aid Committees in the analysis of legislative issues. The House Committee on Rules report on the 1970 Act acknowledged that to meet these responsibilities a "large expansion of staff" would be required; it noted that it would probably be inadvisable to expand too quickly, concluding that, "We nevertheless expect the buildup of those resources to be substantially completed within 5 years." The objective of the fiscal 1976 appropriation request is to enable CRS to complete a five-year program designed to provide the Service with the resources necessary to meet its new and expanded responsibilities under the Act.

The Service's basic approach for fiscal 1976 is to give first priority to meeting Committee needs for assistance in planning and conducting legislative and oversight activities. A second purpose is to enable CRS to follow through on implementation of the numerous other functions and authorities

specified in the 1970 Act, including subject list and terminating program submissions, continuous liaison with Committees, "purpose and effect" reports, and use of the contract authority. The importance of innovative services was stressed in the House Rules Committee report accompanying the 1970 Act, which encouraged CRS "to experiment and to be innovative in carrying out their new as well as their older functions." A third element of the fiscal 1976 request, therefore, is to initiate or further develop new services to the Congress, including improved capability for Federal budget review, temporary assignments of CRS staff to Committees, a visiting specialists program, and an expanded "futures research" capability. Finally, funds are requested to carry out a new House directive requiring the Service to prepare one-hundred word factual descriptions of the subject of all bills and resolutions introduced in Congress for prompt publication in the Congressional Record and the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions.

Funds are also requested to support the range of our traditional services, as well as new Congressional directives. Members, Committees, and staff turn to us for a whole catalog of products: background reports on public and legislative issues; pro and con analyses of bills; studies of alternative proposals for solutions to national problems; legal opinions; surveys of court decisions; on-the-spot factual information; newspaper searches; assistance in preparing draft statements; translations; legislative histories; the preparation of charts, graphs, and maps; bibliographies; tabulations of statistics; consultations with subject specialist; assistance in answering constituent

inquiries; and many others.

Workload

The strengthening of CRS resources that has taken place over the last four years has already permitted a significant change in the nature of the work rendered by the Service. This is indicated by a number of basic workload statistics. The Service responded to the highest number of inquiries in its history in fiscal 1974 -- 202,344 -- amounting to a 12 percent rise over the previous year. In fiscal 1974, the number of requests requiring more than two weeks or research time increased 21 percent over fiscal 1973; the increase from fiscal 1971 to fiscal 1974 was 168 percent; the number of requests requiring preparation of a report, statement, or explanatory letter or memorandum increased 73 percent from fiscal 1971 to fiscal 1974, and these requests now account for a majority of research hours worked (51 percent); in the same period, the number of requests that could be satisfied with already prepared materials (e.g., books, photocopies, articles) increased by only 3 percent; and, from fiscal 1971 to fiscal 1974 the percent of inquiries for Members and Committees, as distinct from those for constituents, increased from 48 percent to 70 percent of all requests received. The inquiry workload for Committees has increased by 26 percent in the past year alone, and by 77 percent since fiscal 1971. Committee requests have consumed an increasing proportion of CRS research time; 153 percent more research

hours were spent on these in fiscal 1974 than in fiscal 1971. Requests from Members have similarly increased though less dramatically -- a 28 percent rise since fiscal 1971.

Improved Delivery of Services

Concurrent with additional efforts to implement the Legislative Reorganization Act, achievement of more efficient and improved delivery of services is reflected in this request. This includes steady expansion of our automation capabilities. With the encouragement of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, CRS has developed an issue briefing system through which we will be able to provide concise updated information about current legislative issues by video screens located in Members' offices. We have extended coverage of an automated current awareness program through which we can bring to the attention of our researchers, Congressional Committees, and ultimately all Members, the latest professional writings and articles in their fields of special interest. We now have access to one of the largest and most up-to-date economic data bases currently available, containing programs for analyzing the economic impact of alternative fiscal and monetary policies. We plan to establish an additional reference center this year in a House office building and are expanding the Senate Reference Center to provide quicker and more detailed responses. Our workload statistical system is being revised to provide more updated information on the status of pending and completed requests. Expanded efforts have been initiated to provide more

in-depth orientation for Congressional Members and staff to familiarize them with CRS services and capabilities. The Service's in-house training and career development program has been extended. Further coordination and cooperation is being undertaken with the General Accounting Office (including joint projects, exchange of publications, informal staff conferences, and cooperative training activities) and with such legislative branch agencies as the Office of Technology Assessment and the new Congressional Budget Office.

Fiscal 1976 Activities

The Congressional Research Service is requesting \$17,810,000: \$15,848,475 in personal services and \$1,961,525 in non-personal services for fiscal 1976. This amount includes funds which will support an increase of 157 positions. Activities for which these funds are requested are described in more detail below under three major program activities, plus administration. Under Policy Analysis and Research, the major increase requested is for staff to provide adequate coverage of in-depth research and other Committee-related responsibilities of the Service, including a limited number of needed specialists and senior specialists. Other positions are also requested to respond to the increase in national budget-related inquiries submitted to the Service. Assistance from the scholarly community is being sought through a program of temporary appointments to the Service of specialists to work on Congressional assignments. A CRS Committee Intern Program is

being developed, under which staff will be rotated to Committees for short-term assignments to better acquaint them with Committee needs and activities. Finally, a limited number of positions is requested to support the upward mobility of non-professional CRS staff, and to improve overall Service research management. The increase requested for the second major program activity, Documentation and Status of Legislation, is designed to carry out the requirement assigned to CRS by House Rule X as amended by H. Res. 983 for publication of bill abstracts. The Rule requires CRS to prepare a factual description (not to exceed 100 words) of the subject of each bill or resolution introduced for publication as promptly as possible in the Congressional Record and in the Bill Digest. Several positions are also requested to improve the timeliness and coverage of the Bill Digest and Major Legislation of Congress publications of the Service. The increase in the third major program activity Information and Reference Services, is to deal with the growing number of Member and Committee information requests and provide more rapid information and messenger services within the Congressional office buildings. Staff are also requested to handle the increased workload in acquisition, maintenance and retrieval of public documents and related materials, and expansion of the Selective Dissemination of Information Service to all Members' offices. Several positions are requested to provide improved application of computerized information services and inquiry recording staff.

The following table shows, by program activity, the total obligation of funds and budgeted positions for fiscal 1971 through fiscal 1975, and the total request of \$17,810,000 including a requested increase for new positions in fiscal 1976 of \$2,093,072. The staff increases shown in this table for fiscal 1972-1976 are primarily directed toward implementation of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

PROGRAM AND FINANCING
(thousands of dollars)*

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	Base	Five Year Implementation Program					Fiscal 1976 (Increase)
	Fiscal 1971 (Actual)	Fiscal 1972 (Actual)	Fiscal 1973 (Actual)	Fiscal 1974 (Actual)	Fiscal 1975 (Estimate)	Fiscal 1976 (Request)	
I. Policy Analysis and Research	\$3,781 (223)**	\$4,860 (271)	\$6,446 (323)	\$7,954 (382)	\$9,809 (443)	\$12,926 (553)	\$3,117 (110)
II. Documentation and Status of Legislation	338 (23)	472 (33)	563 (42)	788 (51)	822 (51)	1,136 (69)	314 (18)
III. Information and Reference Services	1,261 (98)	1,403 (112)	1,727 (132)	2,110 (151)	2,527 (169)	3,055 (193)	528 (24)
IV. Administration	270 (19)	322 (22)	409 (27)	500 (34)	609 (40)	693 (45)	84 (5)
Total Obligations	\$5,650 (363)	\$7,057 (438)	\$9,145 (524)	\$11,352 (618)	\$13,767 (703)	\$17,810 (860)	\$4,043 (157)

* Dollar figures include both personal and non-personal services.
** Figures in parentheses represent budgeted positions.

Justification of New Positions by Program Activity for Fiscal 1976 -- 157 Positions -- \$2,093,072

I. Policy Analysis and Research -- 110 Positions -- \$1,639,641

This program, the major activity of CRS, is comprised of two basic elements: in-depth research, primarily for Committees on major legislative issues, and provision of shorter-term research studies for both Members and Committees. The Reorganization Act further directs CRS to provide Congress with high-caliber experts on a wide range of subjects, to maintain continuous liaison with all Committees, and to provide each Committee, at the beginning of every Congress, with a list of subjects and policy areas the Committee might profitably analyze in depth.

During the past four years, CRS has placed the highest priority on implementation of these new and expanded responsibilities under the 1970 Act. An essential prerequisite for carrying out the final year of our five-year program of implementation continues to be the acquisition of sufficient professional staff resources to enhance our subject coverage and meet the rapidly expanding demand from the Committees for research.

A. In-depth Analysis for Committees (75 positions) -- The resources requested should enable CRS to provide analytical research assistance to those Committees and Subcommittees not now being served but desiring such assistance, and additional assistance to those where only limited assistance, well below that desired, is now being provided. The subject fields to be strengthened in fiscal 1976 include a wide spectrum of policy areas including the environment, foreign policy,

social legislation, science and technology, and legal analysis. Special emphasis is given in this year's request for assistance to Committees in the fields of economics, covering such subjects as consumer affairs, taxation, communications, transportation, government/business relations, and international economics; and national defense, including intelligence organization, tactical weapons, military construction, and strategic resources. Fifty-eight (58) positions (6 GS-15, 4 GS-14, 6 GS-13, 5 GS-12, 8 GS-11, 10 GS-9, 2 GS-7, 17 GS-5) are being requested in fiscal 1976 specifically to provide such adequate coverage of in-depth research and other Committee-related responsibilities of the Service. Also included in this request to provide proper in-depth analysis for Committees are seventeen (17) specialist and related support positions (5 GS-17, 3 GS-16, 9 GS-9). This consists of five GS-17 Senior Specialists and three GS-16 Specialists with expertise in American foreign policy, communications, education, health policy, ocean affairs, environmental policy, national defense, and American national government, and nine research assistants for Senior Specialists who do not have such assistants.

These seventy-five positions are needed in view of the sharp increase in the workload of extensive analytical research for the Committees and Subcommittees of Congress. In fiscal 1974, for example, ³⁴²~~368~~ major research projects were requested by Committees and Subcommittees, as compared to 220 projects requested in fiscal 1973. These assignments required a 95 percent increase in staff time invested in Committee work over the previous year. During fiscal 1974 CRS provided in-depth

analytical assistance through these major projects to 125 Committees and Subcommittees -- 61 in the Senate, 58 in the House, and 6 Joint Committees -- which raised CRS major project coverage of the approximately 315 existing Committees and Subcommittees from 24 percent to 40 percent. The progress made in providing increased service to Subcommittees has been particularly notable; the number of Subcommittees served with major projects increased from 41 to 87 in the past year alone. It is expected that the growth in major requests from Committees will continue, creating the need for the requested policy analysis staff in fiscal 1976.

An analysis of the products resulting from the 320 major CRS research projects which were completed during fiscal 1974 revealed that some 49 percent provided analytical or background information on policy issues, 13 percent were used in connection with hearings, 17 percent related specifically to direct assistance and reports on bills acted on in Committee, and 21 percent contributed to Congressional documents.

Liaison activity is now underway with virtually all Congressional Committees, having been expedited by the preparation of the required emerging issues lists, the terminating program lists, and the consequent consultations between CRS and the Committees in progress since 1973. The subject and terminating program list submissions stimulated further Committee use of CRS analytical resources; it is estimated that 80 major Committee research projects were requested as a result of the lists distributed during 1974. Following a thorough evaluation of experiences in preparing

and submitting both the subject and terminating program lists, the Service is now strengthening its liaison network and it is expected that this will result in closer working relationships with the Committees.

B. Futures-Oriented Analysis (3 positions) -- Futures research and forecasting are new disciplines with specialized information bases and professional techniques. This body of knowledge and technique can enhance existing analytical research services supplied by CRS by adding or strengthening the futures dimension of a wide range of public policy areas. To augment and support a small core staff aimed at the collection and analysis of futures-oriented information on many major policy issues, three positions (1 GS-14, 1 GS-9, 1 GS-6) are requested.

C. Budget Procedures and Review (6 positions) -- Committees and Members are increasingly turning to CRS for assistance relating to fiscal policy, the economic implications of the national budget, alternative budget levels and priorities, and specialized skills in economic analysis as well as wide understanding of government programs and policies. The recently enacted Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 specifically authorizes CRS to cooperate with the proposed new budget staff, and to provide it with information and other services. In addition, it is expected that new Congressional involvement in the budget process will prompt an increase in the number and depth of budget-related inquiries submitted to the Service. Six positions (3 GS-14, 2 GS-12,

1 GS-9) are requested to strengthen support for Federal budget procedures and review activities of the Congress.

D. Visiting Specialists (8 positions) -- The Service is seeking a wider enlistment of the talents of the academic and research community through a program of temporary assignment of outstanding individuals from these institutions to the Service for work on specific Congressional assignments for a one-year period. These public policy oriented scholars can provide tangible assistance and bring new research findings and fresh insights to the staff of CRS and the Congress. This activity would permit the Service to bring to the Congress talented people who might be available for a temporary assignment but who wish to return to their academic or research career. Specialists would be recruited for one-year assignments, including productive mid-career persons on the way to prominence and outstanding senior scholars who have already made significant contributions in their respective fields of public policy.

E. Committee Interns (7 positions) -- To improve our work for the Committees, and at the same time to improve liaison and orientation of CRS staff, a program is proposed for temporary assignments to be made to Committee offices for limited periods so that CRS staff can gain better insights into and understanding of Congressional information and research requirements. It is expected that CRS staff, fortified by the experience of working directly with a Committee, for

example, will be more sensitive and responsive to the Committee's needs, and to its organization, procedures, attitudes, and deadlines. The establishment of closer working relationships with CRS staff is expected to facilitate communication and an easier flow of useful CRS support to the Committees. These temporary assignments would require approximately seven man-years of staff time distributed among the CRS research divisions. Seven positions (GS-11) are therefore requested to provide for such an intern program.

F. Career Development (5 positions) -- Funds are requested to continue a program, begun last year, designed to improve responses to numerous information inquiries from Members and staffs and, at the same time, enable selected CRS staff members in non-professional positions to move into paraprofessional and professional positions through on-the-job and academic training. Five positions (GS-7) are requested to carry out this activity, which provides the opportunity for growth and development of capable CRS employees whose present opportunities are limited, and which enables more effective utilization of existing staff resources.

G. Research Management (6 positions) -- Finally, six positions (1 GS-18, 1 GS-17, 1 GS-14, 3 GS-11) are requested to improve research management in the Office of the Director. These include one GS-18 Assistant Director for Research and Analysis, responsible for the development and monitoring of CRS policies and procedures for research and analytical work, including those

relating to product quality; one GS-17 Chief of the Office of Special Programs, responsible for planning, developing, and providing initial direction of new services to the Congress and for the Service's automation, seminar, and other special programs; and four staff assistants.

II. Documentation and Status of Legislation -- 18 positions -- \$201,555

Funds are being requested to carry out a second major program area of responsibility assigned to CRS concerned with legislative documentation; preparing bill abstracts, publishing the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions, operating an issue briefing service, and reporting at the beginning of each new Congress on terminating programs and activities.

A. Bill Abstracts (14 positions) -- The amendments to House Rule X, adopted by the House on October 8, 1974, when it approved H. Res. 988, the Committee Reform Amendments of 1974, include a provision (clause 5 (d)) which requires the Congressional Research Service to prepare factual descriptions of the subject of every bill or resolution introduced in Congress. Estimates based on efforts undertaken to implement this responsibility to date and experience gained in the preparation of the Bill Digest indicate that fourteen positions (1 GS-13, 2 GS-11, 5 GS-7, 5 GS-5, 1 GS-3) are required, consisting of eight analyst positions, four computer terminal operators, and two clerical positions.

B. Bill Digest (2 positions) -- The Service now prepares and distributes two basic publications providing summaries of public bills and legislative status: the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions and Major Legislation of the Congress (MLC). Following the installation of video screens in a number of the Senate offices and within the CRS, the timeliness of the action information in the Bill Digest automated data base assumed greater importance. The Senate has requested that the Bill Digest data base contain a daily updated summary of all significant substantive and procedural changes to a bill when reported out of a Committee, as reflected in floor approval, as reported by Conference Committee, and as finally approved. Indexing of all substantive amendments which have been approved is also contemplated for the 94th Congress. Two positions (1 GS-7, 1 GS-5) are requested to undertake this task.

C. Major Legislation of the Congress (2 positions) -- Two positions (1 GS-9, 1 GS-5) are also requested to produce the MLC. This document, which summarizes major legislative issues and provides bill content and status information as well as other relevant legislative background material, is being significantly enhanced. Additional support is needed to provide updated legislative background material on major issues by indentifying Presidential messages, court cases, Congressional Research Service multilith reports, and other appropriate and available information.

III. Information and Reference Services -- 24 positions -- \$205,067

CRS information and reference functions serve both Members and Committees in their day-to-day

legislative and oversight activities and also assist Members in responding to constituent inquiries. In addition, this program actively provides for the acquisition, storage, and retrieval of the information necessary both to respond to these requests and to support the research staff of the Service in their analytical work for Congress.

A. Reference Services (11 positions) -- Requests from Members and Committees of Congress for information and reference services have increased from 57,274 requests in fiscal 1971 to 81,562 inquiries in fiscal 1974, a 42 percent increase. In the past year alone, Member requests have grown by 18 percent, while Committee requests have increased by 40 percent. Much of this rising workload was due to the burgeoning use of the "hotline" service offered by the CRS Reference Centers and the Congressional Reading Room. The fast, personalized services offered in the Rayburn and Senate Reference Centers were used 64 percent more during fiscal 1974 than the previous year, while the Congressional Reading Room workload increased by 17 percent. The addition of an array of computer data bases during fiscal 1975 is expected to attract even more Congressional users and will require increased staffing in order to maintain responsive service. Five new reference positions (1 GS-11, 4 GS-9) are requested to cope with this growth in workload. Two additional support positions (GS-5) are requested to improve the handling of requests for magazine and newspaper articles stored on microfilm reader-printers and for lengthy searches of a more routine nature. This will free professional staff for increasing numbers of the more complex reference queries being received and improve response time.

Over 250,000 items (books, documents, and CRS reports) were delivered by the CRS messenger team last year, many of them on a rush basis. Four messenger positions (GS-4) are requested to improve the delivery of CRS services to Congress. Three of these positions are required to convert positions which are now filled on a temporary basis to permanent status, and one is requested to allow hourly delivery service to Congressional annex offices in outlying buildings, which are now served only twice a day.

B. Information Support (4 positions) -- The bibliographic and acquisitions staffs are responsible for providing CRS researchers with materials necessary to support their research efforts for Members and Committees of Congress. Over 200,000 reports, pamphlets, books, and periodicals are received by the Service each year. The information acquired and distributed is an indispensable resource for researchers, acquainting them with the data available in their fields, providing them with the material they must have to respond to inquiries, and enabling them to reduce the time required for handling these inquiries.

The request for fiscal 1976 is designed to maintain and improve this information support capability. Positions are necessary due to the increase in research staff and to the continued information explosion. The ratio of bibliographers to research staff has increased from 1 to 23.6 in fiscal 1971, to 1 to 29.0 in fiscal 1975. There has been an especially large growth in recent years in the number of articles in periodicals and in other publications dealing with science and

and science policy. One additional bibliographer (GS-11) is requested to share the growing bibliographic work in all areas of science.

The Service's responsibility to expand its subject coverage has necessitated a substantial increase in the number of serials acquired, the yearly cost rising from \$82,000 in fiscal 1973 to an estimated \$150,000 in fiscal 1975. CRS is now subscribing to over 4,000 serial titles. The acquisitions group has grown over the years, but the staff has never been formally incorporated into a unit. To coordinate acquisitions and to provide guidance in acquiring material; to regularly review all incoming serials and to reduce problems and to place the necessary claims with publishers; to assist in the filing of bills and resolutions, Committee reports, Congressional numbered documents, slip laws, and other materials which are needed by the CRS researchers, three positions (1 GS-9, 1 GS-5, 1 GS-3) are requested.

C. Selective Dissemination of Information (4 positions) -- The Selective Dissemination of Information Service is a means whereby CRS staff and Congressional personnel can be alerted to articles, pamphlets, and government publications dealing with subjects of interest to them. Citations to such materials are prepared by a staff of bibliographers and then, by means of automated procedures, are circulated weekly to subscribers who have indicated their subject interests in advance. This service is now being provided to CRS researchers and to over 130 Congressional offices, primarily Committees. The results of a questionnaire circulated to Congressional recipients indicate that this

service has proven to be most useful to the staffs of these offices. Additional positions are requested to enable CRS to invite all Congressional offices to participate. Four positions (2 GS-5, 2 GS-3) would permit CRS to extend the SDI service to approximately 300 new Congressional subscribers. Staff are needed (a) to keep the additional interest profiles up-to-date, to assist in proofing citations, to monitor the distribution of the weekly print-outs, and to make subscriber requested changes in subject interest coverage; and (b) to prepare master photocopies of most items cited for the SDI so as to respond promptly to the requests from offices for "hard copy" of the articles.

D. Automated Information Services (2 positions) -- To improve our response capability, CRS will be initiating access to additional computerized information data banks to supplement existing information sources. At the present time our access to outside information banks includes citations to current medical literature, the U. S. Code and other legal documents, abstracts of news reports and articles in major newspapers and magazines, and the ability to tap economic data banks in order to model the interaction between budgetary and fiscal decisions and the condition of the economy. Rapid access to automated data banks, and to citations and abstracts to the literature in additional subject fields, will add significantly to our research capability. Two positions are needed (1 GS-11, 1 GS-5) for evaluating the usefulness of outside data bases and the methods of adaptation to CRS and Congressional use; for CRS and Congressional staff training; for

the preparation of user's guides, manuals and documentation; and for responding to telephone calls emanating from CRS and Congressional users of these automated services.

E. Inquiry Receipt and Review (3 positions) -- The inquiry recording unit is the focal point for receiving, formulating and assigning Congressional inquiries. Proper staffing permits the unit to accept calls from Congressional offices without undue delay or busy signals, to improve the quality of recording inquiries so the precise requirements and purpose of each call are properly transmitted to the researcher responsible for the information, and to permit the Service to assign computer-stored coding to each inquiry. To handle the current workload, three inquiry recorders are being carried as temporary positions. To secure these improvements in Congressional service, we are proposing that these three positions (GS-9) be made permanent.

IV. Administration -- 5 positions -- \$46,809

Experience has demonstrated that the growth in research and information staff capability has to be accompanied by commensurate managerial and administrative support within CRS. Five positions (1 GS-11, 2 GS-9, 1 GS-5, and 1 GS-4) are requested for executive direction and administration in fiscal 1976 to handle the increase in normal administrative functions, develop further newly instituted management practices, and work on the organizational, staffing and administrative problems that evolve on a day-to-day basis.

Personal Services

Special and Temporary -- \$200,000

Temporary funds are needed to enable the Service to employ experts on a WAE basis and temporary staff during peak workload periods. This type of staffing has proved extremely efficient in meeting the immediate needs of Congress. The increase is requested to replace the previous dependence upon savings from new positions.

Non-Personal Services

Travel and Transportation of Persons -- \$24,116

The Service, in the forthcoming fiscal year, is requesting an increase of 116 professional staff positions. This increase in policy analysis staff and the significant increases in travel costs necessitate an increase in funds for regular travel and attendance at meetings. To meet the needs of the Service in the area of travel, an increase of \$10,716 for regular travel and \$13,400 for attendance at meetings is requested.

\$8,464 of the requested increase is needed to pay for the proposed increase in per diem rates from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per day and to meet higher costs of transportation. The balance of the increase, \$15,652, is needed to meet additional travel requirements resulting from a larger staff and to allow a few more members of the staff to participate in professional meetings. A special

analysis of our requested increase for travel is shown below:

	1975	1976	Increase Increased Travel	Total
Regular Travel	\$16,350	\$27,000	\$ 6,033	\$10,650
Attendance at Meetings	15,000	28,400	9,553	13,400
Local Travel	<u>1,259</u>	<u>1,325</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>66</u>
Total	<u>\$32,609</u>	<u>\$56,725</u>	<u>\$15,652</u>	<u>\$24,116</u>

The meeting travel increase is requested to allow for an estimated 20 more members of the staff to attend one professional meeting per year. Only eleven percent of CRS employees in professional positions will be able to attend even a single professional meeting in fiscal 1975. This increase would permit approximately 13 percent of our staff to attend such a meeting in fiscal 1976. \$1,716 of the increase of \$10,716 in regular travel is requested to restore the 5 percent reduction imposed in the Fiscal Year 1975 First Supplemental Appropriation Act.

Rent, Communications and Utilities -- \$305,000

Long Distance Telephone -- \$25,000 -- In order to respond to certain Congressional inquiries, long distance telephone calls on FTS are required to gather data quickly. For this purpose an increase of \$5,000 is requested. Also, the expansion of outside data bases used in support of answering Congressional inquiries requires additional telephone lines, for which an increase of \$20,000 is requested.

Rental of Equipment -- \$280,000 -- The requested increase in rental of equipment is due to: (a) successful utilization of electronic and mechanical equipment in the research process, resulting in increasingly effective, efficient and timely responses to Congressional inquiries, and (b) utilization of new services and technical developments in the area of public policy information storage and transfer. Specifically, the items requiring increases are:

Photocopying Equipment -- \$80,000 -- A portion of the requested increase will allow the Service to rent two additional photocopying machines. The remainder of the request will cover the cost of the projected increase in volume over the estimated base of six million copies made in fiscal 1975.

Word Processing Equipment -- \$145,000 -- Successful experimentation with a variety of word processing machines in the past year indicates the desirability of utilizing this equipment in CRS research divisions on a continuing basis. In addition to approximately 20 such machines for use throughout the Service, \$30,000 of the request will be used for word processing equipment to support the newly mandated bill abstract operation.

Microfilm/Microfiche Equipment -- \$15,000 -- In order to store and have multiple access to information gathered and generated by CRS, as well as commercially produced microform files, approximately 12 leased microform reader/printers are needed.

Terminals Associated with Outside Subscriptions Data Bases -- \$40,000 -- In order to effectuate the use of the bibliographic and Informational data bases, rental charges of \$37,000 for required data terminals are anticipated in fiscal 1976. Rental of the equipment discussed above is preferred to purchase because of rapidly changing technology and usage patterns. A teletypewriter, at \$3,000, is needed to keep abreast of significant national and international events as they are reported by press services.

Printing and Reproduction -- \$35,000

As a result of the continuing upward spiral in the cost of printing, a \$20,000 increase is requested to cover the expenses incurred in the printing of the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions and the acquisition of Congressional publications through the Government Printing Office. In addition, enactment of H. Res. 988 requires the publication of an Appendix to the Digest, containing 100-word descriptions of all bills introduced in the House. This will necessitate an increase of \$15,000 to cover the cost of approximately 1,200 additional pages to the Bill Digest.

Other Services -- \$460,000

Other Services, Miscellaneous -- Increase of \$291,000 -- Data bases covering a wide variety of subject matter play an important role in conducting research operations for Congress. These sources of information enhance the capability of CRS to respond quickly and precisely to the full range of Congressional requests, particularly in areas where statistical data must be analyzed on a timely basis. Data sources now available to the CRS research staff include information on news

events of general interest, economic trends and forecasts, medical research and public health activities. To expand the use of these present services, an increase of \$166,000 is requested. In addition, \$125,000 is requested to support subscriptions in such areas as social welfare, scientific research, transportation, and community development and for graphics services.

Tuition and Training -- Increase of \$20,000 -- CRS has intensified its career development activities over the past few years. With available training funds, CRS has provided the professional staff with opportunities to keep abreast of current public policy problems through attendance at courses conducted at colleges and universities, as well as by government agencies. Upward mobility programs and specialized training for library technicians also form an important segment of the CRS staff development effort. An increase of \$20,000 is requested to cover increased tuition charges and to permit the continued expansion of all phases of CRS training activities.

Professional and Consultant Services -- Increase of \$149,000 -- On a highly selective basis emphasizing well-defined control procedures, CRS has utilized its statutory directive to engage the services of experts and consultants to prepare research studies on specialized topics of Congressional concern. The assistance acquired through contractual arrangements with skilled individuals as well as educational and research groups has permitted CRS to respond to Congressional requests that would otherwise prove difficult for CRS to fulfill, particularly in subject areas in which CRS does not currently have staff available. Among the issues on which CRS provided research assistance to

Congress in fiscal 1974 through this medium were: (1) energy allocation policy, (2) education finance policy, (3) ocean resources, (4) U. S. overseas investment policy, (5) problems of basic materials industries, (6) public welfare costs, (7) U. S. Government information and cultural exchange programs, and (8) problems of rural freight and passenger transportation. To extend the use of this authority, an increase of \$149,000 is requested.

Supplies and Materials -- \$20,000

An increase of \$20,000 is requested to help cover the increased costs of supplies and materials and to provide for the increased need resulting from new proposed staff.

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Jayson, I again want to compliment you and your entire staff for your excellent work with the Congress. In particular I note this team approach I mentioned earlier, wherein all of us, at our committee level with the Coastal Zone Management Act, Commerce, OTA, Interior, all are working and you responded with a fine working team.

I think this has been the best single development of coordinated information and therefore effort and thereby cooperation and better legislation was the product.

Would you like to submit your statement at this time? We have a few other questions.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. JAYSON. It is brief. The Congressional Research Service is requesting \$17,810,000 for fiscal year 1976. This is an increase of \$4,043,000 over last year. Of this amount, some \$906,000 reflects what are essentially uncontrollable: ingrades, reallocations, annualizations, and the like; \$2,093,000 would fund 157 new positions; and the remainder relates principally to non-personal service needs.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many are you going to get in the House side?

Mr. JAYSON. They have not acted as yet. I hope we will get substantially this number, because it is very important. It is important to us to be able to develop teams, such as the oceans team, on a multidisciplinary basis so that if five committees ask us for multidisciplinary teams, we will have the resources to handle the requests at the same time.

The major thrust of the increase is to permit the Service to complete the fifth and final phase of its implementation program under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970.

I think it will be helpful, Mr. Chairman, to put this implementation effort in context, perhaps at the risk of repeating some of the things that I have mentioned to this committee in previous years.

The Congressional Research Service is, as you know, a major research and information arm of the Congress. It is the Department of the Library whose sole mission is to serve the Members and committees of Congress.

Established in 1914 as a small legislative reference unit, it was under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 that the Service received a permanent statutory charter. That charter was substantially revised and enlarged under the 1970 Reorganization Act.

You will recall that the 1970 Act was preceded by over 5 years of intensive deliberation covering a wide spectrum of proposals to improve the organization and operation of the Congress, many of which were highly controversial.

On one point almost everyone agreed, and that was that the Congress needed, and should be provided with new and broader sources of research and information. Then, as now, the issues before the Congress were complex, difficult, and varied.

Then, as now, Congress wanted some degree of parity with the executive branch in expertise so that it would more effectively and expeditiously analyze the legislative proposals made by the executive

branch, sift and probe for their weaknesses as well as their strengths, perceive and assess their implications, and search for and evaluate the alternatives.

NEW CRS RESPONSIBILITIES

To that, the 1970 Act assigned new responsibilities to CRS. Most of the new provisions of the CRS charter emphasized expanded service to the committees of Congress. Speaking of certain of these new provisions, the House Rules Committee report accompanying the Act stated that their general purpose was that CRS "shall make available to all committees and joint committees of the Congress, upon request, whatever research, analytical, and evaluative assistance, techniques, services, and other resources such committees may require in their consideration of legislative proposals and recommendations."

This is an immense assignment. It contemplates, as the report stated, that CRS provide the committees with "massive aid in policy analysis." The dimensions of the assistance that CRS was expected to provide in the future were such that the Rules Committee report estimated that CRS, which at that time had 323 positions, would need a staff at least three times that size to perform its duties adequately.

Quite prudently, however, the committee suggested that Congress distribute the necessary expansion over a 5-year period.

Pursuant to this directive, in fiscal year 1972 we initiated a 5-year program designed to strengthen our resources to enable us to meet these new and expanded responsibilities.

We have been in this program for 4 years. During that period our workload has risen sharply, and its nature has changed much more toward indepth work and greater support for the committees, as contemplated and mandated by the Reorganization Act.

Let me mention some of the figures: In fiscal 1974, we handled more inquiries than we have ever had in our history—a total of over 202,000 inquiries. Of that total, there were some 27,000 committee inquiries, 26 percent more than the prior year and a 77 percent increase in committee work load over fiscal 1971.

The number of inquiries requiring more than 2 weeks of direct research time rose to 500, 21 percent more than in fiscal year 1973, an increase of 168 percent over 1971.

Despite that unprecedented total in fiscal year 1974, the volume of congressional requests across the board during the first 9 months of fiscal year 1975 has been even higher. From July through March, the Service has already surpassed the previous year's volume by over 30,000 requests.

SUBJECT COVERAGE EXPANDED

Commencing with the new Congress in January, requests reaching at times 1,500 daily have poured into the Service. During February and March, the influx of requests exceeded the highest bimonthly total we have ever had, nearly 50,000 requests in eight weeks. During the first 9 months of the current fiscal year, over 112 committees and subcommittees have requested some 361 major research projects, which include requests received from 83 percent of the Senate standing committees.

During the past 4 years we have added new specialists to our staff and our subject coverage has expanded, all in keeping with the underlying philosophy of both the 1946 and 1970 Legislative Reorganization Acts, which is that CRS shall serve as a pool of experts for both Houses of the Congress.

We have assisted members and committees in all aspects of their work. We have enlarged our analytical research capability. We have undertaken committee liaison, as the 1970 Reorganization Act directed.

We have organized multidisciplinary research teams to undertake indepth studies and to prepare emerging issue lists for submissions to the committees, as required by the 1970 Act.

We have provided terminating program lists to the committees, also required by that Act. We have prepared background papers for both kinds of lists. We have developed and expanded computer programs and data banks to serve the Congress more efficiently, and we have brought in outside automated data banks.

We have developed a computer-based issue briefing file on key topics of congressional and national concern. We have established reference centers in the Russell Senate Office Building and in the Rayburn Building.

We have given extensive support to the Office of Technology Assessment. We have engaged in cooperative efforts with the GAO. We have provided briefings and seminars for members and committees and staffs. And we have engaged in a multitude of other activities to meet the growing information and research needs of the Congress.

COORDINATION WITHIN LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Senator HOLLINGS. How do you coordinate? You have done it in a general sense because we are doing it in the oceans with the Library of Congress, the CRS, OTA and GAO and everything else.

Aren't there times when the GAO will be making a study and at the same time that the CRS is making one?

Mr. JAYSON. We have developed a liaison relationship between CRS and GAO. Mr. Beckman acts as our liaison with GAO.

Senator HOLLINGS. To try to eliminate duplication?

Mr. JAYSON. We don't compare notes as to what is ongoing on a regular basis with the other agency but people in each agency know their principal counterparts. They are in discussions from time to time. Occasionally, committees will ask CRS and GAO to work together on a project.

Senator HOLLINGS. But they don't become joint unless it is requested. In other words, the GAO has to more or less keep the confidence like you have to keep the confidence of a particular inquiry. Would you have a breach of confidentiality if you started trying to coordinate?

Mr. BECKMAN. Before there would be any joint effort or involvement of both staffs we would go back to the requester, and ask if he would have any objection to our pooling talents or getting a division of labor.

Senator HOLLINGS. That seems to be a good policy. I gather you inquire of the requester, in the original instance. "Look, do you mind

if we check to see what is doing or has done on this score and can we coordinate or would you rather this be by itself and singularly surveyed?"

I would think you would pose that at the time of an original request, and of course if somebody said, "No, I want you to do this," then that is it.

Mr. JAYSON. OTA, GAO and CRS have three separate missions and obviously there is overlap. In practice, in their separate missions, I don't think there is any occasion for conflict or duplicating work. There are overlapping areas, yes.

On an ongoing basis, we exchange information with GAO in the sense that we get all of their published reports and they get all of our multith reports and access to our files.

I don't know that we could do much more if we still are to retain that confidential relationship with our clients.

1976 ADDITIONAL WORKLOAD

Senator HOLLINGS. Go ahead. You can complete your statement.

Mr. JAYSON. Mr. Chairman, much remains to be done. This flows not only from our responsibilities under the 1970 Act but from additional duties placed upon us since its enactment.

The Act directs us to provide intensive support for the committees. Our 1976 budget will permit us to support those committees and subcommittees we have been unable to support adequately up to now.

It will permit us to meet the new workload flowing from the Budget and Impoundment Control Act, from the committees established under it, and from the Members who will surely seek analyses and data underlying the two budget resolutions the Act contemplates.

It will permit us to meet the workload flowing from the recent House Committee Reform Amendments which require us to prepare subject abstracts of all bills introduced, which require us to support a new Office of Legislative Classification, and which require House committees to prepare inflationary impact statements with respect to bills reported, to review tax policies affecting subjects within their jurisdictions, to engage in future research, and to expand their oversight functions—all being subjects of requests to CRS during recent months.

Mr. Chairman, the report accompanying the 1970 Reorganization Act stated that the strengthening of CRS resources to meet the responsibilities encompassed by that Act should be "substantially completed within 5 years." The objective of our fiscal year 1976 budget request is to enable us to achieve that goal.

HOUSING OF NEW POSITIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. If you were given 275 additional spaces, where would you put them?

Mr. LORENZ. We have given that very serious thought, Mr. Chairman. We have made our determinations that we can encompass these additional spaces within the present space that the Library now occupies plus the request for additional funds for some additional outside spaces. It is going to be tight. It is going to mean squeezing.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are already down in the cellar now, aren't you?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes. We are going to have to take more reader space, I am afraid. We feel we can manage through fiscal year 1976, in terms of additional crowding, and use of reader space, plus some additional outside space.

MEMBER USAGE

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you get many members that come over to read?

Mr. LORENZ. There are some; but you would know better than I, Mr. Jayson.

Mr. JAYSON. There are some who come quite regularly. There are a good many staff that are in our Congressional Reading Room on a regular basis. In fact, the numbers have gone up very considerably during the past fiscal year.

The opening of our reference centers where we have a broad collection of encyclopedias, directories, newspapers, magazines, and so on, has made it much easier for the staff to come down and read that type of material. But, yes, there are a number of members and their families who utilize the Congressional Reading Room.

Senator Schweiker?

Senator SCHWEIKER. I have no questions.

STAFF INCREASE

Senator HOLLINGS. The 275 additional staff, that is the thing. I don't know how you measure and evaluate it. Do you have a recommendation to us, Mr. Jayson, with respect to our own staff? Everybody wants more staff to handle legislation and do research. You are asking for a significant addition and so is the GAO. However, this committee is anxious not to enlarge so that we duplicate.

Mr. JAYSON. I think that those who have been criticizing Congress and the growth of its staff are overlooking some fundamental facts: the growth of the population, the growth of the constituency of Members of the House, now up to 450,000 per member, and the Senate correspondingly higher; the fact that the public through the media keeps much closer watch on the Members of Congress and are apt to write and make demands which requires much more work in the member's office; the fact that the legislative issues and questions have become more complex on the national scene; the fact that the national legislature is involved in many things that 25 years ago would have been regarded as purely State matters or local problems. These are things that the public doesn't think about.

I think any member who has been in Congress for a period of years recognizes how he has become so very much more busy and the time demands on him have become more intense. He needs expertise when he is dealing with specific problems. That is where agencies such as CRS or OTA can help.

As I mentioned before, CRS acts as a pool of experts providing expertise to both the House and Senate to fulfill, I think, a role unlike that which is available in any other country, although it is a resource that is envied by many other countries.

The workload certainly justifies our increase, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BECKMAN. I would like to emphasize one aspect of the pooled staff. That is the tremendous efficiencies that are involved in a competent piece of research being done by a particular staff member at CRS and that being available in modified form to any member in the committees of Congress, in both Houses of Congress. It is an extremely economical way to provide information on the kinds of public issues that are being dealt with at any particular time.

Mr. JAYSON. There is another factor. That is the turn-around period. Congress is dealing with fast-moving events. When something happens, members need the information, and authoritative information, very quickly. They can get it on the outside or from some other agencies, but they can't get it as quickly, I think, as they can from an organization like CRS.

ASSISTANCE TO EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Senator HOLLINGS. What use of the Congressional Research Service is made by the executive branch?

Mr. JAYSON. We work exclusively for the Congress.

Senator HOLLINGS. If the Secretary of Commerce called up and made an inquiry, would you say, "You have to call someplace else?"

Mr. JAYSON. If it were something we had at our fingertips, then as a matter of comity, we will give it to them because we rely on the executive branch for many facets of information. But if it is an inquiry of substance, we would turn it over to the other departments of the Library if they could assist, because their mission is responding to other governmental departments. If they could, they would assist.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Lorenz, on the books to the blind and physically handicapped, I notice there are many periodicals recorded on nonreturnable disc records. Would it be better to have reusable cassettes of some kind?

Mr. LORENZ. I would like to have Mr. Frank Kurt Cylke, who is Chief, Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, to respond to that question, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CYLKE. Yes, sir. The Division of the Blind and Physically Handicapped, Senator, produces materials in both recorded format and in braille. In recorded format, we produce on cassette, on hard discs and on flexible discs. Flexible discs or flimsy discs, are used for producing approximately 26 magazines. This is a very low cost, efficient way of delivering magazines to individuals.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you telling me the postage costs more than the cassette?

Mr. CYLKE. It is a flimsy, flexible record. Yes. It is a very lightweight, low cost operation. The book materials that we produce are produced either on hard disc records or on the cassettes. These are loaned to the individuals and returned following use.

INVENTORY RECORDS

Senator HOLLINGS. The GAO issued a report that the inventory records of equipment on loan to these regional libraries are not actively maintained. What is your comment?

Mr. CYLKE. We did receive a GAO recommendation that addressed the inventory situation in December of 1974. As a result of that study and as a result of other examinations of the division, we implemented a reorganization where the specific function for inventory control was isolated. A GS-9 position specifically concerned with maintaining control over our machines and peripheral equipment was established.

We are requesting money in this fiscal year 1976 budget to help develop an automated system to control this inventory. We have approximately 400,000, to give you the justification for the automated approach, pieces of equipment in the field.

These 400,000 pieces of equipment are distributed through, more than 60 machine agencies, to 400,000 individuals. It is a fairly complicated matter to keep track of the machines.

MINIMUM STANDARD OF READER SERVICE

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the minimum standards for the reader service that the GAO mentioned?

Mr. CYLKE. Yes, sir; that is the other point. We are developing a program in this area as well. The situation here is that the program for the blind and physically handicapped is supported in two basic ways: The Library of Congress, through the funds provided by Congress, provides machines and books and the States provide the housing, a staff, and the actual service operation. It is a difficult situation in working out a set standard.

We have been negotiating with the States to develop a mutual agreement where recommended standards could be enforced. In other words, there is no operational money given from the Federal Government so that it is very difficult to work out a contractual arrangement; but we are working on developing an agreement or a letter of understanding.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have any questions?

Senator SCHWEIKER. No, I don't.

Senator HOLLINGS. It is a very good service. I can tell you that.

Mr. CYLKE. Thank you, very much.

Senator HOLLINGS. They rely very heavily on it in my State.

Do you have anything else, Mr. Lorenz?

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. LORENZ. We have not covered many aspects of the basic appropriation, Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress. I do have a very brief statement. I would be pleased to introduce it into the record.

Senator HOLLINGS. It will be introduced into the record at this point.

[The statement follows:]

Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress

The first appropriation we wish to speak to is Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress. As I said in my opening statement, this appropriation, which is our largest, is the basic budget of the Library.

A total of \$58,675,000 is requested for fiscal 1976 and represents an increase of \$8,531,000 or 17 percent over the fiscal 1975 adjusted amount of \$50,144,000. I wish to speak to this request in terms of (1) increases required to maintain current levels of staff and service, (2) those increases required to meet increased workload and to improve and strengthen service, and (3) increases required for the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. Table III, found on page 3 in our Justification Book, displays these increases in a summarized fashion and my presentation will, in general, follow that format.

I. To maintain present level of service..... + \$4,793,655

A total of \$4,793,655 or approximately 56.2 percent of the increase of \$8,531,000 is required just to maintain the current levels of staff and service. Mandatory salary and employee costs account for \$1,792,568 of this total; rental of presently occupied space from GSA and higher priced rental of data processing equipment now on board amount to \$2,606,680; and the balance of \$394,407 is due to higher prices associated with requirements for preservation of materials, travel, communication, printing, contractual services, and supplies and materials. These items round out the \$4,793,655 total required to maintain the present level of service.

II. Increases Due to Increased Workload and Improvement of Service + \$3,642,736

The second major category of increases is associated with meeting increased workload, with improving service, and with reducing arrearages.

The total increase in this category for fiscal 1976 is \$3,642,736.

A. \$1,132,949 of this increase is for 129 new positions. Forty-six of these positions (estimated cost of \$420,403) are associated with Processing Department requirements: fourteen (14) are needed to expand the scope of machine-readable cataloging (MARC) beyond the present languages of English, French, German, Spanish and Portuguese to include Italian, Romanian, Dutch, and Scandinavian materials. Ten (10) are requested in the MARC Development Office to provide needed added support of the automated programs of the Processing Department. Sixteen (16) positions are requested to implement the Library's participation in a cooperative effort to develop a national machine-readable serials data base; three (3) positions are requested to provide increased support in acquiring materials for the Congressional Research Service; two (2) positions to catalog non-music sound recordings; and one (1) position to increase coverage of Dewey Decimal Classification numbers assigned to foreign language materials in MARC. The Reference Department is requesting 34 positions (estimated cost of \$253,896) to improve reference services of the Library, to achieve currency in the processing of maps and newspapers on microfilm, to improve delivery service to readers,

and to coordinate and supervise the automated information activities program. The Law Library has a requirement for 5 positions (estimated cost of \$48,632) to perform skilled paralegal research and library services for support of legal specialists and to provide sufficient library technicians to coordinate bibliographic and acquisition activities and maintain adequate capability in processing, maintenance, and user services. Thirty-nine positions (estimated at \$355,913) are requested by the Administrative Department: twenty-four (24) are required to provide increased administrative support in the areas of management services, financial management, procurement and supply management, personnel management, and data processing; thirteen (13) positions are required to provide for requirements related to the preservation, protection, maintenance, and restoration of the collections; and two (2) positions are requested to augment the planning and coordinating staff in preparation for moving into the James Madison Memorial Library Building. The Office of the Librarian is responsible for providing over-all direction, review, and oversight of all program, policies, services, and operation of the Library of Congress. Five (5) new positions (estimated cost of \$54,105) are requested for this office to provide additional staff support in the Offices of the General Counsel and the Internal Auditor, and to adequately handle the increase in workload in the Exhibits Office. Personnel Benefits totaling \$101,965 are associated with and are required to support the above requested positions.

B. The next category of increased requirements total \$2,243,062 and consists of \$373,820 for preservation of library materials, \$768,000 for rental of additional space from GSA, and \$1,101,242 for lease of additional data processing equipment and communication lines to link on-line terminals to the central processing unit.

C. The remaining \$164,760 required for increased workload is associated with travel, printing and reproduction, contractual service, and for office supplies and materials.

III. National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging + \$94,609

Our third and final category of increases is related to the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. The Library, through NPAC, acquires worldwide current books of research value, catalogs them promptly, and disseminates this cataloging data widely in order to meet the urgent cataloging needs of American Libraries. An increase of \$94,609 is requested in fiscal year 1976 to provide eleven (11) new positions for increased coverage of U. S., Chinese, and Korean materials and for extension of shared cataloging coverage to additional European countries.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my presentation on the appropriation Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress.

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ACQUISITIONS AND CATALOGING

Senator HOLLINGS. I will insert into the record at this point the Acting Librarian's report to Chairman McClellan, dated March 27, 1975, regarding the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. [The report follows:]

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ACQUISITIONS AND CATALOGING

March 1975

During 1974, the eighth year of NPAC's existence, special attention was given to analysis of the 1973 survey report and to the resultant shaping of a number of changes in the program. Meaningful gains in speed of cataloging, card printing and catalog card distribution were achieved, processing arrearages were reduced, and economies were developed that enabled additional practical improvements to be made in the program. Other factors affecting the program during the year included fewer acquisitions due to more stringent selection of publications and some decline in publishing. Catalog card production and distribution followed accordingly.

The FY 1974 appropriation was \$8,603,687 compared with \$7,667,138 in the previous year. Funds were provided to meet required salary increases and rising costs. No funds were appropriated for program expansion. The chief emphasis in 1974 continued to be the cataloging of important library materials from the countries covered by the program. Total Library of Congress cataloging output for FY 1974 amounted to 233,254 titles. Approximately 80% of the appropriation supported domestic costs at the Library of Congress related to cataloging and distribution of catalog data.

The NPAC Program by Activities in FY 1974 was as follows:

(1) Acquisition of Library Materials	\$1,072,000	(12%)
(2) Cataloging of Library Materials	6,141,000	(72%)
(3) Card Printing and Distribution	913,000	(11%)
(4) Administrative Direction and Services	477,000	(5%)

Book costs and subscriptions for bibliographic services continued upward as a result of inflation and currency exchange fluctuations. Intake of monographic works from all sources from the 24 countries covered by NPAC shared cataloging arrangements amounted to 86,658 new pieces.

A number of actions have been taken to improve program coverage. The acquisition of American, Chinese, and Korean publications is being helped with the cooperation of selected research libraries reporting titles they have acquired for which LC cataloging is needed. A Guide for Libraries participating in the program was completed and distributed in January 1974 to all libraries receiving NPAC depository sets, simplifying and codifying procedures under the program. The cataloging divisions began productivity analyses, holding staff meetings on productivity and actively working on staff suggestions. To speed up processing time, additional staff was transferred to subject cataloging from descriptive cataloging and greater flexibility in subject specialist assignments was made a matter of standard policy. Other steps to streamline procedures in this area included cutting holding time from two weeks to two days in the handling of new subject heading and classification proposals. Books on hand at the end of FY 1974 showed a decline from the previous year in all principal processing units except the Subject Cataloging Division (+13.1%) and the Preliminary Cataloging Section (+10.1%). Further attention is being given to improving the throughput time and balancing the workload in these two areas. The most significant and encouraging decreases in materials on hand were in the Shared Cataloging Division which processes only NPAC books (-40.4%) and in all items awaiting card printing (-13.1%).

The LC staff members in Florence and Barcelona were both reassigned to Washington and these shared cataloging centers are now totally book dealers' offices functioning under local supervision. Rejection rates for full printed card cataloging of current NPAC publications received in LC were analyzed and considerable improvement noted as a result of the application of more stringent acquisitions guidelines. Only 3% (some 4,000 titles) from all sources including exchange and gift as well as purchase were rejected. This rate has been further reduced to 1.3% during the first six months of FY 1975.

Three NPAC regional acquisitions programs continued to acquire comprehensive sets of research publications from Eastern Africa (34,579

pieces in FY 1974), Southeast Asia (21,922 pieces) and Brazil (24,304 pieces). Accessions lists identifying the materials acquired were published bi-monthly in East Africa and monthly in Southeast Asia, and were made available to all libraries on request. Publication of an Accessions List:Brazil was planned during 1974 with the first issue expected in 1975.

NPAC acquisitions coverage continues to depend on prompt notification from major university and research libraries of titles currently acquired by those libraries for which LC cataloging does not yet appear in the depository sets of catalog cards. A review of NPAC reporting by depository libraries was carried out during the year and libraries which had been reporting very few titles were encouraged to withdraw from direct participation. As a result of this effort, distribution of depository sets was reduced to 59 by early 1975, representing a considerable economy with no loss in efficiency. As a quid pro quo for the NPAC depository sets, participating libraries notified LC of 131,470 titles for which LC cataloging was not located. By time of search at LC many of the reported titles were already covered by printed cards (33,170--25%), in the cataloging and printing process (49,829--38%) and consequently given upgraded cataloging priorities, or already on order (19,396--15%). The remaining 29,075 titles (22%) were ordered for demand cataloging. Successful efforts were made during the year to clear bottlenecks in the processing of catalog cards in the Chinese, Japanese and Korean languages. A new system for the composition of South Asian vernacular language cards was also initiated.

Special follow-up reports from libraries were used to locate problem areas in the throughput of NPAC titles. Two areas identified were books cataloged but cards not yet printed and books still on order. Although the Government Printing Office had achieved and maintained currency during the year for high priority titles, they had not been able to print the accumulated backlog of manuscript cards in low priorities. This included a large number of titles listed as lower priority before receipt of NPAC reports. A special project was initiated during the last six months of 1974 to print and distribute these catalog cards and the backlog was completely

cleared. An analysis of delayed orders was also undertaken. Chronological files of outstanding orders in shared cataloging centers work very well as a follow-up device. Most delays were located in areas not covered by this system and other claiming procedures are being established.

Total throughput time for publications received from 14 countries through the nine shared cataloging centers was analyzed and showed the following: January - June 1974, 37% of all titles sent to LC had printed cards within three months, 58% within four months, 72% within five months, and 80% within six months. This represented a substantial improvement in throughput. A study of the last six-month period showed a somewhat longer throughput time largely because of the previously mentioned special project to clear a large card printing arrearage in the GPO.

This report has described several areas which are receiving special attention. The most significant need continues to be greater speed throughout and this goal can be furthered by enforcement of cataloging priorities, reduction of cataloging and card printing arrearages to reasonable work on hand figures, better follow-up of delayed titles, and increased productivity. American libraries with strong Latin American collections continue to express a desire to have NPAC coverage of Latin American publications expanded. Complete shared cataloging coverage of European publications remains the top priority of the research library community.

An independent study carried out by the Association of Research Libraries and reported on January 14, 1975 indicated that LC cataloging copy saves a research library an average of \$7.19 per title and that LC cataloging is saving 59 libraries \$12,644,188 annually. There are over 2,500 other college and research libraries in the United States benefitting from this work.

On July 16, 1973, the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science unanimously adopted the following position statement on NPAC:

The output of serious recorded informational material in books and other formats in many languages has increased dramatically in recent years and this increase is expected to continue. Access to the world's knowledge as it is recorded is vital to the United States and to industrial, governmental, social, environmental, educational, business and scholarly

interests within this nation. It is essential, therefore, to expand and improve the national program for collecting, cataloging and making available the world-wide production of recorded knowledge. A Library of Congress activity, the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC), has already saved the nation's scholarly libraries from an inability to collect comprehensively in important foreign areas. It has also saved them from the incalculable expense of duplicate, repetitive cataloging of these materials. The Library of Congress must be provided with the means to further this important work.

The National Commission on Libraries and Information Science commends to the Congress of the United States the NPAC as the best available cost-effective method for providing access to the world-wide information required for present and future generations of U.S. citizens and scholars.

MADISON BUILDING

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have anything else?

Mr. LORENZ. Nothing further that I can think of. I think the statement I just introduced does give you the basic budget picture.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are not going to have anymore trouble keeping the Madison Memorial Library, are you?

Mr. LORENZ. We trust that that issue has been settled, Senator, because that building is probably the most important single fact in the future of the Library of Congress.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What in a nutshell, if I may ask, will go into that building? What are you planning?

Mr. LORENZ. The Congressional Research Service will go into that building and has very expanded quarters. The entire Processing Department will be able to set up a most efficient operation in one space. The Law Library will go there.

Many of the special services, such as Geography and Map Division, will be brought back from Alexandria. The Music Division will be in the building and the Copyright Office will be coming back from Alexandria, Crystal City, we are pleased to say.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Do you have any other functions in outside space, other than the Copyright Office?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, sir. The Geography and Map Division.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Where is the Map Division?

Mr. LORENZ. Alexandria.

Senator SCHWEIKER. They will still be there?

Mr. LORENZ. No; we will bring that back.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Will all of your services then be called back to the Hill?

Mr. LORENZ. The Card Division, which is an operation that requires a large space will remain in a public building which is at the Navy Yard. There will be additional space there for other Library of Congress functions and storage which can remain off Capitol Hill.

ADDITIONAL COST OF MADISON BUILDING

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the \$20 million additional cost for the Madison Memorial Library Building that the Architect spoke of yesterday? Do you have any comment?

Mr. LORENZ. I am sure he must have indicated that this would depend on the phase four bid which is to come in at the end of May. It is probably his calculation of how much more will be required to finish the building.

My comment would be that the building has been very efficiently planned and designed for maximum utilization of the space available and it would seem to me a good investment to complete the building as presently planned and I would trust that if an additional amount of money is needed, that the Congress would authorize it because most of this increase would be based on unforeseeable inflationary costs which occurred since the building was originally designed and planned.

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS LIMITATION

Senator SCHWEIKER. You have a recommendation here—I want to make sure I understand—on travel, would you explain your request there?

Mr. LORENZ. We do have an overall limitation in the present appropriation, Senator Schweiker, for travel to meetings which must be applied to all departments of the Library. That amount was about \$57,500.

When we distributed this limited amount to all of the departments of the Library, including Congressional Research Services, Copyright Office, et cetera, it does mean that Congressional Research ends up with \$15,000.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Is that just for travel expenses or are you charging the time of the person traveling?

Mr. LORENZ. This is travel to the meeting.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Purely travel?

Mr. LORENZ. Yes, including registration fees.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You recommend that we do what?

Mr. LORENZ. Our preference would be to have the limitation removed entirely so that the Library could use its administrative judgment as to the best use of the funds available.

Our estimate is what we would need in fiscal 1976 to do the travel to meetings which we feel is basic and essential, that figure should go to about \$94,000. That is the amount we would expect to spend even though the travel limitation was removed. This would be our planned travel for fiscal 1976 to meetings.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What is your feeling about the importance of the meetings and the necessity of travel?

Mr. LORENZ. It is extremely important.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What role do they play in your work area?

Mr. LORENZ. In order to keep our specialists up to date with what is going on in the various fields, scientific, political, economic, social, they need to get to these conferences of major associations to know what is going on in the field, to exchange information with their colleagues and to stay abreast of current information.

Many of the specialists in the Reference Department and the Processing Department of the Library need to maintain close association with their library colleagues throughout the country because more and more the Library of Congress is the center for planning and leadership for the development and dissemination of library and information services throughout the country.

We can play this role best if we can continue to take an active leadership role in association meetings being held in various parts of the country.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

JUSTIFICATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you, very much. The remainder of the justification material will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The justification follows:]

BOOKS FOR THE GENERAL COLLECTIONS

Justification

1975 Regular Bill	\$1,458,000
1976 Estimate	<u>1,695,000</u>
Net Increase	+ \$ <u>237,000</u>

Analysis of Increases

1. Books and Library Materials	+	<u>\$237,000</u>
To maintain present level of acquisitions	\$	137,000
To provide funds for the sixth of ten installment payments covering the purchase of a collection of Whitman papers	\$	<u>100,000</u>
	\$	<u>237,000</u>

1975 base available during 1976 transition \$421,750
 1976 transition increase 34,250
 1976 transition request \$456,000

Analysis of Increases

	<u>1976</u> <u>Increases</u>	<u>1976</u> <u>Transition</u> <u>Increases</u>
Present level of acquisition	<u>\$137,000</u>	\$ 34,250
Purchase of a collection of Walt Whitman papers	<u>100,000</u>	----
Total	<u><u>\$237,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 34,250</u></u>

This appropriation provides for the purchase of materials from the Library's general collections, which must be both comprehensive and current in order to meet the needs of the Congress, Federal Agencies, and the general research community. The Government needs to have immediately available full information concerning the social, political, economic, and physical conditions of all countries, as well as the most current coverage in such fields as science and technology. The Library's acquisitions program involves the world-wide procurement of those publications essential to meet this need. Although materials come to the Library through copyright deposits, transfer from Federal agencies, gift, domestic and international exchange, and by provisions of State and Federal law, it is the material acquired through this appropriation that augments these other sources of library material in a most important way, enabling the Library to provide essential information at the time it is most critically needed.

Analysis of Increases

To assist in offsetting increasing prices - increase of \$137,000

The average cost of all pieces purchase by the Library under this appropriation continued to rise as a result of price increases. The average cost per piece acquired in fiscal 1974 rose 8.3 percent. Although this was slightly under our estimate of 10 percent, last fiscal year our estimate of 10 percent, based upon the best available data at the time estimates were submitted,

was substantially lower than the actual 22.9 percent increase in cost per piece. The trend over the last three fiscal years is indicated in the following table:

<u>All materials</u>	<u>Fiscal 1972</u>	<u>Fiscal 1973</u>	<u>Fiscal 1974</u>
Total pieces purchases	547,937	503,387 (-8.1%)	596,178 (+18.4%)
Average cost per piece	\$1.57	\$1.93 (+22.9%)	\$2.09 (+8.3%)
<u>Subscriptions</u>			
Number of subscriptions	22,677	23,739 (+4.7%)	25,909 (+9.1%)
Average cost per subscription	\$18.75	\$20.02 (+6.8%)	\$21.55 (+7.6%)

To provide funds for the sixth of ten installment payments covering the purchase of a collection of Whitman papers - increase of \$100,000

The Library of Congress has the world's largest and most comprehensive collection of books, manuscripts, correspondence, memorabilia, and miscellaneous materials documenting the life and work of Walt Whitman. Although much Whitman material had been in the Library since the early part of the century, the Library began to acquire in 1969 a world-famous private collection representing the largest and most important accumulation of such materials. This collection contains

more than 1,000 manuscripts by Whitman and letters from others annotated or docketed by the poet, a complete set of his works--many of them first editions--as well as the largest surviving segment (approximately 125 volumes) of Whitman's library.

When this Collection became available the Librarian informed the Joint Committee on the Library about the opportunity to acquire it; in 1967 the Committee responded with a resolution, stating "That the Joint Committee of Congress on the Library, being mindful of Walt Whitman's unparalleled contribution to American poetry, his patriotic devotion to his country and the rich legacy of his works already on deposit with the National Library, hereby declares its firm belief in the desirability of the acquisition by the Library of Congress of the Charles Feinberg Collection of Walt Whitman and expresses its profound hope that this worthy objective be fulfilled." In subsequent years, due chiefly to the generosity of a group of benefactors who prefer to be anonymous, the Library has been able to purchase one half of the Feinberg collection at a cost of \$500,000. Efforts to raise privately the remainder, 500,000 have not been successful. If the Library is to acquire the remaining portion of this unique collection, an additional \$500,000 is required over the next five years. The sum of 1,000,000 is requested for fiscal 1970 to permit the Library to acquire the sixth installment of this collection.

Special Reserve Fund. During fiscal 1971, \$23,505.70 was expended. Among items pur-

chased because of their historical and literary significance, and because their acquisition filled gaps in the Library's collections or added to the collections materials of exceptional research value were: a collection of 40 autographed letters of U.S. Grant; an original printing of an Act for Establishing the Temporary and Permanent Seat of the Government of the United States (1790); an autographed letter of Nathaniel Greene sent to Colonel Harrison in 1781, and other items.

BOOKS FOR THE LAW LIBRARY

1975 Regular Bill	\$229,000
1976 Estimate	<u>251,000</u>
Net Increase	+ <u>\$ 22,000</u>

Analysis of Increases

1. Books and Library Materials + \$22,000

To cover the continuing increased book and serial prices.

1975 base available during 1976 transition	\$69,500
1976 transition increase	<u>5,500</u>
1976 transition request	<u>\$75,000</u>

Analysis of Increases

Maintain present level of acquisition	<u>\$22,000</u>	1976
		Transition
		Increase
		<u>\$5,500</u>

The purchase of law books for the Law Library - increase of \$22,000 from \$229,000 to \$251,000

This appropriation provides for the purchase of law books for the Law Library and is the principal means by which the Law Library acquires essential materials not received through copyright deposit, domestic and international exchange, transfer from other Government agencies, gifts, and other sources. The Congress, the Executive agencies, and the Federal courts depend upon the Law Library as the most complete source of legal information on all subjects for all countries of the world. Continued development of the collections in all fields of law is essential to the Law Library's role as the legal resource center servicing the Government, the bench and bar, legal scholars, other libraries, and the general public and to prevent wasteful duplication in the working collections of Government agencies and courts.

It is vital to Congress and the other users of the Law Library that essential legal materials be acquired and maintained on an up-to-date and comprehensive basis. However, acquisition of necessary materials will be reduced unless this appropriation is increased to meet the constant inflationary trend. The sum of \$22,000 is therefore requested to maintain parity with current levels of acquisition.

BOOKS FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

1975 Regular Bill	\$11,416,900
Proposed Supplemental for Pay Raises	<u>55,000</u>
1975 Adjusted	\$11,471,900
1976 Estimate	<u>15,941,000</u>
Net Increase	+ <u>\$ 4,469,100</u>

Analysis of Increases

Increases

1. Ingrades and reallocations

Funds are requested to cover within-grade increases and

reallocations as follows:

Salaries	\$ 20,958
Personnel Benefits	<u>1,542</u>
	<u>\$ 22,500</u>

2. One day extra salary costs

Fiscal year 1975 required the payment of salary funds for a total of 261 days. Fiscal year 1976 will have 262 days.

+ \$ 22,500

+ \$ 6,242

Salaries	\$ 5,807
Personnel Benefits	<u>435</u>
	\$ <u>6,242</u>

3. Annualization of salary costs for 6 new positions (1975) + \$ 23,119

The 1975 appropriation contained 9 month funding for 6 new positions in Fiscal Year 1975. It is necessary to request the following amounts to provide full-year funding for these positions in Fiscal Year 1976.

Salaries	\$ 21,309
Personnel Benefits	<u>1,810</u>
	\$ <u>23,119</u>

4. Annualization of pay increases + \$ 22,000

This increase is necessary to provide for annualization of the 1975 pay raise, effective October 14, 1974, for General Schedule employees, and effective October 28, 1974 for regular wage rate employees. Funds have been requested in the Fiscal Year 1975

supplemental requests to cover the increase from the effective date through June 30, 1975.

Salaries	\$ 20,500
Personnel Benefits	<u>1,500</u>
	<u>\$ 22,000</u>

5. Personnel Benefits + \$ 7,505

To provide for the additional cost to the Library caused by the increase in the Government's share of the employee health insurance from 50% to 60%.

6. New positions requested (4) (9 month funding) + \$ 30,989

To supplement circulation and volunteer training aspects of the program, to provide support services to three professional staff positions, to make effective use of storage space and handle shipments expeditiously, and to help insure efficient circulation of usable materials.

1 GS-7; 1 GS-5; 2 WG-5 \$ 28,430
 Personnel Benefits 2,552
\$ 30,989

7. Travel and transportation of persons + \$ 27,945

To provide funds to enable the staff to increase its field activities pertaining to the cooperating libraries \$19,370, to cover increased cost \$7,000; and to provide an additional \$975 for Attendance at Meetings to cover the increased travel, and \$600 to cover rising costs.

8. Other services + \$ 237,500

Other services, Misc. - increase of \$137,000

To provide an additional \$50,000 to insure on a continuing basis quality service at the two Multi-State Centers. To continue planning and developing the national bibliographic service for the blind and physically handicapped \$87,000.

Tuition and training - increase of \$2,500

This request is to provide job-related training for a greater number of clerical and professional staff members.

Research and development - increase of \$98,000

An additional \$98,000 is requested to fund technological exploration and studies aimed at the improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of production and service programs.

9. Supplies and materials + \$ 38,500

To permit the purchase of an increased quantity of needles for replacement purposes. This increase of \$38,500 will permit the purchase of approximately 17,500 needles.

10. Books in raised characters + \$ 332,000

This increase of \$332,000 is necessary to meet the rising costs of producing braille reading materials and to supply sufficient additional copies to service new readers.

11. Sound reproductions + \$1,066,800

To meet reader needs by broadening the scope and variety of books provided and to take advantage of improved technology an increase of \$1,066,800 is requested.

12. Replacement of machines + \$2,624,000

The average cost increases totaling approximately 33% over the past two years has reduced the number of machines which could be purchases. This increase would permit the purchase of additional quantities and the retirement of approximately 45,000 machines (average age of 12 years) which should have been removed from service prior to this time.

13. Books and library materials - music + \$ 30,000

An additional \$30,000 is requested to offset the rapidly rising cost of music materials and to meet the demands of a rapidly increasing readership.

Total Increases + \$4,469,100

1975 base available during 1976 transition \$2,619,500
 1976 transition increase 1,140,500
 1976 transition request \$3,760,000

Analysis of Increases

	1976 Transition <u>Increase</u>	1976 <u>Increase</u>
Ingrades and reallocations	\$ 5,711	\$ 22,500
One day extra salary costs	----	6,242
Annualization of salary costs for 6 new positions (1975)	23,119	23,119
Annualization of pay raises	19,358	22,000
Personnel benefits	2,250	7,505
New positions requested (4) (9 month funding)	10,487	30,989
Travel and transportation of persons	7,000	27,945
Other services	59,375	237,500
Supplies and materials	----	38,500
Books in raised characters	83,000	332,000

	1976 Increases	1976 Transition Increases
Sound reproduction	\$1,066,800	\$ 266,700
Replacement of machines	2,624,000	656,000
Books and library materials - music	<u>30,000</u>	<u>7,500</u>
Total	<u>\$4,469,100</u>	<u>\$1,140,500</u>

Primary Objective

It is the prime objective of the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped management, in carrying out the provisions of its enabling legislation, to use available funding to achieve services which will provide the greatest benefit to the eligible user population. The Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped acquires and distributes library materials designed to meet the needs of its users. It strives for high quality service which will be most beneficial to millions of blind and physically handicapped persons.

Fiscal Year 1976 Budget Objectives

1. Meet needs of users for sound reproducer equipment.
2. Alleviate book shortages through the provision of additional titles and copies.
3. Apply pertinent existing and projected technologies to braille production and storage.
4. Expand the use of volunteers.
5. Expand network participation by increasing the number of subregional libraries.
6. Provide appropriate administrative support.

General Statement

The Library of Congress, as authorized by Public Law 89-522, conducts a national reading program for blind and physically handicapped residents of the United States and outlying areas and for all citizens living abroad.

Books and magazines in braille and recorded formats are selected by the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped for distribution through a network of State and locally-supported libraries.

Policies guiding administration of this program aim at providing handicapped readers with equal access to a broad collection of high quality reading material in adequate quantity and scope, through application of professional leadership at all levels of service.

At present, 54 regional libraries in 46 States, the District of Columbia, Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico house and circulate books and magazines to individual readers. Eighty-eight sub-regional libraries in 20 States assist at the local public library level. Librarians and 24 cooperating agencies distribute sound reproducers.

Books and appropriate equipment are produced for the Library of Congress by nonprofit institutions whose activities are concerned primarily with blind and physically handicapped persons, or through competitive bidding from commercial concerns.

Selection of books and playback equipment for the program is coordinated by the staff of

the Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in consultation with readers, consumer groups, advisory committees, cooperating librarians, and consultants in various fields of research and development.

The Division's music collection, which is specifically authorized by Public Law 29-522, consists of all available music from braille presses, handcopied scores derived from the program of instruction to volunteers, and recordings on tape and disc of a purely instructional nature. Nearly 8,000 handicapped people--students, seriously interested musicians, and those who read for enjoyment--are using this specialized service.

The Division furnishes a national reference service, via the mail, telephone and teletype, on blindness and physical handicaps and subjects of particular interest to blind and physically handicapped persons. During fiscal year 1974, this service responded to 7,600 reference questions.

Catalogs of available books and magazines produced in braille, recorded and large type formats are distributed free to individual readers through the U.S. Postal Service. Cooperating libraries are provided with catalog cards, cumulative book lists and other bibliographic resources to aid in providing access. Volunteer-produced materials which are not a part of the national program are identified through special bibliographic tools and a Division-sponsored interlibrary loan service.

National advisory and training services are provided to assure high quality single-copy braille and recorded books produced by volunteers throughout the country. The Division conducts a national program of instruction in braille transcription, coordinates the services of sighted volunteers who braille and bind books, trains blind persons in braille proofreading, and monitors the efforts of volunteers who record books on magnetic tape. Support is also given to the activities of volunteers nationwide who provide technical assistance in the repair of equipment.

The Division maintains a collection of braille and recorded books to supplement titles deposited in the cooperating libraries. Readers who require a special type of reading material or advisory service may obtain assistance from the Library of Congress through their cooperating library.

All network libraries may draw upon the resources of the Division. Complete service is currently provided to U.S. citizens living abroad and braille service to the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and Arkansas.

A continuous program of research, development, testing and evaluation is conducted to improve the quality of books, equipment, and service. One result of such efforts has been the addition of books recorded on cassette tape and machines which play them. Concurrent efforts are pursued to increase efficiency in selection and dissemination of materials to the individual readers.

As a result of Public Law 89-522--Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped-- thousands of handicapped persons have learned of, and are using, the Library of Congress reading program. Recently compiled statistics indicate that a significant number of eligible individuals are not being reached. The Division utilizes contacts with agencies for blind and physically handicapped persons, as well as with national volunteer groups and other professional organizations, to increase an awareness of the program among eligible readers. Other avenues of approach are studied in relation to program growth and stability.

REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LIBRARIES AND MACHINE-LENDING AGENCIES COOPERATING WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TO SERVE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED READERS
(January 1, 1975)

- ALABAMA
Regional
*Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind
Blind
Subregionals
Public Library of Amiston and Calhoun County
Birmingham Public Library
Houston Memorial Library
Montgomery Public Library
Montgomery Public Library
Mobile Public Library
Tuscaloosa Friedman Library
- ALASKA
Subregional
*Alaska Division of State Libraries
- ARIZONA
Regional
Arizona State Department of Library and Archives
Subregionals
Flagstaff Library
Yavapai County Library System
Machine-Lending Agency
Section of Rehabilitation for the Visually Impaired, Arizona Department of Economic Security
- ARKANSAS
Regional
Arkansas Library Commission
Subregionals
Ozark Regional Library
CLOC Regional Library
Fort Smith Public Library
Crowley Ridge Regional Library
Machine-Lending Agency
Rehabilitation Services for the Blind, Arkansas Department of Social and Rehabilitative Services
- CALIFORNIA
Regionals
California State Library
*Braille Institute of America
Subregional
San Francisco Public Library
Machine-Lending Agencies
Orientation Center for the Blind
Alameda-Contra Costa Central Committee for the Blind
- 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
*Bureau of Blind Services, Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
Subregionals
Orlando Public Library
Palmetto Public Library
Palm Beach County Library
Tampa Public Library
Miami-Dade Public Library
- GEORGIA
Regional
*Georgia State Department of Education
- GEORGIA
Subregionals
Albany-Dougherty County Library
Augusta-Richmond County Library
Chattahoochee Valley Regional Library
Middle Georgia Regional Library
Oconee Regional Library
Savannah Public Library
South Georgia Regional Library
S.W. Georgia Regional Library
- HAWAII
Regional
Hawaii State Library System
Machine-Lending Agency
Services for the Blind Branch, Hawaii Department of Social Services and Housing
- IDAHO
Regional
*Idaho State Library
Machine-Lending Agency
Idaho Commission for the Blind
- ILLINOIS
Regional
*Chicago Public Library
Subregionals
Kaskaskia Library System
Dominy Memorial Library
Shawnee Library System
River Bend Library System
Rolling Prairie Library System
Lewis and Clark Library System
Gail Borden Publ. 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

*Also serves as a Machine-Lending Agency

REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LIBRARIES AND MACHINE-LENDING AGENCIES COOPERATING WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
TO SERVE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED READERS
(January 1, 1975)

INDIANA

Regional
Indiana State Library
Subregionals
Bartholomew County Library
Elkhart Public Library
Port Wayne Public Library
Lake County Public Library
New Albany-Floyd County Public Library
Peru and Miami County Public Library
Vincennes Public Library
Machine-Lending Agency
Indiana School for the Blind

IOWA

Regional
*Iowa State Commission for the Blind

KANSAS

Regional
*Kansas State Library
Subregionals
Dodge City Public Library
Central Kansas Library System
Hutchinson Public Library
Kansas City Public Library
Manhattan Public Library
Wichita Public Library

KENTUCKY

Regional
Kentucky Department of Education
Machine-Lending Agency
Kentucky Industries and Rehabilitation
Centers for the Blind

*Also serves as a Machine-Lending Agency

LOUISIANA

Regional
Louisiana State Library
Machine-Lending Agency
Blind Services Program, Louisiana
Health and Human Resources
Administration

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
Machine-Lending Agency
Blind Industries and Services of
Maryland

MASSACHUSETTS

Regional
Perkins School for the Blind
Subregional
Central Massachusetts Regional Library
System
Machine-Lending Agency
Massachusetts Commission for the Blind

MICHIGAN

Regionals
*Wayne County Federated Library System
*Michigan State Library Services

MICHIGAN

Subregionals
Grand Traverse Area Library Federation
Farmington Public Library
Kent County Public Library
Michigan State Library, Upper
Peninsula Branch
Mid-Eastern Michigan Library
Cooperative
Washtenaw Area Library System
Willard Library System

MINNESOTA

Regional
Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving
School
Machine-Lending Agency
Services for the Blind Section,
Minnesota Bureau of Residential
Services

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

REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LIBRARIES AND MACHINE-LENDING AGENCIES COOPERATING WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TO SERVE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED READERS
(January 1, 1975)

NEVADA

Regional
Nevada State Library
Machine-Lending Agency
Bureau of Services to the Blind,
Nevada Department of Human
Resources

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Regional
*New Hampshire State Library

NEW JERSEY

Regional
New Jersey State Library
Machine-Lending Agency
Commission for the Blind and
Visually Impaired, New Jersey
Department of Institutions
and Agencies

NEW MEXICO

Regional
*New Mexico State Library
Machine-Lending Agency
Services for the Blind, New Mexico
Department of Education

NEW YORK

Regionals
*New York Public Library
*New York State Library
Subregionals
Nassau Library System
Suffolk Cooperative Library System

NORTH CAROLINA

Regional
*North Carolina State Library

*Also serves as a Machine-Lending Agency

NORTH DAKOTA

Machine-Lending Agency
Special Services for the Blind and
Partially Seeing, North Dakota
Department of Vocational Rehabilitation
Services

OHIO

Regionals
Cleveland Public Library
Public Library of Cincinnati and Hamilton
County
Machine-Lending Agency
Bureau of Services for the Blind, Ohio
Rehabilitation Services Commission

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
Machine-Lending Agency
Services for the Blind, Rhode Island
Department of Social and Rehabilitative
Services

SOUTH CAROLINA

Regional
*South Carolina State Library
Machine-Lending Agency
South Carolina Commission for the
Blind

SOUTH DAKOTA

Regional
*South Dakota State Library
Machine-Lending Agency
Services to the Visually Handicapped,
South Dakota Department of Social
Services

TENNESSEE

Regional
*Tennessee State Library and Archives

TEXAS

Regional
Texas State Library
Machine-Lending Agency
Texas State Commission for the Blind

UTAH

Regional
*Utah State Library Commission
Machine-Lending Agency
Utah Services for the Visually
Handicapped

VERMONT

Machine-Lending Agency
Vermont Department of Libraries

VIRGINIA

Regional
*Virginia Commission for the
Visually Handicapped

REGIONAL AND SUBREGIONAL LIBRARIES AND MACHINE-LENDING AGENCIES COOPERATING WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
TO SERVE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED READERS
(January 1, 1975)

VIRGINIA

- Subregionals
- Alexandria Library
- Arlington County Department of Libraries
- Fairfax County Public Library
- Newport News Public Library
- Roanoke Public Library
- Virginia Beach Public Library
- C. Bascom Sloop Memorial Library
- Brunswick-Greenville Regional Library

PUERTO RICO (effective January 1975)

- Regional
- *Puerto Rico Department of Education

VIRGIN ISLANDS

- Regional
- *St. Thomas Public 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 County
- West Virginia School for the Blind

WISCONSIN

- Regional
- *Milwaukee Public Library
- Subregional
- Brown County Library

WYOMING

- Machine-Lending Agency
- Services for the Visually Handicapped, Wyoming Department of Education

*Also serves as a Machine-Lending Agency.

Division/ Office	Function	1973 Staff	1974 Staff	1975 Staff	Principal Workload 1973	Principal Workload 1974
Division for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	Administers a national program to provide materials for blind and physically handicapped readers. Selects and procures recorded and embossed books. Trains and direct volunteers who supplement the collections. Provides a reference service on all aspects of blindness and physical handicaps. Conducts a program of research and development in the field of reading media for blind and physically handicapped persons.	99	99	105	Circulated 10,000,000 volumes to about 383,000 blind and handicapped persons through 53 regional libraries and 67 subregional libraries. Acquired almost 1,150 books (including 49 magazines) for national distribution and over 4,000 music scores, texts, and volumes. Procured 42,500 sound reproducers and distributed them through 65 agencies and libraries. Volunteers repaired over 37,000 sound reproducers, recorded over 500 books and handcopied into braille over 550 books. Contributed information for six issues of Talking Book Topics and Braille Book Review. Prepared seven additional publications for national distribution.	Circulated 11,000,000 volumes to about 420,000 blind and handicapped persons through 53 regional and 83 sub-regional libraries. Acquired almost 1,100 books (including 46 magazines) for national distribution and over 4,000 music score, texts, and volumes. Procured 51,000 sound reproducers and distributed them through 59 agencies and libraries. Volunteers repaired over 46,000 sound reproducers and 28,000 cassetts, recorded 590 books and transcribed 369 books into braille. Edited six issues of Talking Book Topics and Braille Book Review. Prepared five additional publications for national distribution.

Justification of new positions requested

	<u>Annual</u>	<u>Nine Months</u>
1 GS-7 Production Assistant	\$10,520	\$ 7,890
1 GS-5 Secretary	8,500	6,375
2 WG-5 Warehousemen @ \$9,443	<u>18,886</u>	<u>14,165</u>
	\$37,906	\$28,430
Personnel Benefits	<u>2,411</u>	<u>2,559</u>
<u>4</u> Positions	<u>\$41,317</u>	<u>\$30,989</u>

1 GS-7 Production Assistant

A production assistant is required to supplement the circulation and volunteer training aspects of the program. The incumbent will assign scores and music texts to volunteers for braille transcription, coordinate and monitor proofreading assignments, develop a corps of volunteers for recorded music instructional materials, and provide preliminary cataloging information for braille and recorded music acquisitions.

1 GS-5 Secretary

One secretary is required to provide support services for three professional staff positions (Program Analyst, Automated Systems Coordinator, and Contract and Planning Coordinator).

2 WC-5 Warehousemen

Shipments of incoming and outgoing mail, equipment and other materials have increased significantly. An additional warehouseman position will permit the staff to make effective use of storage space and handle shipments expeditiously to meet the requirements of the cooperating libraries.

A warehouseman position is requested to inspect incoming books for damage and completeness to conduct daily shelf surveys for items on reserve, and to assist in the circulation of recorded books. This will help insure the circulation of usable materials.

Travel - increase of \$27,945, from \$28,405 to \$56,350

There has been no increase in travel funds since 1970 when a network of 47 cooperating libraries was circulating approximately 7,000,000 pieces to 220,000 readers. In fiscal 1975 there are 74 cooperating regional libraries in the network. In addition there are two Multi-State Centers, 33 subregional libraries, and 24 machine agencies to be coordinated. Circulation has grown to nearly 12,000,000 pieces and readership to more than 450,000 persons.

The complexities of service and distribution resulting from an 80 percent increase in readership and a corresponding 71 percent in the workload of the service network since fiscal 1970 make it necessary for the Division to increase its field activities. On site reviews of libraries

are the only way to assure that appropriate and efficient use is being made of the millions of dollars worth of Federal equipment and materials and that a high level of service is provided to blind and physically handicapped readers.

Analysis of Increase

	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>Increased Cost</u>	<u>Increase Increased Travel</u>	<u>Total</u>
Regular Travel	\$25,920	\$52,290	\$27,000	\$29,370	\$26,370
Attendance at Meetings	2,200	3,775	600	975	1,575
Local Travel	<u>285</u>	<u>285</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>	<u>-----</u>
Total	<u>\$28,405</u>	<u>\$56,350</u>	<u>\$7,600</u>	<u>\$20,345</u>	<u>\$27,945</u>

Of the \$27,945 increase, \$7,600 is needed as a result of the proposed increase in per diem from \$25.00 to \$35.00 per day, and to provide for higher transportation costs. The balance of the increase is needed to (1) achieve an objective of one visit to each regional library and subregional library once each year; (2) provide for travel for the purpose of exhibiting information about the Division programs; (3) allow for a small increase in attending essential meetings of professional societies concerned with the activities for blind and physically handicapped

individuals: (4) reflect funds previously transferred from sound reproducers and sound recordings allotments which are used for monitoring production and development contracts, and (5) restore the 5 percent reduction in travel imposed by the First Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1975.

Other Services

Multi-State Centers - increase of \$50,000, from \$50,000 to \$100,000

Two Multi-State Centers (one serving 13 States in the south, the other serving 13 States in the west) were established to aid the Division in meeting the library network's increasing need for support to cope with a rapidly growing readership. Review of the centers' effect on the program has substantiated our belief in the beneficial results in service and the necessity for their development. Our comprehensive technical review underscored the need for funding for expansion of communication capabilities, storage, duplication service, coordination of functions of the centers and locating the acquisition of operational supplies within their purview. An increase of \$50,000 (\$25,000 for each center) is requested to insure quality service on a continuing basis.

The additional funds will be used for supplies fundamental to the provision of center service: i.e., tape and braille mailing supplies, raw tape, braille paper, binding, etc. In addition, funds will permit the improvement of communication between the centers, libraries, and

the Division by installing Telecopier/facsimile equipment and linking the centers with the Division's computer service; and the improvement of the centers' book duplication proficiency through mechanization of braille duplication capability and the provision of sound equipment.

National Bibliographic Services - increase of \$87,000, from \$180,000 to \$267,000

In fiscal year 1975, \$180,000 was appropriated to continue planning a national bibliographic service for blind and physically handicapped readers. With an additional \$87,000 in fiscal year 1976, accomplishment of the following is anticipated:

Phase II (continued) The system design for an appropriate directory and referral service will be refined. Interlibrary communication systems for exchange of bibliographic data will be explored. Also, the capability will be refined for utilizing existing MARC records.

An estimated 70,000 records from major agencies around the nation which provide reading material to blind and physically handicapped readers will be edited and converted to the MARC format.

A determination will be made on the extent to which the design effort can be utilized to realize other goals of the Division, such as the generation of management information and advanced reports and development of improved distribution and inventory techniques.

Complete book catalogs and appropriate equipment required to use them will be acquired for the use of librarians in locating bibliographic data. These will be selected on a cost effective basis.

Training - increase of \$2,500, from \$2,500 to \$5,000

An increase of \$2,500 is requested to provide job-related training for a greater number of clerical and professional staff.

Research, Development, Testing & Evaluation - increase of \$98,000 from \$99,000 to \$197,000

An additional \$98,000 is requested to fund technological exploration and studies aimed at the improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of production and service programs. Projected efforts include:

- a. A comprehensive study will be undertaken of those who are clearly eligible for services but who, as yet, are not users. It will identify those handicapped groups most likely to become users and establish the similarities and differences between their reading needs and

those of the present readership to provide a base for systematic program planning. \$74,000

- b. Exploration of a braille production and reading system, which should reduce the bulk and costs of braille and expedite its availability, will be pursued. \$24,000

A field test of an especially designed book system utilizing microform technology for physically handicapped persons, which was developed from fiscal 1972 to 1975, will require the use of all funds presently available. \$92,000

Needles - increase of \$38,500, from \$126,500 to \$165,000

There are more than 300,000 talking book machines in use throughout the country, all of which are equipped with diamond-tipped needles which must be replaced at least every 3 years for acceptable sound quality. To acquire 75,000 needles at an estimated cost of \$2.20 each will require an increase of \$38,500.

Books in Raised Characters - increase of \$332,000, from \$960,700 to \$1,292,700

The cost of producing braille reading materials continues to rise. Labor costs as reflected in the minimum wage have increased 27% since fiscal 1974; braille paper costs have risen 100% during the same period. These increases require an additional \$332,000 to continued the production of 30 general and popular magazines and 300 books in braille editions.

Sound Recordings - increase of \$1,066,800, from \$4,432,200 to \$5,499,000

As projected in 1974, and reaffirmed at this time, the following acquisition schedule is proposed for sound recorded books and magazines to meet reader needs and to take advantage of improved technology:

1,000 copies each of 500 books on records (rigid disc)	\$ 1,999,000
950 copies each of 500 books on cassettes (15/16 ips, 4 track)	\$ 1,500,000
To continue presently recorded magazines	<u>\$ 1,600,000</u>
	<u>\$ 5,499,000</u>

An increase of 150 titles (from 250 to 400) will help broaden the scope and variety of books provided. An increase in the average number of copies (from 900 to 1,000 for talking books and 500 to 950 for cassette books) will permit extending service at a minimal level to an increasing number of readers. No increase in the number of recorded magazines is planned.

During 1974, more than 28,000 new English language titles were published in the United States. Funds appropriated permitted only 3% of these to be made available in recorded form for the blind and physically handicapped community by the Library of Congress. An increase of \$1,066,800 will raise this figure to approximately 3 3/8% of the total titles published.

Funds requested will make available an average of one copy of each title for every 400 readers.

Sound Reproducers - increase of \$2,624,000, from \$2,905,000 to \$5,529,000

An increase of \$2,624,000 is requested to permit the acquisition of 60,000 - 65,000 sound reproducers for fiscal 1976.

For the past 2 years average costs increased by a total of 33% and reduced the number of machines which could be purchased. Shortages in electronic and petrochemically based components have created long delays between the issuance of production contracts and the receipts of machines. The two problems combined have produced a machine shortage. Thousands of eligible people have had to wait nearly 12 months for service. At the same time, a stock of 45,000 sound reproducers, which would normally have been removed from service, are in the hands of readers. The average age of these machines is 12 years: at least half can be expected to develop faults within the next year which are economically unfeasible to repair.

Music - increase of \$30,000, from \$150,000 to \$180,000

An increase of \$30,000 is requested to offset the rapidly rising costs of music materials and to meet the demand of a rapidly increasing readership. The music literature and band score collections require expansion. The braille vocal and choral music collections do not meet existing needs. Readership has grown from 5,000 in fiscal 1972 to nearly 8,000 in fiscal 1974. By 1976 this figure is estimated to increase to about 11,000--an increase of about 90%.

The last increase was in fiscal 1972.

Object Classification	Purpose	1975	1976 Request	Increase
11	Personnel Compensation	\$1,312,242	\$1,409,246	\$ 97,004
	Special and Temporary	15,000	15,000	----
12	Personnel Benefits	111,300	126,651	15,351
21	Travel	28,405	56,350	27,945
22	Transportation of Things	7,500	7,500	----
23	Rent, Communications, and Utilities:			
	Postage	81,000	81,000	----
	Local Telephone	10,000	10,000	----
	Long Distance Telephone	9,000	9,000	----
	Teletype, etc.	2,000	2,000	----
	Rental of Equipment	7,000	7,000	----
24	Printing and Reproductions:			
	Printing, Publications	58,323	58,323	----
	Printing, Forms	10,000	10,000	----
	Card Printing	27,000	27,000	----
	Offset Reproduction	32,500	32,500	----
	Photoduplication	22,000	22,000	----
25	Other Services:			
	Miscellaneous	275,000	412,000	137,000
	Health	300	300	----
	Training	2,500	5,000	2,500
	Professional and Consultant	12,000	12,000	----
	Maintenance & Service of Sound Reproducers	72,500	72,500	----
	Publication Contracts	677,880	677,880	----
	Research, Development, Testing & Evaluation	99,000	197,000	98,000

Object Classification	Purpose	1975	1976 Request	Increase
26	Supplies and Materials:			
	Office Supplies	\$ 17,000	\$ 17,000	-----
	Pamphlets and Documents	5,000	5,000	-----
	Needles	126,500	165,000	38,500
31	Equipment:			
	Subscriptions	2,050	2,050	-----
	Braille Books	960,700	1,292,700	332,000
	Sound Recordings	4,432,200	5,499,000	1,066,800
	Procurement of Sound Reproducers	2,905,000	5,529,000	2,624,000
	Testing Equipment	1,000	1,000	-----
	Books & Library Materials--Music	150,000	180,000	30,000
TOTALS	.....	\$11,471,900	\$15,941,000	\$4,469,100

COMPARISON OF APPROPRIATIONS

SHOWING APPROXIMATE DOLLARS AND PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL

	<u>Fiscal 1975</u>	<u>Fiscal 1976</u>
Sound Reproducers	\$ 3,104,000 - 27.0%	\$ 5,766,500 - 36.2%
(Manufacture, Repair and Needles)		
Recorded Books	4,432,200 - 38.6%	5,499,000 - 34.5%
Personnel Compensation and Benefits	1,438,542 - 12.5%	1,550,897 - 9.7%
Braille Books	960,700 - 8.4%	1,292,700 - 8.1%
Publications	736,203 - 6.4%	736,203 - 4.6%
National Bibliographic Service	180,000 - 1.6%	267,000 - 1.7%
Research, Development, Testing & Evaluation	99,000 - 0.9%	197,000 - 1.2%
Music	150,000 - 1.3%	180,000 - 1.1%
Multi-State Centers	50,000 - 0.4%	100,000 - 0.6%
Travel	28,405 - 0.3%	56,350 - 0.4%
Other	<u>292,850 - 2.6%</u>	<u>295,350 - 1.9%</u>
Total Appropriation	<u>\$11,471,900 - 100%</u>	<u>\$15,941,000 - 100%</u>

Procurement and Use of Books and Sound Reproducers

<u>Description</u>	1974		1975		1976	
	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate	Actual	Estimate
<u>Procurement</u>						
Sound Recordings and Reproducers						
a. books (titles)	326		350		1,000	
b. magazines	25		26		26	
c. sound reproducers purchased	51,000		50,000		60,000	
d. sound reproducers repaired	46,500		45,000		45,000	
Embossed Materials						
a. press braille books (titles)	247		300		300	
b. magazines	21		30		30	
Music (scores and volumes)	4,710		4,000		4,500	
<u>Use</u>						
Readers <u>1/</u>						
Talking Book (disc and tape)	403,000		480,000		575,000	
Braille	19,000		20,000		22,000	
Circulation <u>2/</u>						
Talking Book (disc and tape)	10,355,000		11,400,000		12,500,000	
Braille	558,000		565,000		570,000	

1/ Includes individual borrowers and readers using deposit collections.

2/ Includes direct circulation magazines.

APPROPRIATION: COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF LIBRARY MATERIALS (SPECIAL FOREIGN CURRENCY PROGRAM), LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1975 Regular Bill \$2,014,100
 1976 Estimate 2,014,100
 Net increase \$ -0-

Analysis of Increases and Decreases

Decreases:
 1. Books and library materials - \$15,225

To provide for an increase in regular travel.

Increases
 1. Regular Travel + \$15,225

To restore the 5 percent reduction imposed in the First Supplemental

Appropriation Act of 1975 - \$1,225.

To allow for an increase in the travel allotment comparable to the amount actually expended in fiscal year 1974 to conduct the Library's foreign book acquisitions using surplus foreign currencies - \$14,000.

1975 base available in 1976 transition \$498,000

1976 transition increase -----

1976 transition request \$498,000

General Statement

With appropriations granted last year, the Library of Congress continued projects for the acquisition of publications in Egypt, India, Nepal, Pakistan, and Poland. In Egypt, India, and Pakistan, foreign currencies accrued to the credit of the United States are used to employ local staff, rent office space, purchase books, periodicals and other library materials, and ship comprehensive sets of the publications acquired directly to the Library of Congress and 37 major research libraries in the United States which conduct area studies programs. Publications distributed constitute the working tools and in-depth sources used by American scholars in their teaching and research. The statistics of pieces distributed in fiscal 1974 and cumulated from the beginning of the Program are given on page 277.

Each library participating in the program for comprehensive sets of publications contributes \$500 per year per set of publications to the general U.S. dollar support of the program. Receipts from this source are deposited in miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury. In fiscal 1975 these contributions amounted to \$31,000 and are expected to total \$32,500 in fiscal 1976.

The activities of overseas offices include not only the acquisition of current materials considered to be of research value, but also their preliminary cataloging by local employees, thereby saving considerable dollar cataloging costs in the United States. An important by-product of the preliminary cataloging is the accessions lists prepared by these offices. These accessions lists are widely distributed within the United States, where they serve as

valuable research tools, identifying and locating the actual publications themselves. In addition to acquiring comprehensive sets for full participants, the program distributes a small selection of English-language publications from Egypt, India, Nepal, and Pakistan to an additional 289 libraries, listed on pages 278 - 282.

U.S. and Foreign Currencies by Country

<u>Country</u>	<u>Fiscal Year 1975</u>		<u>Fiscal Year 1976</u>		<u>Increase/Decrease</u>	
	<u>U.S. \$</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>U.S. \$</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>U.S. \$</u>	<u>Foreign</u>
Egypt ^t	\$ 5,000	\$ 200,000	\$ 5,000	\$ 200,000	---	---
India	134,100	1,125,500	134,100	1,125,500	---	---
Pakistan	64,300	150,000	64,300	150,000	---	---
Poland	<u>1,000</u>	<u>243,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>243,000</u>	---	---
Subtotal	\$204,400	\$1,718,500	\$204,400	\$1,718,500	---	---
U.S. costs	<u>91,200</u>	-----	<u>91,200</u>	-----	---	---
Total	\$295,600	\$1,718,500	\$295,600	\$1,718,500	---	---
Grand Total ..	<u>\$2,014,100</u>	<u>\$2,014,100</u>	<u>\$2,014,100</u>	<u>\$2,014,100</u>	---	---

U.S. and Foreign Currencies by Object Classification

Object Classification	Fiscal Year 1975		Fiscal Year 1976		Increases/Decreases	
	U.S. \$	Foreign	U.S. \$	Foreign	U.S. \$	Foreign
Personnel Compensation	\$166,100	\$ 295,000	\$166,100	\$ 295,000	\$---	\$ ----
Personnel Benefits	17,000	21,000	17,000	21,000	---	----
Travel	2,375	20,900	2,500	36,000	+ 125	+ 15,100
Transportation of Things	11,000	155,100	11,000	155,100	---	----
Rent, Communications, and Utilities	3,500	108,000	3,500	108,000	---	----
Printing and Reproduction ...	100	122,200	100	122,200	---	----
Other Services	88,800	156,900	88,800	156,900	---	----
Supplies and Materials	4,000	33,500	4,000	33,500	---	----
Books and Library Materials .	1,125	787,900	1,000	772,800	- 125	- 15,100
Equipment	1,600	18,000	1,600	18,000	---	----
Total	\$295,600	\$1,718,500	\$295,600	\$1,718,500	---	----
Grand Total	<u>\$2,014,100</u>		<u>\$2,014,100</u>		<u>-----</u>	

Public Law 480 Acquisitions, January 1, 1962 - June 30, 1974
For All Participants, Including LC

Country	Commercial and Institutional Publications		Government Publications		Total January 1962 to Date
	News- papers	Serials	Serials	Monographs	
Arab Republic of Egypt ..	59,108	26,018	7,850	1,324	114,192
India (includes Sikkim and Bhutan) 1/	112,994	440,008	161,917	10,676	802,200
Indonesia	----	----	----	----	992,336 2/
Israel 1/	----	----	----	----	1,664,777 3/
Nepal 1/	7,820	17,209	1,046	187	27,943
Pakistan 1/	47,513	99,688	20,106	1,438	178,372
Poland	27,740	40,782	----	----	89,920
Sri Lanka (Ceylon) 1/ ..	----	----	----	----	221,020 2/
Yugoslavia	----	----	----	----	153,382 6/
Total	255,175	623,705	100,919	13,625	1,212,627

1/ including English-language program acquisitions.

2/ from July 1963 through June 1969.

3/ from July 1963 through June 1973.

4/ from July 1965.

5/ from January 1972.

6/ from July 1966 through June 1973.

7/ from March 1967 through June 1973.

English-Language Program RecipientsALABAMA

Auburn University
Birmingham Southern College
Tuskegee Institute
University of Alabama

ALASKA

University of Alaska

ARIZONA

Arizona State University
Northern Arizona University
Phoenix Public Library
*University of Arizona

ARKANSAS

State College of Arkansas
University of Arkansas

CALIFORNIA

California State College, Sonoma
California State Library
California State University, Fresno
California State University, Fullerton
California State University, Hayward
California State University at Long Beach
California State University, Los Angeles
California State University, Northridge
California State University at San Diego
California State University, San Francisco
California State University, San Jose

*Full Participant

Claremont Colleges

Mills College
Occidental College
San Francisco Public Library
*Stanford University

*United States International University

University of California, Berkeley
University of California, Davis
*University of California, Los Angeles
University of California, Riverside
University of California, San Diego
University of California, Santa Barbara
University of Redlands
University of San Francisco
University of Santa Clara
University of Southern California
University of the Pacific

COLORADO

Colorado State University
United States Air Force Academy
University of Colorado
University of Denver

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut College
Western Connecticut State College
*Hartford Seminary Foundation
Southern Connecticut State College
Trinity College

University of Connecticut
Wesleyan University
*Yale University

DELAWARE

University of Delaware

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

American University
Catholic University of America
George Washington University
Georgetown University
Howard University
Trinity College

FLORIDA

Eckerd College
Florida State University
Jacksonville University
University of Florida
University of Miami
University of Tampa

GEORGIA

Emory University
Spelman College
University of Georgia

HAWAII

*University of Hawaii

English-Language Program RecipientsIDAHO

Idaho State University
University of Idaho

ILLINOIS

Bradley University
*Center for Research Libraries
Chicago Public Library
Eastern Illinois University
Illinois Institute of Technology
Library of International Relations
Loyola University
Monmouth College
Northern Illinois University
Northwestern University
Southern Illinois University
*University of Chicago
*University of Illinois
Western Illinois University
Whitton College

INDIANA

Earlham College
Goshen College
Hanover College
*Indiana University
Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library
Purdue University
University of Notre Dame
Wabash College

IOWA

Grinnell College
University of Northern Iowa
*University of Iowa

KANSAS

Fort Hays Kansas State College
Kansas State University
*University of Kansas
Wichita State University

KENTUCKY

Berea College
Kentucky Department of Libraries
University of Kentucky
University of Louisville

LOUISIANA

Dillard University
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Louisiana State University, New Orleans
Tulane University
University of Southwestern Louisiana

MAINE

Bates College
Bowdoin College
University of Maine

MARYLAND

College of Notre Dame of Maryland
Enoch Pratt Free Library

Goucher College
Hood College
Johns Hopkins University
United States Naval Academy
University of Maryland
Western Maryland College

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston College
*Boston Public Library
Boston University
Brandeis University
Clark University
*Harvard University
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Mount Holyoke College
Smith College
Tufts University
University of Massachusetts
Wellesley College
Williams College

MICHIGAN

Albion College
Central Michigan University
Detroit Public Library
Henry Ford Centennial Library
*Michigan State University
Oakland University
University of Detroit

* Full Participant

English-Language Program Recipients

*University of Michigan			
Wayne State University			
Western Michigan University			
MINNESOTA			
Bemidji State College			
Carleton College			
Macalester College			
Mankato State College			
Minneapolis Public Library			
Moorhead State College			
Saint Cloud State College			
University of Minnesota, Duluth			
*University of Minnesota, Minneapolis/St. Paul			
MISSISSIPPI			
Jackson State College			
Mississippi State University			
University of Mississippi			
University of Southern Mississippi			
MISSOURI			
Northeast Missouri State University			
St. Louis Public Library			
Southeast Missouri State College			
Southwest Missouri State University			
*University of Missouri, Columbia			
University of Missouri, Kansas City			
Washington University			
MONTANA			
College of Great Falls			
Montana State University			
University of Montana			
NEBRASKA			
Creighton University			
Omaha Public Library			
University of Nebraska			
University of Nebraska at Omaha			
NEVADA			
University of Nevada			
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Dartmouth College			
University of New Hampshire			
NEW JERSEY			
Drew University			
Fairleigh Dickinson University			
Glassboro State College			
Jersey City Free Public Library			
Jersey City State College			
Newark Public Library			
*Princeton University			
Rutgers University			
Seton Hall University			
NEW MEXICO			
New Mexico State University			
University of New Mexico			
NEW YORK			
Brooklyn College			
Brooklyn Public Library			
City College of the City			
University of New York			
Colgate University			
*Columbia University			
*Cornell University			
Elmira College			
Fordham University			
Hamilton & Kirkland Colleges			
Hobart & William Smith Colleges			
Hunter College			
Long Island University			
*New York Public Library			
New York State Library			
*New York University			
Queens College			
Russell Sage College			
St. John's University			
Sarah Lawrence College			
Skidmore College			
State Univ. of New York, Binghamton			
State University of New York,			
Buffalo			
State University College, New Paltz			
State University College, Oswego			
*Syracuse University			
United States Military Academy			
University of Rochester			
Vassar College			
Wells College			

*Full Participant

English-Language Program RecipientsNORTH CAROLINA

Davidson College
 *Duke University
 Guilford College
 North Carolina Agricultural and
 Technical State University
 North Carolina State University, Raleigh
 Queens College
 University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
 University of North Carolina, Charlotte
 University of North Carolina, Greensboro
 Wake Forest University
 Warren Wilson College

NORTH DAKOTA

University of North Dakota

OHIO

Antioch College
 Baldwin-Wallace College
 Bowling Green State University
 Cleveland Public Library
 The College of Wooster
 Denison University
 Kent State University
 Malone College
 Miami University
 Oberlin College
 *Ohio State University

Ohio University
 Ohio Wesleyan University
 Public Library of Cincinnati and
 Hamilton County
 The University of Cincinnati
 University of Toledo
 Wilmington College

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma State University
 University of Oklahoma
 University of Tulsa

OREGON

Library Association of Portland
 Oregon State University
 *Portland State University
 Reed College
 Southern Oregon College
 University of Oregon

PENNSYLVANIA

Bryn Mawr College
 Bucknell University
 Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh
 Gettysburg College
 Haverford College
 Immaculata College

Mansfield State College
 Pennsylvania State University
 Shippensburg State College
 Swarthmore College
 Temple University
 *University of Pennsylvania
 University of Pittsburgh
 West Chester State College

PUERTO RICO

University of Puerto Rico

RHODE ISLAND

Brown University
 Providence Public Library
 University of Rhode Island

SOUTH CAROLINA

University of South Carolina
 Winthrop College

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota State University
 University of South Dakota

TENNESSEE

Joint University Libraries
 Memphis State University

*Full Participant

English-Language Program Recipients

University of Tennessee, Chattanooga
 University of Tennessee, Knoxville

TEXAS

Baylor University
 East Texas State University
 North Texas State University
 Rice University
 Southern Methodist University
 Southwest Texas State University
 Texas A&I University
 Texas A&M University
 Texas Christian University
 University of Houston
 *University of Texas at Austin

UTAH

Brigham Young University
 Utah State University
 *University of Utah

VERMONT

Middlebury College
 University of Vermont

VIRGINIA

College of William and Mary
 Hampton Institute

Mary Washington College
 Randolph Macon Woman's College
 Sweet Briar College
 University of Richmond
 *University of Virginia
 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and
 State University
 Washington and Lee University

WASHINGTON

Eastern Washington State College
 Seattle Public Library
 Spokane Public Library
 *University of Washington
 University of Puget Sound
 Washington State University
 Western Washington State College

WEST VIRGINIA

Kanawha County Public Library
 Marshall University
 West Virginia University

WISCONSIN

Beloit College
 Lawrence University
 Marquette University
 Milwaukee Public Library

University of Wisconsin, Green Bay
 University of Wisconsin, La Crosse
 *University of Wisconsin, Madison
 University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee
 University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh

WYOMING

Laramie County Library
 The University of Wyoming

*Full Participant

Participants by Country
Fiscal Year 1975

ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

Arizona, University of
Boston Public Library
California, Univ. of (Berkeley)
California, Univ. of (Los Angeles)
Columbia University
Hartford Seminary Foundation
(Partial Set)
Harvard University
Hoover Institution
Illinois, University of
Indiana University
Michigan, University of
Minnesota, University of
New York Public Library
New York University
Ohio State University
Pennsylvania, University of
Portland State University
Princeton University
State University of New York,
Binghamton
Texas, University of
Utah, University of
Virginia, University of
Washington, University of
Yale University

25 participants

INDIA/PAKISTAN/NEPAL

California, Univ. of (Berkeley)
California, Univ. of (L.A.)
*Center for Research Libraries
Chicago, University of
Columbia University
Cornell University
Duke University
Harvard University
Hawaii, University of
Illinois, University of
Indiana University (Partial Set)
Iowa, University of
Michigan, University of
Michigan State University
Minnesota, University of
Missouri, University of
Pennsylvania, University of
Syracuse University
Texas, University of
Virginia, University of
Washington, University of
Wisconsin, University of
Yale University

23 participants

POLAND

California, Univ. of (Berkeley)
California, Univ. of (L.A.)
Center for Research Libraries
Chicago, University of
Columbia University
Duke University
Hoover Institution/Stanford
University
Illinois, University of
Indiana University
Kansas, University of
Michigan, University of
New York Public Library
Ohio State University
Virginia, University of
Washington, University of
Wisconsin, University of
Yale University

17 participants

*set divided with the National Agricultural Library and the National Library of Medicine.

51-66C

APPROPRIATION: FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

1975 Regular Bill	\$3,319,000
1976 Estimate	<u>4,930,000</u>
Net increase	<u><u>+1,611,000</u></u>

Analysis of Increases and Decreases

Regular Furniture and Furnishings

Decreases

1. Furniture and equipment to support expansion of Congressional Research Service - \$ 35,000

This was a non-recurring request for funds to provide furniture and equipment for the staff increase in fiscal year 1975.

2. Typewriters to support expansion of Congressional Research Service - 10,000

This was a non-recurring request for funds to provide typewriters for the staff increase in fiscal year 1975.

3. Purchase of non-recurring equipment in fiscal year 1975 - 266,000

Included in this category are large items of furniture and equipment generally of a specialized nature.

Total decrease, Regular Furniture and Furnishings - \$ 311,000

Increases

1. Price and related increases	+ \$ 63,000
Repairs to office equipment	\$ 24,000
Typewriters	17,000
Furniture and furnishings	<u>22,000</u>
	<u>\$ 63,000</u>
2. Congressional Research Service expansion	+ 166,000

a. Support new positions:

Furniture	\$ 72,000
Typewriters	<u>21,000</u>
	\$ 93,000

b. Special replacement program:

Furniture	\$ 9,000
Typewriters	<u>64,000</u>
	<u>\$166,000</u>

3. Purchase of non-recurring furniture and equipment	+ 506,000
--	-----------

This request of \$506,000 is for large items of furniture and equipment generally of a specialized nature.

Total increases, Regular Furniture and Furnishings	+ \$ 735,000
Net increase, Regular Furniture and Furnishings	<u>+ \$ 424,000</u>

James Madison Memorial Library Building

Decreases

1. Furnishings for the James Madison Memorial Library Building	-	<u>\$2,546,000</u>
Card catalogs	\$2,000,000	
Carpeting and area rugs	386,000	
Interior partitions	<u>160,000</u>	
		<u>\$2,546,000</u>

Increases

1. Furnishings for the James Madison Memorial Library Building	+ \$3,639,000
Reading room furniture (nine public reading rooms, 816 seats)	\$ 390,000
Cafeteria and snack bar furniture	150,000
Conference and meeting room furniture	136,000
Special purpose furniture and equipment	<u>2,963,000</u>
	<u>\$3,639,000</u>

1975 base available during 1976 transition \$112,750
 1976 transition increase 39,250
 1976 transition request \$152,000

Analysis of Increases

1976
Transition
 Increases

1976
Increases

REGULAR

Price and related increases:

Repairs to office equipment	\$ 24,000	\$ 6,000
Typewriters	17,000	4,250
Furniture and furnishings	<u>22,000</u>	<u>5,500</u>

\$ 15,750

Congressional Research Service expansion:

Support new positions:

Furniture	\$72,000	---
Typewriters	<u>21,000</u>	<u>\$ 93,000</u>

Special replacement program:

Furniture	\$ 9,000	---
Typewriters	<u>64,000</u>	<u>166,000</u>

REGULAR (continued)

	1976	1976
	Transition	Increases
	<u>Increases</u>	
Purchase of non-recurring furniture and equipment	\$ 506,000	\$ ----
Total, Regular	<u>\$ 735,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,750</u>

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING

Furnishings for the Madison Building:

Reading room furniture (nine public reading rooms, 816 seats)	\$ 390,000	\$ ----
Cafeteria and snack bar furniture	150,000	----
Conference and meeting room furniture .	136,000	----
Special purpose furniture and equipment	<u>2,963,000</u>	<u>----</u>
	<u>\$3,639,000</u>	\$ ----

Other program requirements:

Annualization of pay raise	\$ 7,000	\$ 1,750
Additional temporary staff	31,640	7,910
Additional consulting services	52,760	13,190
Personnel benefits	<u>2,600</u>	<u>650</u>
	<u>94,000</u>	<u>23,500</u>
Total, Madison Building	<u>\$3,733,000</u>	<u>\$ 23,500</u>
Total, Furniture and Furnishings	<u>\$4,468,000</u>	<u>\$ 39,250</u>

Summary

The requested increase, \$1,611,000, is a result of (1) a net increase of \$424,000 due largely to increased costs of regular furniture and furnishings requirements; and, (2) a net increase of \$1,187,000 needed for additional items which must be ordered during the coming year in order to be available when the James Madison Memorial Library Building is ready for furnishing.

Regular Furniture and Furnishings

In the regular furniture and furnishings account, there are decreases of \$311,000 which are offset by increases of \$735,000 for a net increase in the regular furniture and furnishings requirements in this appropriation of \$424,000.

Price and related increases - increase of \$63,000

Repairs to Machines (Typewriters and Calculators) - increase of \$10,000

Additional funds (\$10,000) are needed to support a substantial increase in the cost of parts, and the increased number of typewriters and calculators requiring maintenance.

Repairs to Machines (Other) - increase of \$14,000

Additional funds (\$14,000) are needed to provide adequate maintenance to all other machines (print shop equipment, laboratory equipment, projectors, etc.). This will provide for the increased costs of labor (22%) and of parts (25%).

Typewriters - increase of \$17,000

An increase of \$17,000 is needed to provide for the 20 percent increase in the cost of replacement typewriters and additional typewriters needed to support new positions.

Annual Furniture - increase of \$22,000

Increased funding in the amount of \$22,000 is necessary to provide for the significant increase (30% to 100%) in the cost of furniture.

Congressional Research Service expansion - increase of \$166,000

Furniture and furnishings (\$72,000) and typewriters (\$21,000) increases must be provided to support the new positions in the Congressional Research Service. In the past few years, the replacement of furniture and typewriters has been delayed in order to provide full funding for the furniture and typewriter needs of the new positions. At this time \$9,000 for furniture and \$64,000 for typewriters is requested as a special item to put the replacement of worn and obsolete furniture and typewriters back on a normal replacement schedule.

Non-Recurring Items - request of \$506,000

The list of individual non-recurring equipment needs amounts to \$506,000, an increase of \$240,000 over the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1975. The requested items are as follows:

Card Catalog Cases, Copyright Office \$ 15,000

40 metal card catalog cases (20 18-drawer 3"x5" and 20 10-drawer 4"x6") are needed to provide for the filing of new copyright registration information. In fiscal year 1974, more than one million cards were filed into the Copyright card catalogs, bringing the total in these files to over thirty-two million cards.

Card Catalog Cases, Processing and Reference Departments 92,000

The continued expansion of the Library's collections results in a concomitant expansion of the card catalog files. Requirements to keep abreast of this expansion results in the need for 345 wooden 15-drawer 3"x5" units and 14 metal 10-drawer 4"x6" units. The requested amount also provides for the increase in unit costs.

Duplicating Equipment 5,000

Two copiers and one folding machine are needed to meet the increasing workload of various offices of the Library.

Microfilm and Microfiche Equipment \$ 22,000

Microforms of various kinds are used in ever-increasing quantities by many divisions throughout the Library. Seven (7) reader-printers are needed to meet the increasing needs of the public and the staff to refer to material on microforms.

Book and Basket Trucks 3,000

A total of 26 trucks of various kinds are needed to replace unserviceable equipment (12) and to handle increased workloads (14).

Visible File Cabinets 15,000

The annual growth in the serial records file (currently approximately 30,000 cards) and expansion of the files maintained by the Geography and Map Division require the acquisition of 27 additional files.

Other Filing Equipment 10,000

A total 76 cabinets of various types are needed by several divisions to accommodate expansion of files and to replace unserviceable cabinets.

Map Case Sections \$ 19,000

A total of 93 map case sections (87 for Reference Department and 6 for

Copyright Office) are needed to accommodate the growth of the map collections, to provide suitable storage for large poster and pictorial materials in the Copyright deposits, and to replace files.

Equipment and Office Machines 238,000

Equipment and office machines of various types (71 units for \$38,000)

are needed to satisfy new and replacement requirements. This includes

\$3,000 to provide 40 calculators to enable the Congressional Research

Service to perform the amount and type of indepth statistical research

that the Service is being called upon to do. On the basis of the experi-

ence of the Library, it has shown that it is not always possible to lease

certain specialized computer-related equipment needed on our automation

program. Occasionally, it has been to the advantage of the Government to

purchase equipment rather than to lease it. At the present time, the

amount of \$200,000 is requested to provide for the purchase of equipment

which will be used in the automation of cataloging.

Print Shop Equipment \$ 59,000

The Central Services Division needs 1 heavy duty drill (\$4,500), 1 heavy duty stitcher (\$4,500) and 1 20-station collator (\$50,000). The drill and stitcher will replace obsolete and worn out light duty equipment and thereby enable the Division to reduce repair costs and to increase production. The 20-station collator will replace an old and similar unit, thus providing the print shop with the capability of collating publications of up to 80 pages in a single operation, thus saving time and money.

Audio-Visual Equipment 15,000

Various pieces of audio-visual equipment are needed by the Music Division and the Prints and Photographs Division to replace equipment in poor condition.

Disc Packs 9,000

Growth in the Library's computer system requires the acquisition of 15 disc packs with the capacity to store over 1.4 billion characters of information.

Shelf Sections \$ 3,000

To supplement the shelving in the Law Library an additional 53 double-faced free standing metal bookshelf units are needed.

Exhibits Cases 1,000

Two (2) exhibit cases are required by the Division for the Blind and

Physically Handicapped to replace unserviceable units.

JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL LIBRARY BUILDING

Furnishings for the James Madison Memorial Library Building - \$3,913,000

In budgeting for the furnishings and equipment required for the Madison Building, the Library has elected to request funds over a period of five years, generally establishing priorities on the basis of those categories of furniture and equipment requiring the longest lead time to fabricate, deliver, and install. Thus, in fiscal 1973, the compact bookstacks were requested; in fiscal 1974 conventional bookstacks; in fiscal 1975 card catalogs, partitions and carpeting; while in fiscal 1976 additional funds in the amount of \$3,913,000 will be required for reading room and special purpose furniture and equipment.

Appropriated in prior years

<u>1973</u>	Personnel and consulting services, model furniture, other services	\$ 150,000
	Compact shelving	<u>3,850,000</u>
		\$4,000,000
<u>1974</u>	Personnel and consulting services, model furniture, other services	\$ 145,000
	Conventional bookstacks	<u>2,180,000</u>
		2,325,000
<u>1975</u>	Personnel and consulting services, model furniture, other services	\$ 180,000
	Card catalogs, partitions, carpeting	<u>2,546,000</u>
		2,726,000
	Subtotal, fiscal 1973 - 1975	\$9,051,000

Appropriation request for fiscal 1976

Personnel and consulting services, model furniture, other services	\$ 274,000
Furniture for reading rooms, special purpose furniture and equipment	<u>3,639,000</u>
	<u>\$3,913,000</u>
	<u><u>\$12,964,000</u></u>

The Madison Building includes nine public reading rooms (Congressional, Geography and Map, Prints and Photographs, Music, Manuscripts, Law, Serials, and Motion Pictures and the House Library) seating a total of 816 persons. The reading tables, chairs, and other furniture required to outfit these reading rooms are now estimated to cost approximately \$390,000. In order to be ready for installation and delivery early in calendar 1977, contracts for this equipment should be awarded by December 1975 (fiscal 1976).

It is the responsibility of the Architect of the Capitol to provide, with building construction funds, the food handling equipment and the serving counters for the cafeteria in the Madison Building. Other equipment, however, such as tables and chairs, are the responsibility of the Library. For this equipment, including the outfitting of a snack bar on the ground floor, the estimated cost is \$150,000.

The new building includes a number of special use rooms, ranging from a large meeting room to small conference rooms. The conference tables, chairs, and other equipment necessary to equip these facilities are estimated at \$136,000.

Much of the equipment for the Madison Building falls in the special purpose category. Such equipment includes the special laboratory furniture and equipment required for the restoration workshop and preservation laboratory; equipment for the sound recording studio; equipment for the music reading room, equipment for the health room; mechanized filing equipment; audio-visual equipment for the large meeting room, conference rooms, and the training office; building maintenance equipment; map cases; and materials handling equipment. This major and diverse category of equipment necessary for the operation of the new building has been estimated at \$2,963,000. Although the lead times on the several classes of equipment represented here vary, most items should be under contract before June 30, 1976, to allow for delivery late in calendar

1977.

APPROPRIATION: SALARIES AND EXPENSES, REVISION OF ANNOTATED CONSTITUTION

1975 Regular Bill	\$34,000
1976 Estimate	<u>34,000</u>
Net increase	<u>\$ -0-</u>

Analysis

Public Law 91-589 authorized the Congressional Research Service to prepare a revised edition of the Constitution of the United States - Analysis and Interpretation, decennial revised editions, and biennial cumulative pocket-part supplements. The revised edition has been prepared and work on the first biennial pocket-part supplement for the Supreme Court terms covering October 1972 - June 1973 and October 1973 - July 1974 is nearing completion. The sum of \$34,000 is requested for fiscal 1976 to support preparation of the second pocket-part supplement for the Court terms October 1974 - June 1975 and October 1974 - June 1976. The program for fiscal year 1976 can be conducted with the same amount of funding as was available in fiscal year 1975.

1975 base available in 1976 transition	\$9,000
1976 transition increase	----
1976 transition request	<u>\$9,000</u>

APPENDIX

1976 Justification

FUNDS AVAILABLE TO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, ALL SOURCES

We present the following summary showing funds available to the Library from all sources, followed by detailed schedules covering funds other than those appropriated directly to the Library.

Total Funds Available - All Sources

	1974 <u>Actual</u>	1975 <u>Estimate</u>	1976 <u>Estimate</u>	563
Annual Appropriations to the Library of Congress	\$86,820,450	\$ 99,310,000	\$119,695,100	
Annual Appropriations for Library Buildings to Architect of the Capitol (Structural and Mechanical Care)	1,630,800	1,741,000	2,396,000	
Gift and Trust Funds	4,228,874	4,093,800	4,040,800	
(See Schedule 1)				
Reimbursement for Services Performed	171,210	103,602	62,937	
(See Schedule 2)				
Working Fund Advances and Allocations	<u>2,881,417</u>	<u>3,322,317</u>	<u>3,382,700</u>	
(See Schedule 3)				
Total	<u>\$95,732,751</u>	<u>\$108,570,719</u>	<u>\$129,577,537</u>	

SCHEDULE 1

Gift and Trust Funds

	<u>1974 Actual</u>	<u>1975 Estimate</u>	<u>1976 Estimate</u>
Gift Fund	\$1,540,199	\$1,461,000	\$1,436,000
Income from Investments	25,568	26,000	26,000
Interest on Bequest of Gertrude M. Hubbard	800	800	800
Interest on Permanent Loan	209,964	210,000	210,000
Service Fees	<u>2,452,343</u>	<u>2,396,000</u>	<u>2,368,000</u>
Total	<u>\$4,228,874</u>	<u>\$4,093,800</u>	<u>\$4,040,800</u>

SCHEDULE 2

Reimbursements for Services Performed

	1974 Actual	1975 Estimate	1976 Estimate
For reimbursement to Salaries & Expenses, Library of Congress:			
Department of Commerce	\$ 2,394	\$ 728	\$ 728
Department of Transportation	987	168	168
Veterans Administration	1,050	875	875
U. S. Information Agency	1,498	294	294
General Services Administration	6,748	14,320	14,320
U. S. Coast Guard	238	224	224
Smithsonian Oceanographic Sorting Center	392	280	280
Environmental Protection Agency	30,680	32,780	32,780
Department of the Navy	9,420	10,068	10,068
Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities	17,475	899	---
Senate Committee on Rules and Administration	53,349	---	---
House Judiciary Committee	12,140	---	---
National Library of Medicine	3,000	3,000	3,000
U. S. Supreme Court	130	200	200
U. S. Customs Service	427	---	---
Senate Committee on Foreign Relations	---	25,500	---
	<u>\$139,928</u>	<u>\$ 89,336</u>	<u>\$62,937</u>
For reimbursement to Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service:			
House Select Committee on Jurisdiction & Operation of House Committee	\$ 23,832	\$ 13,668	\$ ---
Office of Technology Assessment	999	---	---
Department of State	---	598	---
	<u>\$ 24,791</u>	<u>\$ 14,266</u>	<u>\$ ---</u>
For reimbursement to Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards:			
U. S. Senate, Office of the Secretary	\$ 6,491	\$ ---	\$ ---
Total	<u>\$171,210</u>	<u>\$103,602</u>	<u>\$62,937</u>

SCHEDULE 3

Working Fund Advances and Allocations

<u>Source</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>1974 Actual</u>	<u>1975 Estimate</u>	<u>1976 Estimate</u>
Department of Agriculture	National Agricultural Library	National Serials Data Program	\$ 35,000	\$ ----	\$ ----
Department of the Army	Cold Regions Research and Engineering Lab	To prepare a continuing bibliography on the basic properties and applications of snow, ice, and perennially and seasonally frozen ground, based especially on the collections of the Library of Congress.	111,471	107,284	112,000
	Army Foreign Science and Technology Center	To prepare studies based on the examination of materials primarily in the collections of the Library of Congress.	50,000	30,000	30,000
Department of Commerce	Clearinghouse for Federal Scientific and Technical Information	For a bibliography on isotope separation.	13,743	8,000	9,000
Department of Defense	Defense Research Project	To prepare studies based on the examination of materials primarily in the collections of the Library of Congress.	2,057,000	2,428,000	2,728,000
Environmental Protection Agency	Monthly Bulletin of Abstracts	To produce a monthly bulletin of abstracts and for translating services.	125,000	115,000	115,000
General Accounting Office	Office of Federal Elections	For support rendered the Office of Federal Elections by the Congressional Research Service.	53,000	104,000	----

<u>Source</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>1974 Actual</u>	<u>1975 Estimate</u>	<u>1976 Estimate</u>
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	National Library of Medicine	National Serials Data Program	\$ 35,000	\$ ----	\$ ----
Department of Justice	Watergate Special Prosecution Force	To provide information systems support to the Information Systems Section of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force.	43,202	75,000	----
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	Bibliography	To prepare bibliographies in specific subject areas.	162,286	113,683	70,000
National Endowment for the Arts	National Endowment Exhibit	To prepare traveling exhibit "Color and the Graphic Arts".	5,000	----	----
	Anthology	To prepare recorded Anthology of American Folk Music.	6,000	19,000	39,200
National Endowment for the Humanities	Cataloging in Publication Project	To provide cataloging information for printing in the books published by the American book trade.	38,815	----	----
National Science Foundation	Bibliography	To provide an abstracting and indexing service for Current Antarctic Literature, and to prepare bibliographies in specific subject areas.	104,500	104,950	110,000
		Development of an Automated National Data Base in Science and Technology.	----	150,000	100,000

<u>Source</u>	<u>Project</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>1974 Actual</u>	<u>1975 Estimate</u>	<u>1976 Estimate</u>
Department of the Navy	Bibliography	To prepare bibliography on salvage.	\$ 13,900	\$ 13,900	\$ 14,500
Permanent Committee on the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise Fund	Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise	For the preparation of a history of the Supreme Court.	15,000	20,000	20,000
Various	Federal Library Committee	For maintenance of the Federal Library Committee and for services rendered for the Federal Library Cooperative System.	13,200	33,500	35,000
Total			<u>\$2,881,417</u>	<u>\$3,322,317</u>	<u>\$3,382,700</u>

Annual Appropriation to the Library of Congress

These are described in the Estimates and Justification of the Estimates.

Annual Appropriations to the Architect of the Capitol

Funds are appropriated to the Architect of the Capitol in accordance with 2 U. S. C. 141.

However, the requests for funds and actions on the use of such funds are normally initiated by the Library.

Gift and Trust Funds

Funds from non-Federal sources are available to the Library in accordance with 2 U. S. C. 156-160 and 31 U. S. C. 725s. Further details on the use of such funds may be found in the Appendix to the Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1976. While contributions to the Gift and Trust

Funds enable the Library to augment its services, the administration of these funds and of the programs and projects financed thereby is a charge to the annual appropriations.

Reimbursement for Services Performed

These are generally for details of personnel, and, with minor exceptions, for work done by the Congressional Research Service staff. Reimbursement is in accordance with 31 U. S. C. 686. In all instances, work is undertaken at the specific request of the reimbursing agency.

Working Fund Advances and Transfers

Projects financed by working and transferred funds require extensive use of the Library's collections or depend upon specialized skills generally available only at the Library of Congress. These are the basic reasons for operation by the Library rather than by the parent agency.

However, these projects and programs are not of the type which come within the scope of the Library's normal operations and they would not be included in the functions for which a direct appropriation would be requested. They are appropriately operated under working fund arrangements in accordance with 31 U. S. C. 686.

In the case of working fund projects, the Library, by imposing a surcharge, over and above direct cost, has compensated for the administrative and other burdens of the projects. In fiscal year 1975, the surcharge of 15 percent will amount to approximately \$428,260 providing for the employment of about 30 persons.

EXPENSES OF ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

Fiscal Year 1975

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of L.C. Staff</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Department</u>
7/7 - 7/12/74	American Library Association Annual Meeting	New York, New York	31	\$ 6,433.14	3-Librn, 2-Adm, 15-Proc, 7-Ref, 2-CRS, 1-OO
7/10 - 7/12/74	Music Library Association Annual Meeting	New York, New York	2	330.76	1-Proc, 1-Ref
7/23 - 7/25/74	National Conference on Flood Plain Management	Washington, D. C.	1	25.00	CRS
7/28 - 7/31/74	Universities Council on Water Resources	Logan, Utah	1	445.94	CRS
7/29 - 8/3/74	American Council for the Blind	Chicago, Illinois	1	274.77	Ref
7/31 - 8/3/74	Council for Surface Mining and Reclamation Research	St. Clairsville, Ohio	1	94.13	Librn
8/4 - 8/7/74	Guidance for Users of Integrated Data Processing Equipment (GUIDE)	Toronto, Canada	1	281.78	Adm
8/11 - 8/16/74	National Legislative Conference	Albuquerque, New Mexico	2	787.56	CRS
8/11 - 8/17/74	American Bar Association	Honolulu, Hawaii	1	328.00	OO
8/14 - 8/15/74	National Association of Housing and Renewal Officials	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1	64.25	CRS
8/18 - 8/21/74	American Agricultural Economics Association	College Station, Texas	1	350.91	CRS
8/19 - 8/25/74	American Institute for Performing and Fine Arts Management, Inc.	Paul Smiths, New York	1	142.91	OO
8/27 - 8/30/74	SHARE, Inc. (Computer Users Group)	Chicago, Illinois	1	294.27	Adm
8/28 - 9/1/74	American Political Science Association	Chicago, Illinois	6	1,418.99	CRS
8/30 - 9/2/74	American Psychological Association	New Orleans, Louisiana	1	261.86	CRS

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of L.C. Staff</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Department</u>
9/3 - 9/7/74	Federal Bar Association	Washington, D. C.	16	\$ 355.00	1-Li, 2-Librn, 13-CRS
9/4 - 9/7/74	Bauff International Conference - Slavic Studies	Calgary, Canada	1	480.79	CRS
9/4 - 9/5/74	Eco-Technic Recycling Conference	New York, New York	1	126.77	CRS
9/4 - 9/7/74	Manuscript Society Annual Meeting	Washington, D. C.	6	60.00	Ref
9/10 - 9/12/74	Computer Society International Conference	Washington, D. C.	1	75.00	Adm
9/19/74	American Society for Public Administration	Washington, D. C.	2	40.00	CRS
9/23 - 9/25/74	Marine Technology Society	Washington, D. C.	1	45.00	CRS
9/30 - 10/5/74	Society of American Archivists	Toronto, Canada	3	735.91	1-Librn, 1-Adm, 1-Ref
10/2/74	Federal Statistics Users Conference	Washington, D. C.	3	165.00	CRS
10/2 - 10/6/74	National Trust for Historic Preservation	Portland, Oregon	1	478.30	Ref
10/11 - 10/12/74	Middle East Institute Annual Conference	Washington, D. C.	2	40.00	CRS
10/13 - 10/17/74	International Standards Organization	Stockholm, Sweden	1	55.00	Proc
10/13 - 10/17/74	Annual Conference on Taxation	St. Louis, Missouri	2	561.88	CRS
10/15 - 10/17/74	American Society for Information Science	Atlanta, Georgia	3	793.40	Ref
10/16/74	National Contract Management Association	Washington, D. C.	1	9.00	CRS
10/17 - 10/19/74	Southeastern Library Association	Richmond, Virginia	1	69.44	00
10/17 - 10/20/74	Strategy for Peace Conference	Warrenton, Virginia	2	105.13	CRS
10/18/74	Society of Federal Labor Relations	Washington, D. C.	3	75.00	Adm
10/18/74	Copyright Luncheon Circle	New York, New York	1	89.68	00

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of L.C. Staff</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Department</u>
10/20 - 10/21/74	American Management Association	Chicago, Illinois	1	\$ 166.92	CRS
10/20 - 10/24/74	American Public Health Association	New Orleans, Louisiana	1	354.42	Adm
10/21 - 10/24/74	National Coal Association	Louisville, Kentucky	1	253.82	CRS
10/21 - 10/22/74	American Society for Public Administration	New York, New York	1	123.48	CRS
10/23 - 10/27/74	Association of the Study of Afro-American Life and History	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	2	259.35	1-Ref, 1-CRS
10/24 - 10/27/74	Society for Ethnomusicology	San Francisco, California	1	360.00	Ref
10/27 - 11/1/74	Gerontological Society	Portland, Oregon	1	250.00	CRS
10/28 - 10/30/74	American Institute of Planners	Denver, Colorado	1	328.44	CRS
10/30 - 11/2/74	African Studies Association	Chicago, Illinois	2	448.71	1-Ref, 1-CRS
10/31 - 11/2/74	South Atlantic Modern Language Association	Washington, D. C.	3	3.00	Ref
11/2/74	Middle Atlantic Regional Archives Association	Newark, New Jersey	1	49.00	CO
11/3 - 11/8/74	Guidance for Users of Integrated Data Processing Equipment (GUIDE)	Anaheim, California	2	1,168.02	1-Adm, 1-Proc
11/6 - 11/9/74	Middle East Studies Annual Meeting	Boston, Massachusetts	2	324.96	Ref
11/7/74	National Book Committee	New York, New York	1	106.04	L4brn
11/7 - 11/8/74	National Academy of Public Administration	Washington, D. C.	1	30.00	CRS
11/7 - 11/9/74	Southern Historical Association	Dallas, Texas	1	206.00	Ref
11/13 - 11/16/74	Latin American Studies Association	San Francisco, California	1	420.52	CRS
11/14 - 11/15/74	American Society for Public Administration	Washington, D. C.	4	250.00	CRS

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of L.C. Staff</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Department</u>
11/16 - 11/23/74	International Federation of Library Associations	Washington, D. C.	17	\$ 680.00	4-Librm, 6-Proc, 3-Ref, 1-CRS, 3-00
11/18 - 11/20/74	National Foreign Trade Convention	New York, New York	2	239.90	CRS
11/20 - 11/21/74	Council on International Nontheatrical Events	Washington, D. C.	2	20.00	00
11/22 - 11/24/74	American Library Association - International Documents Task Force	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1	109.00	Ref
12/26 - 12/29/74	Modern Language Association Annual Meeting	New York, New York	1	73.25	Ref
12/27 - 12/29/74	American Economic Association	San Francisco, California	3	1,369.11	CRS
12/27 - 12/29/74	Industrial Relations Research Association	San Francisco, California	1	459.32	CRS
12/27 - 12/30/74	American Finance Association	San Francisco, California	1	474.98	CRS
1/15 - 1/18/75	Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials	Chicago, Illinois	1	184.49	Ref
1/19 - 1/25/75	American Library Association Midwinter Meeting	Chicago, Illinois	21	6,491.92	3-Librm, 1-Adm, 14-Proc, 2-Ref, 1-CRS
1/25 - 1/27/75	American Society for Public Administration	San Francisco, California	1	95.00	CRS
1/26 - 1/31/75	American Association for the Advancement of Science	New York, New York	5	771.00	1-Ref, 4-CRS
	Total Actual			\$31,965.22	
1/21 - 1/22/75	American Patent Law Association	Washington, D. C.	4	\$ 100.00	00
1/23 - 1/24/75	Bibliographical Society of America	New York, New York	1	75.00	Ref
1/29/75	Special Library Association	New York, New York	1	150.00	00
1/30/75	Columbia University Seminar	New York, New York	1	150.00	00

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of L.C. Staff</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Department</u>
February, 1975	Society of Federal Labor Relations Professionals	Washington, D. C.	1	\$ 50.00	Adm
2/2 - 2/5/75	Guidance for Users of Integrated Data Processing Equipment (GUIDE)	Houston, Texas	1	339.00	Adm
2/4 - 2/9/75	Music Library Association	San Juan, Puerto Rico	2	951.88	1-Proc, 1-Ref
2/10 - 2/11/75	American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics	Washington, D. C.	1	160.00	CRS
2/18 - 2/20/75	Association of Computer Machinery	Washington, D. C.	5	175.00	4-Adm, 1-Proc
2/19 - 2/22/75	International Studies Association	Washington, D. C.	4	40.00	CRS
2/20/75	Philadelphia Patent Law Association	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1	150.00	CO
2/21 - 2/24/75	American Association of School Administrators	Dallas, Texas	1	346.00	CRS
3/16 - 3/19/75	North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1	210.00	CRS
3/17 - 3/19/75	American National Metric Council	Washington, D. C.	1	100.00	CRS
3/24 - 3/26/75	Association for Asian Studies	San Francisco, California	4	1,645.32	1-LI, 1-Proc, 2-Ref
3/29 - 3/31/75	American Oriental Society	Columbus, Ohio	1	87.00	Ref
April, 1975	College Language Association	New Orleans, Louisiana	1	128.27	Ref
4/1 - 4/4/75	American Society for Public Administration	Chicago, Illinois	2	530.00	CRS
4/6 - 4/11/75	American Chemical Society	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1	198.00	Adm
4/8 - 4/11/75	National Microfilm Association	Anaheim, California	1	500.00	Ref
4/13 - 4/18/75	Association for Educational Communications and Technology	Dallas, Texas	1	374.27	Proc
4/16 - 4/19/75	Organization of American Historians	Boston, Massachusetts	1	102.27	Ref

<u>Dates</u>	<u>Sponsor</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of L.C. Staff</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Department</u>
4/19/75	Richmond Library Association	Richmond, Virginia	1	\$ 100.00	CO
4/20 - 4/23/75	Association of American Geographers	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1	260.00	Ref
May, 1975	International Association for Protection of Industrial Products	San Francisco, California	1	600.00	CO
May, 1975	Copyright Society of the U. S. A.	New York, New York	1	120.00	CO
May, 1975	International Personnel Management Association	Washington, D. C.	2	100.00	Adm
5/4 - 5/8/75	National Braille Association	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	2	420.00	Ref
5/5 - 5/8/75	National Association of Purchasing Management	Dallas, Texas	1	400.00	Adm
5/12 - 5/16/75	National Fire Protection Association	Chicago, Illinois	1	305.00	Adm
5/18 - 5/23/75	Guidance for Users of Integrated Data Processing Equipment (GUIDE)	Miami, Florida	1	349.00	Adm
5/19 - 5/23/75	American Federal Information Processing Society	Anaheim, California	1	510.00	Adm
June, 1975	Virginia Bar Association	Richmond, Virginia	2	160.00	CRS
June, 1975	Federal Bar Association	Washington, D. C.	3	75.00	CO
6/4 - 6/8/75	World Futures Society	Washington, D. C.	2	100.00	CRS
6/8 - 6/12/75	Special Libraries Association	Chicago, Illinois	7	2,177.27	5-Ref, 2-CRS
6/16 - 6/20/75	American Theological Association	Boston, Massachusetts	1	235.00	Proc
6/22 - 6/25/75	Association of Jewish Libraries Annual Meeting	Miami, Florida	1	399.27	Proc
6/22 - 6/26/75	American Association of Law Librarians	Los Angeles, California	4	2,063.00	3-LL, 1-Proc
6/29 - 7/5/75	American Library Association Annual Meeting	San Francisco, California	25	10,599.23	3-Librm, 2-Adm, 11-Proc, 5-Ref, 1-CO, 3-CRS
	Total estimated			\$25,534.78	
	GRAND TOTAL			\$57,500.00	

COMMUNICATION

[Clerk's note: The following letter was received subsequent to the hearing and has been inserted in the record at the direction of the Chairman.]

WASHINGTON OFFICE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

110 MARYLAND AVENUE, N. E., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002 - (202) 547-4440

April 29, 1975

Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman
Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hollings:

On behalf of the American Library Association, I should like to request that this letter be made a part of the hearing record on FY 1976 appropriations for the Library of Congress.

The American Library Association, founded in 1876, is the oldest and largest national library association in the world. A nonprofit educational organization of over 35,000 librarians, library trustees and public-spirited citizens, the Association is dedicated to the development of library and information service for all the American people.

The Association has always maintained a strong interest in the Library of Congress, which provides essential services for libraries and scholars throughout the country as well as critical information for Members of Congress.

Throughout its history, the Library of Congress has performed a leading role in the development of modern, efficient library services in this country. As the preeminent national library, it is providing materials for the blind and handicapped, exploring the possibilities of computer applications in library cataloging, and making the publications of foreign countries accessible to American scholars and research institutions. For these reasons the American Library Association strongly endorses the request of the Library of Congress for an appropriation of \$119,155,100 for FY 1976.

We request that special attention be given to the need for continued support of activities within the Library's Processing Department which benefit public and academic libraries throughout the country. Of particular concern to the Association is the future of the Machine Readable Cataloging (MARC) Program which is now making cataloging information available on computer tapes for research libraries, regional library networks and commercial bibliographic services on a national scale. The success of the MARC program has meant that costly duplication of effort has been avoided in hundreds of libraries while the students and readers using the catalogs in these institutions have enjoyed rapid access to the latest materials being published.

Now, with the addition of the Consolidation of Serials (CONSER) Project, the Library of Congress has moved to make cataloging of magazines and periodicals also available on a national scale just as the MARC program makes book and monograph information available at present. Long considered one of the most difficult but desirable applications of the computer to library activities, this computer cataloging of serials promises to be a major breakthrough in making information accessible to library patrons. With institutions often subscribing to more than 1,000 periodicals and devoting as much as three-quarters of their book budget to them, the problem of describing, locating and retrieving this vital, 'up-to-the-minute' information is fast becoming insurmountable.

The Association also supports the Library's request for funds to place additional skilled catalogers on the staff of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging (NPAC) with the intention of adding the works of Hungarian, Polish, Portuguese, Irish and Icelandic authors to the list of works covered by this important service to research libraries. Thanks to this program and its predecessors, American scholars since World War II have been able to work in the knowledge that they have access to the latest thinking from almost every country in the world.

Also included in the budget of the Library's Processing Department are the publication of several new book catalogs designed to make the work of librarians more efficient and to give scholars greater access to materials needed in research. While not exciting to the layman, the continued expansion of the National Union Catalog and the appearance of a catalog of Name Headings with References marks another advance in making information available to people everywhere.

The Association further supports the request for \$337,000 in the budget of the Copyright Office as the initial funding of the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works. Authorized under PL 93-573, this commission has been established to study the effects of rapidly developing technology such as computer storage, facsimile transmission and photocopying on copyright holders. Since libraries are deeply involved in the implementation of this new technology, the Association believes it is essential that unbiased, professional studies be made available to Congress as future changes in copyright law are contemplated. While we understand Congressional reluctance to press for yet another Presidential commission, we feel that it is time to make a careful study of the advantages and disadvantages of our fast developing information technology.

The Association urges that increased funding also 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). Specifically, we support the request for \$59,000 in tuition support which provides funds for upgrading the educational qualifications of minority employees of the Library.

We also ask that the Committee provide the increased funds for reference and bibliographic personnel under the Reference Department to provide improved reference services within the library building and expanded bibliographic services for librarians and readers throughout the country.

For these reasons, Mr. Chairman, we support the full appropriation of \$58,675,000 under Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress.

The Association would also like to voice its strong support for the activities of the Division of the Blind and the Handicapped. While the requested increase of \$4,469,100--bringing the total to \$15,941,000--is nearly half again what the Division received last year, we feel that Congress could hardly find a more appropriate way to spend federal money. Due to the drastic increase in the price of supplies, nearly half the increment will have to be devoted to maintaining current services to blind and handicapped people across the country.

While most of the remaining funds will be spent on expanding the Division's supply of talking books and cassettes/phonograph equipment which is lent to handicapped readers, funds are also earmarked for experiments in reaching new readers and developing catalogs and referral services. We feel this is a particularly significant effort, since many services for blind and handicapped readers are provided through public libraries supported with money under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act. Every effort should be made both to continue the excellent work of the Library of Congress itself in providing materials for handicapped readers and to coordinate these services with the work of states and localities through referral services and union catalogs.

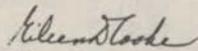
Under the heading Furniture and Furnishings, the Association wishes to urge appropriation of the requested \$3,136,000 for equipping the new Madison Building. The Library of Congress has for many years performed a major national service from quarters built in an era before telecommunications and computers were dreamed of. There are now computer terminals blocking hallways, and researchers' cubicles stashed in space designed to store books. On some days readers wishing to use the Main Reading Room must sit on the floor. The Association believes that if the Library is to continue to be one of the leading research institutions in the world, it must be housed properly and that the appropriation of \$3.1 million as part of an orderly move into the Madison Building is not exorbitant.

The Association also strongly urges the Committee to remove the language in the Administrative Provisions of the budget act establishing a formal ceiling for expenses of attendance at meetings by library staff. In recent years, the Library of Congress has been at the forefront of introducing new technology into library practices. This has required Library of Congress staff to participate in numerous panel discussions and to address countless meetings of local state and national library associations across the country. Indeed, the task of the Library of Congress staff has been to educate the entire library community as new developments arrive.

By removing this artificial limit on the amount of money the Library can spend communicating new knowledge, and thus removing the stamp of "junketing" from this vital educational service, Congress can show it appreciates the role the Library is playing in the development of libraries and information science in this country. In addition, we urge the Committee to appropriate the full amount of \$97,000 requested for travel to meetings.

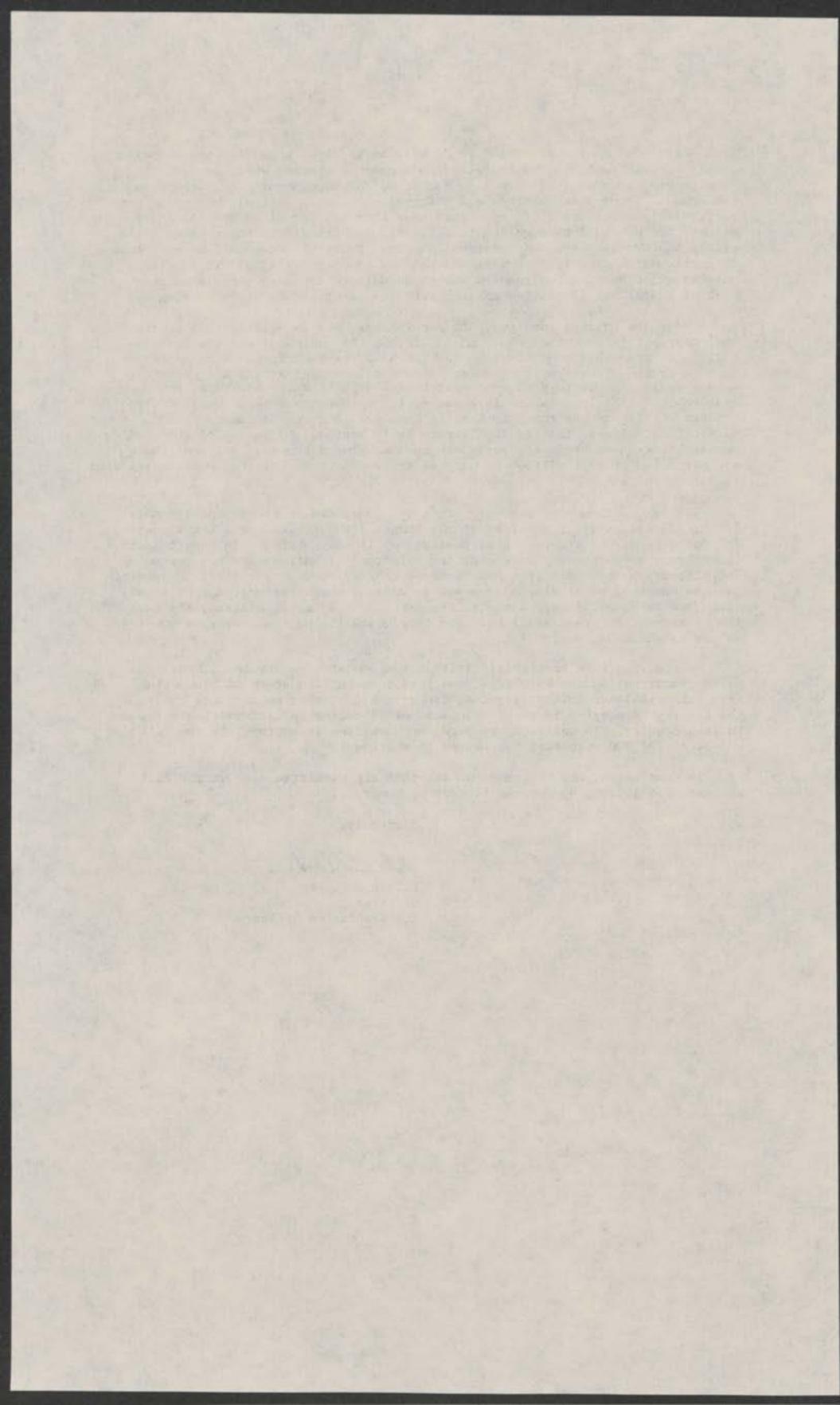
In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we ask that the Committee approve the full request of \$119,155,100 for the Library of Congress.

Sincerely,



Eileen D. Cooke
Director
ALA Washington Office

6-90 C



U.S. SENATE

SERGEANT AT ARMS

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM H. WANNALL, SERGEANT AT ARMS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JOHN K. SWEARINGEN, DIRECTOR, INFORMATION SYSTEMS

JAMES M. POWELL, CHIEF OF POLICE

NICHOLAS J. LACOVARA, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

JAMES W. ESTEP, COMPUTER CENTER MANAGER

THOMAS NOTTINGHAM, CHIEF GUIDE, CAPITOL GUIDE
SERVICE

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. We have a letter of March 27 from the Sergeant at Arms, advising the subcommittee of the net budget increase of \$1,223,068.84, to the amount provided in the President's budget for his office.

COMMUNICATIONS

The letter and attachments except for the portion dealing with the Capitol Police that we will insert later on (see page 610), will be inserted in the record. In summary, the increases consist of a new position for the Computer Center, and additional computer equipment, additional messengers and mail carriers; and increases in the salary of the clerk in the administrative office; and 27 new police positions for the Senate detail. These increases are offset by the abolishment of four positions and salaries totaling \$26,878.

[The letters follow:]

United States Senate

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 27, 1975

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with your letter of February 28, 1975 I am submitting for your consideration the budget requirements and recommended increases for the operation of the office of the Sergeant at Arms for fiscal year 1976.

ADDITIONAL BUDGET REQUEST FOR FY 1976

1 - Director of Computer Center at N.T.E.	\$	32,616.00
6 - Mail Carriers at N.T.E. \$10,570 each		63,420.00
6 - Messengers at N.T.E. \$8,758 each		52,548.00
Chief Guide		
From 15,100 to N.T.E. 18,120		3,020.00
Assistant Chief Guide		
From 14,798 to N.T.E. 17,214		2,416.00
Clerk		
From 13,892 to N.T.E. 16,308		2,416.00
Computer Center		750,000.00
Capitol Police		<u>343,510.84</u>

TOTAL \$1,249,946.84

LESS: POSITIONS TO BE ABOLISHED

1 - Computer Specialist at N.T.E.	\$19,328	
1 - Laborer at N.T.E.	4,530	
2 - Special Employees at N. T.E. at 1,510.00 each		<u>3,020</u>

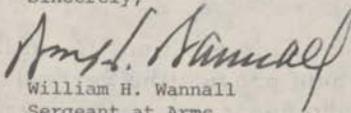
NET INCREASE \$1,223,068.84

The position of Director of Computer Center is at the request of the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Computer Services. The mail carriers and messengers are personnel necessary to service the additional buildings used as office space by the United States Senate.

I am requesting an increase in the salaries for the Chief Guide and the Assistant Chief Guide because of the increased responsibilities placed upon them by the increase in persons within the building and the responsibility of maintaining the records for the Capitol Guide Service. The responsibility of the position of Clerk have increased sufficiently over the years that I feel the salary should be adjusted accordingly. The request for additional funds for computer activities are a partial funding of the planned service to be implemented as soon as possible. The proposed outline (attached) was forwarded to me and approved by the Chairman of the Committee on Computer Services. As you will note, the partial funding will require the remainder of the funds to be appropriated in the next fiscal year to complete the proposed objective. The increase of personnel for the Capitol Police as allocated to the United States Senate is outlined in detail by the attached letter submitted to me by Chief James M. Powell.

The above requests are submitted to better serve the members of the Senate and I will be happy to appear before your Committee to justify the request for additional personnel.

Sincerely,



William H. Wannall
Sergeant at Arms

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
COMPUTER SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 22, 1975

Dear Fritz:

This letter is in support of the Sergeant at Arms' request for the creation of one new position in his fiscal year 1976 authorization for Senate computer services.

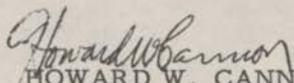
This position, titled Director, Senate Computer Center, would provide the Sergeant at Arms with a professional manager who possesses the necessary depth of previous experience in directing implementation of complex computer systems. As you know, our plans for the next two years include the completion of our computer network design and the installation of effective computer systems throughout the United States Senate.

This position, at an annual salary not to exceed \$32,616 would give us the kind of Director which we require. It would also complete the staffing which was recommended in the in-depth audit of Senate Computer Services which was performed under my direction previously.

Please let me know if you require any additional information. If you desire, I would be most pleased to appear before your Subcommittee to answer any questions you or the other members may have.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,


HOWARD W. CANNON
Chairman

United States SenateCOMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATIONSUBCOMMITTEE ON
COMPUTER SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 22, 1975

The Honorable Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman
Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee,
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Fritz:

With this letter, I am conveying a request from the Senate Sergeant at Arms for an increase in his Fiscal Year 1976 budget request for additional computer and telecommunications equipment rental, and certain non-recurring costs of communications network software development. As you may know, coordinated staff efforts in the Rules Committee's Subcommittee on Computer Services, of which I am also Chairman, the Senate Computer Center, and the Office of the Secretary of the Senate, are continuing an orderly, planned development of computer systems for direct support of legislative functions as they occur throughout the United States Senate.

The most important of these legislative and related systems activities during the current fiscal year were:

- . Expansion of the current Bill Status File to include Senate Committee and Subcommittee legislative status and additional legislative information for Senate floor actions, with reporting occurring on the day of the action rather than through the printed daily issue of the Congressional Record;
- . Installation of additional computer equipment and program products on the Senate computer to provide on-line retrieval to the Bill Status file and the Public Reference Data Base from the Government Printing Office;
- . Implementation of a committee calendaring system and an on-line text editing system for six standing committees of the Senate utilizing an existing computer system at the Library of Congress;

- . Further development of the pilot Library of Congress Bill Digest, Bibliographic and Major Legislative Issues files and enhancements to the on-line retrieval system known as Scorpio, a system developed by the Library's Information Systems Office for direct use by Senators and their staffs;
- . Selection and installation on the Senate Computer of a set of computer programs designed for more effective use of mailing lists maintained by staff in Senators' offices and the review and editing of a guide for Senate users of the mailing list system;
- . Installation of an automated information retrieval system for the Committee on Foreign Relations similar to one developed for the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities;
- . Completion of the contractor developed portions of the on-line financial management system for the Senate Disbursing Office and successful negotiation of a settlement with the contractor;
- . Completion of a study to determine the requirements and develop improved procedures and systems to handle constituent communications, case work, and filing problems and inauguration of these procedures in several Senator's offices;
- . Assistance to the Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities for the transfer of custody of all information developed during their investigation to the authority of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee;
- . study and recommendations for a centralized Senate microfilm center for use by Member and Committee offices;

The systems specified above have been successful as interim, off line applications. They have also provided us with the opportunity to develop more comprehensive and precise requirements in order to effectively meet critical legislative needs of Senators, Committees, and their staffs. Moreover, three of these off line applications have used systems and files already developed by other Congressional and Legislative Branch agencies, thus avoiding any direct expenditure for software development during this interim period. During the next year, however, it will be necessary not only to design and install a telecommunications network facility for use of these applications throughout the Senate, but it will also be necessary to select or develop on-line systems to efficiently meet our Senate automated information systems requirements.

To continue during the next fiscal year the development and implementation of these legislative information systems, and the phased installation of computer terminals in Senators' offices, Committees and in supporting offices throughout the Dirksen, Russell, and Capitol buildings, the following increases in the Sergeant at Arms budget will be required:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| (1) annualized computer equipment rental: | \$349,218 |
| (2) annualized telecommunication network equipment rental: | \$880,796 |
| (3) Non-recurring network software development costs: | \$250,000 |

I assure you that the Committee on Rules and Administration will give detailed consideration to each phase of systems development, design, and procurement before authorizing the Sergeant at Arms to expend the appropriated funds.

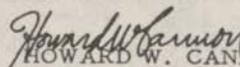
Accordingly, I recommend the following increases to fiscal 1976 budget:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1 - annualized telecommunications network equipment rental | \$500,000 |
| 2 - non-recurring network software development costs | \$250,000 |

Please let me know if you require any additional information. If you desire, I would be most pleased to appear before your Subcommittee to answer any questions you or the other members may have.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,


HOWARD W. CANNON
Chairman

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. We are very pleased to have the Hon. William H. Wannall here as our Sergeant at Arms to present these increases. We will be glad to hear from you at this time.

Mr. WANNALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I do have a short statement I would like to read. I have people here who will be able to answer questions that you and the committee may have.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, on March 27, 1975, in accordance with your request, I submitted the increased budget request for the operation of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms for fiscal year 1976.

DIRECTOR OF THE COMPUTER CENTER

The duties of and need for the position of Director of the Computer Center are explained in the letter you inserted in the record from Senator Howard W. Cannon, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Computer Services.

This position serves the purpose of having a computer-oriented individual in an administrative capacity to unify, direct, and manage the technical personnel of the center, and to act as liaison with individual offices and the Subcommittee on Computer Services.

MAIL CARRIER POSITIONS

The six mail carrier positions are requested to provide service to the newly acquired buildings adjacent to the Russell and Dirksen Office Buildings. I am told that these buildings are now fully occupied and that there are many requests to provide the necessary pickup and delivery service to the Budget Committee and other important offices housed therein.

MESSENGERS

Four of the six messengers are needed to fulfill the needs of the many offices located in the former Immigration Building and Capitol Hill Hotel in transferring quantities of paperwork from a member's automatic typing room or subcommittee office to the Senate Office Building sites.

Two of the messengers requested would be responsible for the delivery of the Senate-purchased daily and Sunday newspapers, the delivery of which has created many problems in the past involving loss of newspapers and security of the buildings.

CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE

I am requesting increases in salaries for two of our chief guides and for a clerk position within my office. It is my opinion that the added responsibilities and increased workload of these employees justify my request.

At the present time, the chief guide and assistant chief guide receive \$500 and \$250, respectively, above the salaries of the working guides. These two individuals supervise a minimum of 22 persons, maintain the records for annual and sick leave, manage and issue the tickets

given to the general public, cooperate with the members' offices to accommodate congressional tours for their constituencies, and direct the general public throughout the legislative complex. In the coming Bicentennial year, these duties are expected to double or triple.

CLERICAL POSITION

The clerk position in my office is occupied by a dedicated 25-year employee whose responsibilities have multiplied over the years from the direction of two individuals to the supervision of eight employees, with a corresponding increase in the many records necessary for the efficient operation of the office.

The funds requested for the Computer Center have been outlined in a letter addressed to you by Senator Howard W. Cannon, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Computer Services, and in the report prepared by staff members of the Subcommittee on Computer Services and my staff. With the committee's permission, Mr. Swearingen will present a statement elaborating further on this matter.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, there is a request for an increase in the budget of the Capitol Police Force which I and the other members of the Capitol Police Board fully support. I have with me Chief James M. Powell, who will present the police request and answer any inquiries on that request.

STATEMENT OF JOHN K. SWEARINGEN

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's hear from Mr. Swearingen so we can get into this computer and find out what the Rules Committee has to say about it.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The statement will be brief. It will have as its major purpose the conveyance to you and the subcommittee the policies and philosophy which Chairman Cannon has established for the Rules Committee's Subcommittee on Computer Services during the past 12 months since I was appointed Director. Let me begin by noting the similarity between Senator Cannon's first priority, that of providing effective legislative information systems in Senators' offices, with your own first priority.

PRIORITY FOR COMPUTER SERVICES

Quoting Senator Cannon in his statement last summer before Senator Metcalf's Joint Committee on Congressional Operations' Hearing on Congressional Research Support and Information Services:

Our first priority is to provide information and analysis to Senators and their staffs to assist them in their legislative tasks: in debates and votes on the Senate Floor; in committee deliberations and investigations; in the formulation of legislative issues and the drafting of legislative solutions; and in the vital role of informing our constituents of the important issues facing us today and how we as Members of Congress are responding to these issues.

As you know, the Senate is presently planning with the House of Representatives a joint effort to provide a comprehensive and timely bill status system. The Senate is also experimenting with the direct use by members and staff of the Rules Committee of three legislative files developed by the Congressional Research Service and made accessible by the installation of a computer information retrieval system programmed by the Library's Information Systems Office.

These activities of the Library of Congress have occurred under my direction and are continuing, especially in the areas of incorporating additional important information in the bill digest, bibliographic, and major legislative issues files and in making the computer retrieval system more effective for use by Senators and their staffs directly at their computer terminals.

Our plans for the immediate future are the extension of the Bill Status System, and the Library's Legislative Information Display System to the Democratic and Republican Policy Committees and to the Senate Secretary's Office. Our goal is to extend these services, first to all members of the Senate in their Russell and Dirksen Senate Offices, and secondly to extend to all committees of the Senate these same information retrieval capabilities.

There are three major steps that must be taken before these goals become realities. We must program a comprehensive, congressional legislative information system, we must install the cable and procure terminals, and we must design and install a network switch.

CRS CAPABILITY

Senator HOLLINGS. You have got number one. The man just testified to that. Mr. Jayson was just here and said he is ready with a comprehensive, congressional legislative information system.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. I didn't hear all of his testimony, Senator. The system that Mr. Jayson has is not complete for the purposes of the Senators. We will use that; but it will not fulfill all of our needs.

Senator HOLLINGS. Nothing is final. It is going to be improved over the years. But why not give it to the Senators? Others are getting it.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. We are working on it immediately.

Senator HOLLINGS. Work on it? He is ready. Do you have anything further to do on that, the comprehensive, congressional legislative information system?

As the years pass, that will still be improved on, even 50 years from now. It is well enough along for others to be using it. I am trying to get you all down to getting this thing to the Senators.

I take and read all of this language, our first priority is to provide information and analysis to Senators. Isn't that what you said Senator Cannon said? Very few Senators have this. You have it all over the lot, except Senators. That is number one. That is unnerving to us. Number two, we have a mental blockage of saying you don't have the congressional information program when you have all of these little brochures all printed up about it and the man just testified to it.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. I was not a part of that brochure.

Senator HOLLINGS. I know. The Secretary put that out and he'll have his turn with us.

INSTALLATION OF CRS SERVICE

Senator SCHWEIKER. What are you going to provide us that we can't get now from CRS in this area? Specifically, what will you give me under what you have in mind that we are not going to be able to get and could have gotten since last November from CRS?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Senator, first of all, we intend to provide you the CRS service. There is no question of that.

Senator SCHWEIKER. When?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. When we install the terminals to do that.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is when?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. That is in our appropriation.

Senator SCHWEIKER. When?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. This year, within this 12-month period. We need to install a very elaborate switch in order to handle the several hundred terminals that we will require to service the Senators.

We have terminals in seven Senators' offices today on a test basis on that service. We have a terminal in the Senate Secretary's Office hooked to their computer. To add 150 more terminals to their service, their computer would not be able to respond to it. There are not enough plugs on that computer to hook that many terminals to it.

We have to have, a word that we use a switch. It in effect is a small computer in its own right. It is like a telephone switching center so that those things can be plugged into the computer. We are working on that now. That is involved in this appropriation that is before you.

Senator HOLLINGS. But to get the switch for 100 Senators, how long does that take?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. I think it will take us a year to do that.

Senator HOLLINGS. A year?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. This will be 3 years from when this was first approved until Senators get it. If we had a Pentagon program like this, all the Senators would be up on the floor making speeches or on TV having talks with Walter Cronkite.

TIE-IN TO LIBRARY COMPUTER

Senator SCHWEIKER. We just had testimony an hour ago saying we could do this whole thing in a few weeks. I am really puzzled and I am deeply troubled because this stuff has been available since November, the whole three systems, and maybe as much as 12 months back and still we don't have anything in the Senators' offices.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Senator, if the Library of Congress computer is prepared to support us, we will start bringing in terminals next month.

Senator SCHWEIKER. They made clear this morning, I am sorry you weren't here for it, because it couldn't have been clearer that they are ready.

My question to them was why have we been sitting around with usage and not being able to have anything in our office? The first priority is for the Senators and we sure are way down the list.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Senator, that system added about 40 terminals in the Library last fall, part of their expansion for their own service. When those terminals were hooked up, the whole service response degraded. With more customers asking questions of the computer, it took longer to get to each one. That is what happened when they put 40 or 50 terminals on. If you put another 100 on, it will not support it.

Senator SCHWEIKER. They claim they will be ready to support it by the time you get the terminals in and beat you to it.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is right.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That is exactly what the issue is here. We are trying to find out what the trouble is?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Senator, if they are willing, we can put terminals in and put it on.

ADDITIONAL COMPUTER SERVICES

Senator SCHWEIKER. The terminals are the bottleneck and have been the bottleneck and are the limiting of what the Senators can get.

The other question I guess we got away from was what services are you going to provide under point number one that CRS isn't giving us now or can't give us now under their system?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. The CRS computer system does not cover all legislation in the Senate.

Senator SCHWEIKER. For example?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. This does not include the executive activities, treaties. It does not include amendments to bills. It does not include data reported from committees, except that which is in the Congressional Record.

Senator SCHWEIKER. It doesn't include amendments to bills?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Not on an immediate basis. They revise their Digest occasionally, but not daily. It is an important service and it is a good one and we want to make it available to the Senate. We want that and more.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why not give them that and then give them more as you go along? No one is asking the impossible; but you can keep all of this planning that you are going to attest to in this next two pages and keep on planning and keep on planning. We are only given 6-year terms.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Senator, that is not what we will do. I promise you.

Senator HOLLINGS. You can put it in and no Senator can complain that he is not getting these things. They say they are readily available and the Congressional Research Service said fine, in a very short, insignificant time it could be brought over here. That was his expression. So these are all set and being advertised around, but when the Senator looks around he says: "Why don't I have it."

When we ask when you are going to do it, you have to plan, do a little more coordinating, keep studying this, and keep doing that. Just give them what you have got!

ADD ON CAPACITY

Senator SCHWEIKER. If you get the computer terminals in, everything you said that ought to be added to the system can be added to the system concurrently and subsequently. There is not a thing you said we can't add concurrently and subsequently to putting the terminals in right now. That is what is the hang up here. We have been talking about this for 2 years.

Mr. WANNALL. As I understand it, if we had 100 terminals in tomorrow, we could not use the Library because it would overtax their system.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You weren't here an hour ago and that is exactly what they honestly didn't say. They honestly gave us the other answer. That is what disturbs us.

Senator HOLLINGS. They said they are ready to go.

Senator SCHWEIKER. This is the frustrating part.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Senator, if that is their answer, we will be prepared to go and we will start installing terminals next month.

Senator SCHWEIKER. The little bit of addition they have to make to that computer in terms of the load, I recognize that factor, they can more than complete by the time you get the terminals in. I got the picture it was just a matter of a few weeks.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. We have just completed a study on cables, how we can lay cables through these buildings, which is not easy through these old buildings.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Will they require new cables?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. We will have to have the cable from each terminal to the computer. That is the way their system works.

TRANSMISSION VIA TELEPHONE LINES

Senator SCHWEIKER. Why not phone lines? The phone wires are in. You don't have to rip up anything.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. We can. We cannot use the existing phone wires because this additional traffic, we would have to put more phone wires in. No one wants to give up their phone. You would have to have another phone.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I understand, but the cables and terminals and switches are all in. It is just a matter of getting another line.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Yes, sir; that is right.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That would certainly be the quickest way to give the members service instead of going through a ground ripping up physical thing. It is a whale of a difference in time between doing it one way and doing it another way. How much time?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. There is a substantial difference in the service that you get.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Yes, but we are not getting anything now. That is the thing that gets us aggravated, 2 years and nothing. The House is doing better than we are. They have got their system going.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. I know that, Senator. The House has their Aquarius System going without many terminals. They have a very limited number of terminals on that system. If you want service from the House Aquarius System, you have to call a terminal operator in a central location. The House service has a room about this big; they have about a dozen operators and terminals.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That is true; but for 2 years, we had to call the House, which ought to tell us something. We had to call the House number because we didn't have anything. So whatever they have, for 2 years, we had to call the House.

That is not your responsibility, I realize. My point is, we have got to deliver services to the Senators. They haven't gotten it. I think the first priority ought to be to get something in the Senators' offices, even if we have to add to it and proof it and refine it as we go along. We come up with a great, big, capital cable program, it will be another 2 years.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. No, sir; it will not.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How long will it be?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. I said we could have terminals on a cable network within a year, providing you the Library of Congress service. We can do that. If the Library of Congress can service us without us preparing the switch, the cable network, then we can do it as quickly as they are ready, as quickly as we can haul terminals in here.

I honestly do not believe that the Library computer is presently ready to handle the impact of another 100 subscribers to that service.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I think we ought to get CRS and the Sergeant's staff together, with our committee staff, and settle that. I think we have got to settle that issue. I think we ought to have a meeting with our committee staff and get that darned thing settled.

LACK OF SERVICE TO SENATORS

Senator HOLLINGS. We will do just that, particularly because as I read on with very descriptive language in Mr. Swearingen's statement on how you are going to get more information.

Go ahead, Mr. Swearingen, you can read it. But it is just language, Mr. Wannall, to talk about giving the service to the Senators, just like in the equipment room where there is supposedly some microfilm, somehow or the other.

This is a new Senate. This is a new ball game but we still find they are denied services. Every minute counts around this place. You go from early morning and late at night and you find everybody else moving around and getting these things done.

We keep hearing about them. We gave a little more money for microfilm here, but you still have to get a room over there. The microfilm man doesn't know anything about microfilm. Then you get the new equipment down there, and when the staff goes down to make use of it, nobody is there to tell them how to use it, so they sit for an hour.

This has got to be beefed up, opened up and made available to the Senators. Get these terminals in! I don't care if nothing comes out of the other end, just put the darned terminal in there, let them turn it on and jam it, and say, "By God, you smart Senators were dumb. You just made a mistake. We told you so." But at least get the blooming terminals in there and let us make that mistake. How about that?

Then we will be able to capture it on the other end of the line. This thing is going into the third year, you are talking of a third year. That isn't satisfactory.

CURRENT USE OF COMPUTER

Senator SCHWEIKER. What percent of the Senate computer now, what percentage of the time is made available to the Senators as opposed to other things that you have on the Senate computer? What percentage of the machine time or total available time is made available for Senators?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Mr. Estep can answer that.

Mr. ESTEP. The prime shift, the day shift is entirely taken up by the on-line processes, the Disbursing Office processing and the processing of the bill status information that is going into the Secretary's Office.

The night shift, shifts roughly 14 hours a day are devoted to the Senators' mailing files.

Mr. WANNALL. Night and day it is given to Senators.

Senator SCHWEIKER. We are getting some flack now that this can't be done or that can't be done because of the GPO. Last year, we were getting flack because of the payroll system.

This gets back to the point the chairman was making a moment ago, we always seem to be the last guys on the priority list. I don't know how it works out that way. Last year we had to put a new payroll system in. I don't quarrel with that. I know it was needed. Now I understand GPO is in there. Maybe they ought to be; but we ought to have some priority for Senators.

I am not sure I am asking the question right. Maybe I am making a prejudgment on it, but if you can straighten me out that I am wrong, it just seems to me that Senators' time is the last item on the list instead of being a first priority and everything else is worked on it.

GPO USE OF COMPUTER

Mr. SWEARINGEN. I can comment about the GPO. The Government Printing Office asked us if we could support them temporarily in a new program that they have. They were developing a new program to keep an inventory of all the documents, books, that they have for sale.

At the same time, they knew it was going to take a larger computer than they had to run that program. So they had budgeted for the new addition to the computer for July of this year. The program got ready ahead of that. They asked us in the interim, could they run it on our computer.

We agreed to them because we had some capacity and because it provided the Computer Center personnel with the experience of handling programs that drive terminals. Having that on our computer is not interfering with us servicing anyone. It will go off sometime after July when they get their own computer. It was only a temporary assistance to another congressional organization.

The experience has been well worthwhile for us. I am glad we did it. It actually played a part in the file we are producing for the bill status system because the basic programs that the GPO used on our computer we are using also.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Are you assuring me at this point in time, then, that the priority of the Senators for access is prime and that there is no scheduling difficulties or problems with access at this point? Is that what you are saying?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. I don't know what the particular load is in the computer room today; but I am sure there are times when more things come in than can be handled immediately.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I am not talking about a day or two. I am talking about the month or two prospective. Is this the case, or do we have another bottleneck at this point? Do we have fairly unlimited access in terms of Senators' times given the day or two variation load which we would obviously expect?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. It is my belief that we have the proper capacity to do the work. The GPO thing is not in the way of us doing any of the work for Senators.

Senator SCHWEIKER. It is not interfering or taking up computer time that Senators would get?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. No, sir. Well, it is using computer time. It is using computer time, but it was the capacity that we had. It is not interfering with us servicing the Senators. It will not be there past the time they get their computer. There is a value to us because we have one of their terminals in the secretary's document room. So the Senate document room has a terminal by which they can tell what documents the Superintendent of Documents has in his inventory. So it is of benefit to us.

BILL STATUS SYSTEM

Senator SCHWEIKER. The bill status system, isn't this exactly what the CRS has or the House?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. The bill status system is the House file. Each morning when they have completed updating their file with material that they have collected in the House and the material that the Senate has sent to them on the Senate actions, they send us a copy of it. We put it on our computer and drive our terminals with that data. Those terminals are in the Secretary's office. That is what this is.

Senator SCHWEIKER. So the original data comes from the House and you are not duplicating, other than the relay. Is that right?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Yes, sir; that is true. We are rebroadcasting.

Senator SCHWEIKER. So that could go on the terminals immediately, couldn't it?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Yes, sir, except our computer will not now drive 100 terminals. It has to do that.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Your computer won't, but the CRS computer will?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. That is what Mr. Jayson said.

Senator SCHWEIKER. He sure said it. He couldn't have said it any louder or clearer. I asked him just as toughly as I am asking you.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. I would not answer that question that way; but he is closer to that computer than I am. If he says so, I will accept his word.

Mr. WANNALL. Mr. Chairman, could our computer people and Mr. Jayson and his computer people get together and get straight on this?

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Before we close the record, we want you to get together along with our staff and find out just exactly what is the situation. I don't want to be short with you, Mr. Swearingen, I know you are trying your best. Your statement goes on into this and we will include it in the record.

[The statement follows:]

My statement will be brief, and will have as its major purpose the conveyance to you and the Subcommittee the policies and philosophy which Chairman Cannon has established for the Rules Committee's Subcommittee on Computer Services during the past twelve months since I was appointed Director. Let me begin by noting the similarity between Senator Cannon's first priority, that of providing effective legislative information systems in Senators' offices, with your own first priority. Quoting Senator Cannon in his statement last summer before Senator Metcalf's Joint Committee on Congressional Operations' Hearing on Congressional Research Support and Information Services,

"Our first priority is to provide information and analysis to Senators and their staffs to assist them in their legislative tasks: in debates and votes on the Senate Floor; in committee deliberations and investigations; in the formulation of legislative issues and the drafting of legislative solutions; and in the vital role of informing our constituents of the important issues facing us today and how we as Members of Congress are responding to these issues. As you know, the Senate is presently planning with the House of Representatives a joint effort to provide a comprehensive and timely bill status system. The Senate is also experimenting with the direct use by Members and staff of the Rules Committee of three legislative files developed by the Congressional Research Service and made accessible by the installation of a computer information retrieval system programmed by the Library's Information Systems Office. These activities of the Library of Congress have occurred under my direction and are continuing, especially in the areas of incorporating additional important information in the bill digest, bibliographic, and major legislative issues files and in making the computer retrieval system more effective for use by Senators and their staffs directly at their computer terminals. Our plans for the immediate future are the extension of the Bill Status System, and the Library's Legislative Information Display System to the Democratic and Republican Policy Committees and to the Senate Secretary's Office. Our goal is to extend these services, first to all Members of the Senate in their Russell and Dirksen Senate Offices, and secondly to extend to all committees of the Senate these same information retrieval capabilities."

There are three major steps that must be taken before these goals become realities. We must program a comprehensive congressional legislative information system, we must install the cable and procure terminals and we must design and install a network switch. Let me elaborate on these steps:

(1) The first is the development of a comprehensive and timely Congressional Legislative Information System which incorporates amendments, and all actions occurring to them, executive business of the Senate, and detailed information concerning Senate floor actions and votes. New procedures and new rules will be required to integrate these items, and the new legislative items required by the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act, into the expanded legislative information system. We are presently completing this first phase of our joint project with House Information Systems. In July, of this year, we will begin the development and procurement of the computer programs which will be required for all parts of this ambitious system. The functional requirements of these programs are not trivial. To provide a reliable and effective information system, these programs, each of which perform separate functions, must be capable of integration into a system with a well designed reference file of all legislative and executive business of the Congress. These programs must:

(a) collect and update machine readable records as new legislative and other actions occur during the course of a session or Congress. These programs must be on-line in order for data to be entered in a timely fashion. There must be logic associated with the entering of the data to assure reliable, accurate data in the system. These programs must be designed for ease of operator use, since our intention is to install these activities in the actual offices where these legislative events occur rather than require additional staff to keyboard this data.

(b) process and store this legislative information. The functional capabilities of these programs must guarantee reliable data base maintenance and the ability to transmit and receive data as it is sent from Committees, the floor, and the House of Congress.

(c) retrieve, display, and output this information. These program capabilities include an information retrieval system which is usable at a computer terminal by any Senate staff member; this will achieve two important advantages over present systems use. One, we will not require additional staff trained as technical terminal operators in Senators' Offices or Committee offices. Two, the Senate staff member requiring the information will sit at his terminal and have immediate and direct response to his information query.

(2) The second major activity is that of laying the cable and procuring the display and printer terminals for installation in all Senators' offices. As you may know, the Data Transmission Corporation of America (Datran) has just completed a communications network study for the Senate Rules Committee. This study has established both the feasibility and the desirability of the Senate's development of a private network with switching capability to computer systems located on Capitol Hill and elsewhere. Next is the development of detailed specifications for the terminals and related controllers in order that competitive bids may be received from all qualified vendors. This will occur during the first and second quarters of the next fiscal year.

(3) The third major activity required is the development or procurement of computer software and hardware which will enable a single terminal in any Senate location to access through computer switching, computer files in the Senate, the Library, and elsewhere. This is a one time cost, whose effectiveness in service and cost savings will recur each year in which it is in use.

If I may, I would like to proceed briefly to the other priorities as Sen. Cannon laid them out. I believe that by putting them in the record now you will understand the context in which we are operating. Sen. Cannon discusses our second priority:

"This second priority has, in fact, two aspects. First, as I stated previously, our goal is to extend fully to all committees the legislative information systems which we intend first to provide all Senators' Offices. Secondly, we intend to provide our Senate Committees with automated techniques for effectively processing their own legislative, investigative, and agency oversight information."

The first part of this priority is served by providing to the committees the same access to Bill Status that we will provide to Senators' staffs. That has been described in the discussion of priority one.

The other aspect of committee support is exemplified by the installation of terminals in several committees to automate their calendar preparation. This application employs general purpose programs in use in many other computer installations. That made the programming effort minimal and the limited number of terminals precluded the need for the kind of network switch that is required in the Bill Status network.

Another example of this support is an adaptation of a microfilm and computerized abstract and retrieval system for the Foreign Relations Committee. This application also consists of general purpose programs and was originally designed for the Watergate Committee. A comparable capability will be made available to other committees when the Microfilm Center becomes operational.

Senator Cannon described our third priority as follows:

"A third area of high priority in our Senate computer activities relates to the work of Senators in responding to the many needs, concerns, and questions of their constituents. The Senate has developed a highly effective mailing list application which enabled Senators to maintain files of name, address, and related information concerning citizens in their states, and elsewhere, who have expressed their interests and questions directly to their Senators. We intend to provide additional capabilities and techniques to make more effective the automated support of these "ombudsman" functions of United States Senators. In addition, this spring I directed the Sergeant at Arms to secure authorization from the Senate Appropriations Committee, to which the Senate agreed, for the provision of a centralized microfilming center for use by all Senators."

Last October, Sen Cannon assigned one person on the Subcommittee staff to devote full time to assist Senate offices in preparing their files for microfilming. As you know, documents must be numbered or otherwise indexed prior to microfilming to provide a method for determining the location of their image on the microfilm roll. Otherwise, you would be faced with an impossible search through the rolls when you want to retrieve a document. The index lists becomes voluminous themselves and the Computer Center has produced some programs that sort and list these indexes. At present at least ten Senate offices could begin microfilming files immediately. About that many more will be ready within two to six weeks.

The newsletter mailing list is a long-established application, nearly every Senate office uses it. Last fall we obtained a new program that simplifies the effort in maintaining these files. A user's guide was produced and distributed to users in a series of seminars conducted by the Computer Center. To date employees of sixty Senate offices have attended these seminars.

Senator Cannon announced our fourth priority:

"A fourth area of automation falls in the area of administrative recordkeeping. To support the unique requirements of the Senate in the most timely manner possible, we have implemented an on-line financial management system to support the payroll, personnel, budget, and vouchering functions of the Senate's Disbursing Office."

I believe it is generally agreed that we have done a more than adequate job in this area. This payroll and disbursing office system serves both the Senate administrative offices and the Senator's office in a very vital function and does it extremely well. However, we anticipate only a modest effort in this area in the near future.

DELAY IN IMPLEMENTING COMPUTER NETWORK

Senator HOLLINGS. It is after 12 o'clock. What this says to me is like the captain who waits for his ship, he never puts to sea. If you keep doing all of what you have in this statement, I will be running in 1990 and won't have all of those things. Let's just talk about what we have got.

The Secretary brags about it, prints up a little brochure about it, and is happy about it. Now get the Senators to that stage of glee and then as you improve on it, raise their intellect a little bit more, and the service a little bit more. But don't wait for you or whoever it is in the Rules Committee to reach their fulfillment, before we ever get anything in the Senators' offices. The war will be over by that time.

Senator SCHWEIKER. For 2 years, as I understand it—I know you are fairly new at this job—we have had this program underway in some form. For 2 years, we surely knew that we could have a system work and terminals in the offices.

Now it just strikes me as very frustrating that that now becomes a neck in the bottle, something we knew 2 years ago, 6 months ago, 12 months ago, that we would need terminals in, no matter what system is adopted.

Now you say there is a year's time or part of a year's time to order the stuff and get it in and yet, for 2 years, we knew that the only way you could possibly deliver services is to have computer terminals.

What situation did you find on the terminals when you came on?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Senator, there were no plans for network or for this switch that I mentioned several times.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I think that is the nut of the trouble right there.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. The point should be made, though, that the House has terminals. But by limiting it to an information room with delegated operators, they handle only a dozen terminals. People call there. That is different than adding several hundred.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I understand they have 435 members, but they may not decide to go the route we go. My question is directed toward the CRS system where we have had it available. We have had three systems operating there, the last one operating as long as last November and two of them operating long before that.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. The CRS system started developing in 1968. These were not overnight developments. The bill status system in the House started development, I believe around 1970.

Senator SCHWEIKER. When did we start?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Senator, as far as I am concerned, we started last summer.

Mr. WANNALL. Prior to this, Senator, we used the computer for our mailing list, as you know. That is what it was put in for primarily. We started adding systems to it.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I don't want to rehash what has happened before, but I sure hope that in getting together with the CRS people and working out an honest difference of opinion here about the mechanics of the problem, that we certainly give first priority to getting the service available and operating in the Members' offices, even though it may not be a perfect system and even though it may be updated and changed.

I certainly would look into the telephone line system as a temporary way of feeding it in and look at the cost. I don't know how much it costs to do it that way and then do it permanently, because maybe you are perfectly right about doing it permanently. But I would certainly hope we would consider the temporary telephone system, assuming the costs are reasonable, prior to the permanent cable system.

I am not arguing with you that we should not have a permanent cable system. I suspect we probably should, but rather than choosing one or the other, maybe we can blend the two together, if the cost is reasonable. So this is part of what we ought to look into.

CONSOLIDATION OF SERVICES

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Could I make a comment?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. I believe Mr. Jayson mentioned services to the committees, outside services, computing services. We, in conjunction with GAO and the House and CRS, are negotiating contracts with a number of these services so that we have a single Capitol Hill franchise, so to speak, so that each committee that wants the service doesn't have to negotiate a separate contract and then have to pay the licensing costs each time.

Senator SCHWEIKER. In other words, you are including the CRS, the House, and everybody?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. And GAO, right; all those who are interested.

Senator HOLLINGS. A different terminal, I think he said, would be required?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Yes, sir. Also in that way, by making it a little bit easier for a guy to start a terminal with a service, I think we can encourage those committees who really need it, such as the Budget Committee.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That is a good suggestion. I commend you for it. I wonder if we should maybe consider that just one step further, having some way, I realize it isn't easy from your point of view to suggest it, but I think our committee ought to think about it, some way of integrating where we are going in computers.

We probably do have a need for what the Senate is doing and its role and the CRS is doing and the House, but I think we ought to have some liaison that maybe you would suggest setting up that would assure that we don't really duplicate, overlap, and that we take advantage and work with it.

I am not sure how you do that because I have a little different jurisdiction. But as our appropriating committee, we have the responsibility to see that we are integrating a computer program. I think it would be very beneficial if maybe you could give some thought to suggesting, even though it is a step out of your jurisdiction, how

we might set something up, that you could participate in that sort of coordinates this in the future.

MICROFILM PROCESS

Senator HOLLINGS. I want to go over to microfilming, unless you want to highlight any other part of it.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. On the microfilm, you are finally settling down all of the Senators in their offices, so that will be completed by May 17. So that the three or four rooms that were used by the Rules Committee will then be made available for the microfilming equipment.

Mr. Swearingen says in his statement that at present, at least 10 Senate offices could begin microfilming. All 10 of them have been calling us, and you said another 10 more in the next 2 to 6 weeks. So we know about it.

How long will it take you to get in the equipment and the necessary personnel?

Mr. WANNALL. The equipment may be in by that time and I can have personnel aboard if we have the room to house them.

Senator HOLLINGS. They will know how to operate it?

Mr. WANNALL. Yes; they will be experienced microfilm personnel, yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. You know the space crush that is on us right now?

Mr. WANNALL. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have a letter here that you want to include? You said in your letter of February 17, that a supplementary legislative appropriation was needed for the additional salaries necessary to hire experienced microfilm personnel. What is the situation?

Mr. WANNALL. Senator, at one point, it was thought that the microfilm supervisor should have a higher salary than you had granted me last year. I think it was around \$12,000 for the top man, \$11,000 or so for the second, and about \$9,000 for the film processors and cameramen. Somewhere along the line, I believe it was our thought that maybe the man should get \$15,000 or \$16,000.

Senator HOLLINGS. You looked into it and know what the traffic will bear and do you have what it takes to get a topflight fellow in there?

Mr. WANNALL. A man from the computer section would do the indexing and work very closely with the microfilming. He is making about \$17,000. I thought he could more or less supervise this operation without going for an extra salary.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is your intent, to start it off on that basis?

Mr. WANNALL. Yes, sir, to start it off and if he can't handle it and do the necessary indexing, I will come to you the next time and ask for a more experienced man.

EQUIPMENT SECTION

Senator HOLLINGS. Then on the equipment itself down there. Maybe Mr. Payne can tell us about it. For instance, the collators, the office staffs have got to receive instructions on how to run this kind of equipment?

Mr. WANNALL. You are speaking of the pool?

Senator HOLLINGS. That is right, the pool of equipment down there. What kind of system, of at least standby personnel, can come down there to teach them how to use it?

I have had Senators come and tell me that their people are standing around for an hour because nobody can tell them what to do.

Mr. WANNALL. They are available now. However, I believe on the occasions when the people came down and found the man not present, he would have been upstairs working on a Senator's equipment in a Senator's office. That is what I was given to understand when I inquired as to why these instructors were not there.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the user's guide that Mr. Swearingen talks about, in connection with the newsletter mailing list. They had a series of seminars on maintaining the newsletter mailing lists. Can you do the same thing for all of this pooled equipment as you do for your computer center?

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. It would help a Senator bring his staff along if periodically, he could bring the staff down, and they could know how to operate it.

Mr. LACOVARA. May I answer that? These are available at all times at a priority request of a Senator's office. If they will give us an hour's leadtime, we can get the necessary personnel in from the manufacturers of the equipment to teach them anything they want to know.

We do have personnel on the Sergeant at Arm's staff who are experienced and can, if time permits and their duties aren't interfered with to do this, if they have a leadtime to know when the staff will arrive.

PLANNING FOR MICROFILMING

Senator SCHWEIKER. How about something like this? This Computer Guide, I think is a very constructive tool, very dramatically pointed to us what is available. How about if you folks develop and it may not be a one sheet thing, but a little how to do it manual for our staff so that we have 3 pages, 12 pages, I don't know, an ideal setup of utilizing microfilming?

I think that kind of thing would be very helpful for us if you could suggest what a typical office might utilize in this service. I don't mean one page, but maybe a little how to do it manual that I would give to my staff and say, "Here, I want you to do it this way."

Mr. LACOVARA. If you are talking about microfilming, Senator, I think that can be accomplished readily. However, if you are speaking of the overall Senate equipment—

Senator SCHWEIKER. No, just microfilming.

Mr. LACOVARA. Yes; the only problem that arises there, Senator, is that every Senator has their own way of handling their documents within their office.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I understand that.

Mr. LACOVARA. The only thing we can do is to setup a guideline for them to work with.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You developed one for the computer use, didn't you? Somebody developed one for the computer use.

Mr. LACOVARA. Yes, sir, I think Mr. Estep and his staff developed that.

Senator SCHWEIKER. This is the kind of thing we need. It doesn't have to be this elaborate. Frankly, this is the kind of thing I commend you for. It is good. This is the kind of thing we need. We have a great turnover in our staffs. We have to educate people. You give them something like this, they have a tool to work with.

It also, I think, puts across your point of what you can do and cannot do. So I think maybe you, if you could give us something like that—

Mr. LACOVARA. Guidelines for the microfilm, Senator, can be developed in that format. However, for all of the equipment in the Senate, I would hesitate to say that we could, because there is so much equipment.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I am not asking for that; just the microfilm, just like this. It is a very good thing.

Senator HOLLINGS. Particularly these new Senators. You take these new Senators, they are using this.

Senator SCHWEIKER. This is very helpful. I can't emphasize this too much.

Mr. WANNALL. We will do it.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Who put this together? You did a very good job. I want to commend you for it Mr. Estep.

Mr. SWEARINGEN. Senator, that is a computer product. All of the printing on it, except the cover sheet, came out of our computer.

MAIL CARRIERS AND MESSENGERS

Senator HOLLINGS. On the mail carriers and messengers, you have six more of each. Tell us about those.

Mr. WANNALL. Senator, as you know, we have acquired two new buildings since we were here before.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have the Budget Committee in the old hotel I know.

Mr. WANNALL. I had a request right away from the Budget Committee, "why can't we have service back and forth?" I didn't have personnel to handle it. I had to ask you for messenger service and mail service.

DELIVERY OF NEWSPAPERS

Senator HOLLINGS. What is this about delivering the newspapers? I used to do that.

Mr. WANNALL. I was asked by the Rules Committee to furnish that service. I said I should not have Senate employees delivering daily newspapers. They then brought out the fact that most of these papers are ordered by Senators, paid for with Senate funds.

That put a different light on it. I took some of my hourly messengers out of the Service Department and had them delivering papers. These men ran into all kinds of problems. The papers were being stolen because they were being delivered too early. Papers were not getting there on Sunday because the downtown distributors were not bringing them up in time. We had many problems.

I had several requests from Senators that this system was not satisfactory. They needed these papers especially on Saturdays and Sundays. If we are going to do it properly, I will need two men to be responsible for getting those papers from the distributors and into the Senators' offices.

HOURS OF MAIL CARRIERS

Senator SCHWEIKER. Would it be possible, somebody around here has mail carriers that they pay to work 25 hours a week. They are limited to working 25 hours a week.

Why can't you take those people that are working 25 hours a week and pay them to work 40 hours a week as opposed to hiring new slots? Why can't we just expand the hours?

Mr. WANNALL. Senator, that is a Patronage Committee problem, not mine. Senators are allotted these post office jobs, doorman jobs, elevator jobs on a patronage basis.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Who handles that?

Mr. WANNALL. The Patronage Committee, Senators Mansfield and Scott.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Is that your department?

Senator HOLLINGS. No.

Mr. WANNALL. Most of these employees are in college and this is a way for them to get an education, a long-standing policy established long before my time.

Mr. LACOVARA. One of the problems having the mail carriers handle this is the fact that the mail is the Senator's lifeline to his constituents. If you held up a Senator's mail waiting for the distributor to bring papers in, we would have more problems within a Senator's office.

Senator SCHWEIKER. If they are not working 40 hours a week—

Senator HOLLINGS. I don't know whether that is delivering them. I know some of them come to work at 4 o'clock in the morning.

Senator SCHWEIKER. It is really 25 hours a week.

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes; but look at the hour they have to come in.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I know. I say they are working 25 hours a week. That may be because they are students that they are coming in at that hour.

Senator HOLLINGS. No; that is when the mail comes in.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I mean part time because of being students.

Mr. WANNALL. That is true, Senator.

CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE

Senator HOLLINGS. On the matter of the Capitol Guide Service, I notice you have the director here. How are you going to handle these crowds coming in here for the Bicentennial?

Mr. WANNALL. Senator, I would like to elaborate on that and I will furnish you a letter a little later on for the record.

Senator HOLLINGS. Please insert that letter in the record.

[The letter follows:]

*United States Senate*OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 17, 1975

MEMO

To: Chairman Ernest F. Hollings

From: Mr. William H. Wannall

It is predicted the bicentennial year 1976 will bring enormous crowds to the nation's Capitol. Because of the complexity of the Capitol Building, I anticipate many problems including back-ups, delays, and complaints if we do not attempt to provide a more expeditious tour than that which is presently offered.

I have determined that at the present time there are approximately twelve locations in the Capitol where the guide stops with his or her tour to explain the history or appearance of the Capitol Building. I would propose that the Architect of the Capitol make a study as to the feasibility of locating speakers at these various locations which would give accurate, detailed information and descriptions of that area and adjacent locations. The speaker would be serviced from a tape machine with a continuous run feature so that the information would be repeated constantly throughout the day.

Space should be provided for a room to be operated under the direction of the Capitol Guide Board. This room would contain the necessary tape equipment and standby equipment together with the pre-recorded tapes and duplicates to be used in the event of breakage or equipment failure.

The cost of this equipment and personnel could be recovered by attrition when members of the Guide Force retire or leave for any reason. The present Guide Force of 24 people could be safely reduced to approximately 12 to 14 persons to be stationed at strategic spots in the Capitol to answer questions and to direct the flow of visitors throughout the building.

The installation of this system would relieve the House and Senate Chambers of the noise and confusion associated with the movement of groups in and out of the respective galleries every few minutes while Congress is in session. It would also provide additional seating capacity in each Chamber for Members' constituents who hold gallery passes.

In addition, I would propose that an attractive pamphlet be printed giving the capsulated information provided by the sound system and a map indicating directions to entrances, respective meeting halls and, most important, rest rooms; together with an explanation of where eating facilities are available to tourists. These pamphlets could be provided as persons enter the building and would be retained in the nature of a souvenir of their visit to the nation's Capitol.

NUMBER OF CAPITOL VISITORS

Senator HOLLINGS. How many visitors did we have in 1974? Tell us about the guide service, how many you had last year, what is the projection for this year, how do you handle it.

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Last year, 1974, we took 1,146,551 people on personal guided tours throughout the Capitol.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How does that compare with the White House?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. The White House has no personally guided tours. They are closed Sunday and Monday. They are open Tuesday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Senator SCHWEIKER. They have a VIP tour?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. That is a congressional tour only. They can only take a limited amount of people on the congressional tour.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I just wondered if you knew how many.

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. No, sir, I have no idea. I am sure they can handle more than we can.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many a month, again?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. This is last year's figure, for 1974; 1,146,551.

Senator HOLLINGS. My memory is you had as many as 36,000 or 37,000 a month.

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. We have had in January of this year, 1975, a 28-percent increase. In January of 1974, we took 20,987 people; January of this year, 1975, we took 48,436.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What is your peak month?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Our busiest months are April, July, and August.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What is your April figure?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. I have, January, February, and March of this year and so far for the 3 months, we have a 47-percent increase over last year.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How much for 3 months?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Total for the 3 months, 1975, I didn't add it up. January, I had 31,224; February, 39,483; March, 110,532.

Senator HOLLINGS. Was that 110,000 in 1 month?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Yes, sir.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What was last year's highest month and how many were there?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. August, 176,193.

Senator HOLLINGS. Break it down in terms of a day.

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Per day?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes.

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Take the week of January 6 to January 12 of this year—

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF VISITORS

Senator HOLLINGS. I am trying to get a maximum, efficient number. How many can you hold in this place?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. You reach a saturation point in the Capitol Building.

Senator HOLLINGS. How do you determine saturation?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. I am just taking Easter week. Easter and Cherry Blossom are our busiest times of year. This is when the kids are out of school and people travel. We average from the week of Easter—

Mr. WANNALL. May I interject? You ask how we arrived at saturation?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes.

Mr. WANNALL. The building becomes full of people. We can't handle them all. When we back them up out the door, and down the east front of the Capitol, that is how we know we have reached saturation.

Senator HOLLINGS. At that point, how many are going through a day?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. We are averaging anywhere from 6,000 to 10,000 people a day on guided tours, anywhere from 110 to 129 tours a day.

Senator HOLLINGS. 10,000 a day on guided tours, how much does that leave room for the lost and the aimless like myself who are walking around?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. On guided tours, we take only about 25 to 30 percent of the people who come into the Capitol Building on personal guided tours.

Senator HOLLINGS. If you have 10,000 on guided tours, and additional 30,000?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. I would say at least during the busiest season, yes.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How many a day do you average on guided tours?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. From 6,000 to 10,000 people. The average day, I would say, would be anywhere from 3,500.

Mr. WANNALL. This is not including those who come in and just walk around on their own.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Do you have any figure on the walk through?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. The Architect's Office took a survey a couple of years ago. They have people at the doors. I don't think it is the most accurate count; but they have people at the doors with clickers. They came up with 72,000 in 1 day, walking through the Capitol Building.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Which month of the year was that?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. During the Easter week of 1973.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I have seen a figure somewhere around about 50,000 a day.

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. During the peak season, yes, sir; I would imagine.

Mr. WANNALL. I wouldn't say it is that high. I would say 30,000 would be a year-round daily average.

MANAGING BICENTENNIAL CROWDS

Senator HOLLINGS. From your experience, either of you or both, what are you recommending? Is there some way of controlling it or should it be controlled? It looks like it will have to be.

Mr. WANNALL. It will have to be controlled in the coming year.

SPEAKING STATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the proposal.

Mr. WANNALL. I intend to let you have it in writing. I have discussed this with one board member, Mr. White, and I will have to discuss it with Ken Harding. However, we speak of putting 12 speaking stations throughout the Capitol at the 12 points where the guides now stop and give their general talk.

This would be done with cassette recorders controlled from a room down in the basement of the Capitol. The guides would still be needed at these stations to help people or to answer questions, tell them where the restrooms and eating places are, how to get into the chambers, and so forth.

We do not anticipate these people visiting the galleries on the walking tours, such as they do now. We would, however, at the end of the tour, have a guide say, "Now, you folks who would like to see the House or Senate in session, go to your Members offices and get a pass." This would eliminate 50 people, every 4 or 5 minutes, getting up and moving in and out of our chambers which, as you know, is rather confusing.

It will also release some police officers for crowd control in the coming year.

This would probably take 6 months to do and cost about \$150,000. The Architect would make the installations at various spots throughout the Capitol Building.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How would the station work, again?

Mr. WANNALL. Cassette-type tapes. We would get an announcer with a good voice, a professional radio announcer, to make these tapes. They would be run every 2 minutes, a continuous recording.

In other words, in the rotunda, we would put on the tape what the guides now tell them. We would have maybe 30 people walking continuously, listening, and we feel that we wouldn't have the people bunched up as they are now at one point. We would have them spread out over the 12 areas. As it is now, the guide goes to a stopping point with 50 or 75 people. He moves that crowd to the next, and explains the grand staircase or the rotunda. We feel there will be less congestion with people moving continuously and listening to tapes.

Senator HOLLINGS. It would be a continuous stream?

Mr. WANNALL. Yes, sir, we do have to plan something. The guides, as they now operate, cannot handle the huge crowds we anticipate.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Are you proposing that?

Mr. WANNALL. Yes; I will possibly bring it to you in the next supplemental appropriation.

Senator HOLLINGS. What do you think of that, Mr. Nottingham, 12 stations and 12 voices going all the time over a loudspeaker?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. To alleviate people from waiting in long lines as they do right now, it is the only way, to handle the expected amount of people.

Senator HOLLINGS. When they anticipate something like 60 million people coming to Washington next year during the Bicentennial, somebody is going to be inconvenienced because they will all come to this building eventually, the public.

Mr. POWELL. Someone estimated 300,000 per day.

Mr. Locavara. It wouldn't be a loudspeaker system that may be offensive. It would be on a low level.

Senator HOLLINGS. I know.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I am not quite sure.

Mr. WANNALL. Senator, it is a suggestion only at this point. There may be other ways that are better, but we must start thinking about next year and the crowds that we will have. It was almost impossible to handle the Easter crowds this past year. Several times people were backed up out front waiting to take the tour. Next year, it may be five times as bad.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Backed up how long? How much of a wait do they have now?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Right now during tourist season, they wait anywhere from 10 to 25 minutes. To alleviate people waiting, we shorten the length of their tour. We eliminate one of the chambers. If they go to the Senate, they do not go to the House, and vice versa.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How do you get around this thing?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Our tour route is determined by the tourist volume. If the House is caucusing, we can't go to the House.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I mean under this system you are talking about.

Mr. WANNALL. We would have our regular guides standing at each of the listening stations to answer questions, to direct the people to move on to the next point. We have no plans to eliminate the guides. By attrition, we may get down to where 12 or 15 guides would be all that would be necessary, rather than the 24 we have now.

If it worked out for the Bicentennial year, I would expect that we could continue it from there on.

Senator HOLLINGS. I can see them backed up, but how do you determine how many are coming through the building? Who determines that, the police force?

Mr. WANNALL. The police would have to control that. If the rotunda were filled, we would have to limit them until others moved on. People would come in, go right to the first station, and keep moving.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How many stations would be needed?

Mr. WANNALL. Probably 12.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How about the House and Senate galleries?

Mr. WANNALL. They would not go into the galleries as they now do on a guided tour. At the end of the tour, they would be told, "Now, if you wish to visit your House and Senate in session, if they are in session, please go to your Senator or Congressman's office and get passes." Then they would be handled as regular gallery spectators.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Do you still take them into the chambers now?

Mr. WANNALL. Yes; for about 3 minutes. A crowd of 50 or 75 every 5 minutes—it would eliminate that. It would also allow more seats for the general public.

USE OF CRYPT FOR TOURS

Senator HOLLINGS. Why were the tours changed to the crypt instead of starting in the rotunda? I would think those stairways would be a burden on the elderly?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Right now we are starting them in the crypt.

Mr. WANNALL. He is asking you why.

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. I will let Mr. Wannall explain it.

Mr. WANNALL. The Architect, as you know, has recently refurbished the interior of the dome. He feels that it is not in keeping with the decorum or looks or the well-being of the Capitol to have tourists standing in this big, beautiful dome now.

Senator SCHWEIKER. The Capitol, too?

Mr. WANNALL. No, just the rotunda. We are to start them downstairs from the crypt, where it wouldn't be obtrusive.

Senator HOLLINGS. Obtrusive to whom?

Mr. WANNALL. I suppose to Members. I just don't know. The Architect asked me to do this on a temporary basis until he could get some plan worked out.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You are still working out—

Mr. WANNALL. Out of the crypt, under the dome.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I know no more depressing sight to show the tourists than the crypt under the dome.

Mr. WANNALL. We have more space in the rotunda than we do in the crypt. We did however, have to keep the people out of the rotunda when the scaffolding was up. He feels it looks terrible with telephones, desks, and guides in the rotunda. I went along with his decision on a temporary basis.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Temporary is what?

Senator HOLLINGS. Maybe you could borrow some of those White House uniforms that the former President had and they could stand around and blend in with the decorum of the dome.

Mr. WANNALL. The Executive Protection Agency uniforms?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I don't think they would fit. If he is going to prolong this request, I think we should be advised of it.

Mr. WANNALL. Yes, sir.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I don't agree with that. I don't know what his objective is. Can you imagine, keeping the people out of the Capitol because it will ruin the architecture.

CAPITOL POLICE

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's get on to the Capitol Police, and I will insert Chief Powell's letter of April 17 in the record, as well as the correspondence from Mr. Wannall that I noted earlier.

[The letter follows:]

LETTER FROM JAMES M. POWELL

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
331 FIRST STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

April 17, 1975

Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee
on Legislative Appropriations
The Capitol Building, Room S-128
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before your Committee. As you are aware the ever changing complexities of our society require continued improvement in our security system. We are endeavoring to provide the type of security which is consistent with that of maintaining an atmosphere wherein the Legislative Branch of Government can meet its obligation free from duress and harassment and from threats of mob violence, while at the same time permitting the citizenry to exercise its Constitutional Rights.

It has been estimated that during the Bi-Centennial year approximately 300,000 persons will visit the Capitol daily. This compares with a peak of approximately 30,000 people who visit during the regular busy season.

Intelligence reports indicate an increase in terrorism is to be expected. We maintain close liaison with the F. B. I., Secret Service and other area Police Departments. We have trained six K-9 dogs for use in detecting explosive devices and are constantly training and retraining personnel in order to cope with the various problems.

Six of our men have graduated from the Redstone Arsenal at Huntsville, Alabama where they were trained in a highly technical field in the handling of hazardous devices, such as explosives. A survey of other police departments reveals that most of them compensate personnel similarly trained and assigned by from \$2,000.00 to \$2,600.00 in additional annual salary. In order to more appropriately compensate these officers I recommend that the three officers on the Senate Rolls be promoted to the rank of detective. This promotion would provide each officer with an increase in annual salary of \$1,812.00 above that of a private. This total net

increase in cost would only be \$5,436.00 per year for all three officers, (the House of Representatives has already provided similarly for its three officers with the passage of H. Res. 360).

In a very few days the Central Communications will begin monitoring and operating the Closed Circuit Television System. Personnel assigned to this section will be specially trained, some of whom will be acting in supervisory positions. In most police departments, throughout the country, communications personnel are usually elevated at least to the rank of technician. In an effort to hold down costs we have heretofore been very conservative in our requests for these positions. At present we have a total of twenty-four such positions, which includes the station clerks for the entire force. I recommend that four additional positions of technician be provided by the Senate. The additional cost of each of these positions is \$906.00 per annum and the total cost for all four would be \$3,624.00 per year. (The House of Representatives has provided for four similar positions by H. Res. 360). The operation of this T. V. system will require the assignment of additional personnel.

Mr. Chairman, the question has been raised several times as to whether this T. V. system should not conserve man power. The answer is that it has not been designed for that purpose. The system is scheduled to operate initially with 109 cameras. Almost all of these cameras are located in areas not presently covered by constant police surveillance. This system is designed to improve the security but is not designed to reduce man power. If the selected areas, where cameras have been installed, were to be covered by police officers it would require an addition of approximately two officers per camera sight for each shift.

The crime rate in the District of Columbia increased during 1974. The six block radius from the Capitol Building showed an increase in crimes of violence from 252 to 314. During the same period similar types of crime within the Capitol Grounds rose from 14 to 17. The table below is furnished for your information.

	<u>U. S. Capitol Grounds</u>	<u>Surrounding Area</u>
Assault with Deadly Weapon	5	50
Assault-Sex	0	0
Homicide	0	3
Kidnapping	0	1
Rape	0	6
Robbery-Force & Violence	8	112
Robbery-Holdup	1	88
Robbery-Pocketbook Snatching	3	54
TOTAL	17	314

It is obvious what the crime rate would be, in the Capitol Grounds, if it were not for the concentration of police patrols. We are attempting to allay the fears of employees of the Congress by providing, upon request, police escorts to their automobiles at night hours.

As you know the Architect of the Capitol has acquired title to all buildings in the square north of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. Since the Capitol Police are responsible for the buildings inside this square it has required the assignment of 4 men daily to the old Carroll Arms Building.

In my letter of April 9, 1974 I pointed out the need for a total increase in Senate police personnel of 82 men. The Committee reduced the number approved to a total of 55 for a net reduction of 27 positions. Since the advent of additional Capitol Police responsibilities I must respectfully request these additional 27 positions. The enclosed table gives a breakdown of these costs on an annual basis.

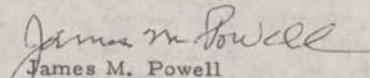
The approval for members of the force to receive overtime pay has been of great assistance and will continue to be used only as deemed absolutely necessary in providing adequate security.

Since the training of the six men at the Redstone Arsenal and with the acquisition of the necessary equipment in connection with the handling of hazardous devices (explosives) we are pleased with the overall expertise of this unit. I am very proud to report that all of the bomb threats received in the past several months, such as those aimed at the House Impeachment Committee, have been handled by Capitol Police personnel with a minimum of inconvenience for members of Congress and employees of the Congress.

It is my belief that these proposals are absolutely essential to fulfill the minimal needs of security in the Capitol Buildings and Grounds but more importantly for the security of members and employees of the Congress.

I hope that these proposals meet with your approval.

Sincerely,


James M. Powell
Chief of Police

Annual Salary Breakdown of Positions Requested

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Request</u>	<u>Annual Salary</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Detective	3	\$13,288	\$ 39,864
Technician	4	12,383	49,532
Private	20	11,476	229,520
<hr/>			
TOTAL	27		<u>\$318,916.00</u>

Cost of Uniforms and Equipment
for 27 men @ \$851.92 \$23,001.84

Wall lockers for 27 men @ \$59.00 .. 1,593.00
\$24,594.84

24,594.84

TOTAL \$343,510.84

LETTER FROM WILLIAM H. WANNALL

United States SenateOFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20510

February 18, 1975

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

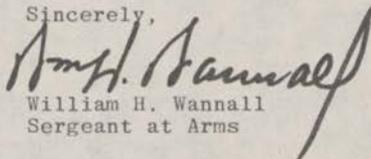
Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter from James M. Powell, Chief of the United States Capitol Police, requesting authorization for an increase in U. S. Capitol Police personnel.

Having discussed this matter at some length with Chief Powell, and in view of the recent terrorist bombing which took place at the State Department Building, I strongly concur in the recommendations which have been put forth in the enclosed letter.

Since last year's legislative appropriation hearings were held, the Senate has acquired control of the Carroll Arms Hotel and Immigration Building, and the area for which the Capitol Police have been charged with providing service on the Senate side of the Capitol complex has been expanded. Furthermore, the nerve center for the Capitol complex surveillance equipment is about to become operational in the near future. Faced with its tremendous responsibility of protecting the lives and safety of Members of the Senate, their staffs, and the American public who visit the Capitol complex, I feel that Chief Powell's request is fully deserving of your careful attention, and I am hopeful that you will concur in approving this request.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,



William H. Wannall
Sergeant at Arms

LETTER FROM JAMES M. POWELL

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
331 FIRST STREET, NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

February 13, 1975

Honorable William H. Wannall
Sergeant at Arms
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Wannall:

It has been the goal of the Capitol Police to maintain an atmosphere wherein the members of Congress can meet their legislative responsibilities free from undue harassment and duress.

However, a difficult problem presents itself as the threat and use of bombs and other types of explosives continue to be deployed by certain groups against government officials and buildings. The most recent example of this nature was the bombing of the State Department a few days ago. Our sources of intelligence indicate that America may well become the center of bombings, kidnappings, assassinations and threats of same in the very near future.

As you know we are attempting to inspect packages, bags, cartons etc. at all the entrances to the various Capitol Buildings. In addition, we have expanded and trained and continue in our efforts to improve special teams to combat these problems. At present we have six highly trained K-9 dogs for use in the detection of explosives. Six of our men have graduated from the Redstone Arsenal at Huntsville, Alabama where they were trained in a highly technical field in the handling of hazardous devices such as explosives. A survey of other police departments reveals that most of them compensate personnel similarly trained and assigned by from \$2,000.00 to \$2,600.00 additional salary. In order to more appropriately compensate these officers I recommend that the three officers on the Senate Rolls be promoted to the rank of detective. This promotion would provide each officer with an increase in annual salary of \$1,812.00. This total net increase would only be \$5,436.00 per year for all of the three officers.

In a very few days the Central Communications will begin monitoring and operating the closed circuit television system which, as you are aware, is nearing completion of installation. Personnel assigned to this section will be specially trained and will in effect be acting in supervisory positions.

In most police departments throughout the country communications personnel are usually elevated at least to the rank of technician. In an effort to hold down costs we have been rather conservative in requests for these positions. At present we have a total of twenty-four such positions for the entire force. Twelve of these positions are on the Senate Rolls and twelve are on the rolls of the other body. I recommend a total of eight positions for the rank of technician additionally with four being provided by the Senate and the other four to be on the rolls of the other body. The cost of each of these positions is \$906.00 and the total cost for all four would only be \$3,624.00 per year.

The crime rate in the District of Columbia increased during 1974. Coupled with the increasingly more permissive court decisions the task of the police officer is becoming most difficult. The six block radius from the Capitol Building showed an increase in crimes of violence from 252 to 314 while during the same period those same types of crimes within the Capitol Grounds rose from 14 to 17.

	<u>U. S. Capitol Grounds</u>	<u>Surrounding Area</u>
Assault with Deadly Weapon	5	50
Assault-Sex	0	0
Homicide	0	3
Kidnapping	0	1
Rape	0	6
Robbery-Force & Violence	8	112
Robbery-Holdup	1	88
Robbery-Pocketbook Snatching ..	3	54
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	17	314

It is obvious what the crime rate would be, in the Capitol Grounds, if it were not for the concentration of police patrols. We are attempting to allay the fears of employees of the Congress by providing, upon request, police escorts to their automobiles at night hours.

As you know the Architect of the Capitol has acquired title to all buildings in the square north of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. Since the Capitol Police are responsible for the buildings inside this square I have assigned 4 men daily to the old Carroll Arms Building.

In my letter of April 9, 1974 I pointed out the need for a total increase in Senate police personnel of 82 men. The Committee reduced the number approved to a total of 55 for a net reduction of 27 positions. Since the advent

of additional Capitol Police responsibilities I must respectfully request these additional 27 positions. The enclosed table gives a breakdown of these costs on an annual basis.

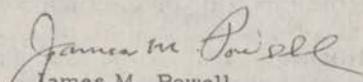
The approval for members of the force to receive overtime pay has been of great assistance and will continue to be used only as deemed absolutely necessary in providing adequate security.

Since the training of the six men at the Redstone Arsenal and with the acquisition of the necessary equipment in connection with the handling of hazardous devices (explosives) we are pleased with the overall expertise of this unit. I am very proud to report that all of the bomb threats received in the past several months, such as those aimed at the House Impeachment Committee, have been handled by Capitol Police personnel with a minimum of inconvenience for members of Congress and employees of the Congress.

It is my belief that these proposals are absolutely essential to fulfill the minimal needs of security in the Capitol Buildings and Grounds but more importantly for the security of members and employees of the Congress.

I hope that these proposals meet with your approval. I will be available to accompany you to appropriate committee hearings should you so desire.

Sincerely,


James M. Powell
Chief of Police

PLAINCLOTHES PERSONNEL

Senator HOLLINGS. Chief, can you tell us something about the plainclothesmen?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, six of our men have graduated from this Redstone Arsenal at Huntsville, Ala., and taken this highly specialized training in ways to deactivate hazardous devices; in other words, bombs or explosives.

It requires intelligence and training and most all of these men are college graduates. They were already on our police force. We selected these men as volunteer applicants on the basis of what seemed to be their capacity to learn.

One or two were former military men and had this training. They are well trained. We are proud of the services rendered. In fact, we have assisted in various other Federal agencies in this line since we have trained these men.

Three of these men are on the House rolls and they are on the Senate rolls. We found that other police departments generally pay from \$2,000 to \$2,600 a year, in addition, for men assigned to this type of work. We had not provided for that.

WOMEN ON FORCE

Senator HOLLINGS. How many women do you have?

Mr. POWELL. We have 14 women.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you discriminate against women?

Mr. POWELL. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Will you be adding more?

Mr. POWELL. I would think so; yes, sir. In fact, we are adding women on with every class. We have some in the class right now.

Senator HOLLINGS. How do they perform?

Mr. POWELL. Generally, very well. Of course, they have imperfections as do men. Some are qualified in varying degrees. We have some who express some desire to leave. But we use them without discrimination or without any preferential treatment. They are assigned as are the men. So far, it is working out quite well.

POLICE PLANS FOR BICENTENNIAL

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have plans to take care of this large Bicentennial crowd?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir. We hope we have. We realize that it is a flexible thing. In fact, we have no way of knowing what at this point actually the number of people will be here. We have been advised that probably there will be at least 300,000 people per day who go through the Capitol. I don't believe they are going to make it because I don't believe we can get that many through the Capitol.

But we will have to deal with it as necessary, I believe.

SECURITY SYSTEM

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the security system? Mr. Trollinger did a good job of explaining it to us in your absence. He found it satisfactory. Do you find it satisfactory?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir. This TV surveillance?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes.

Mr. POWELL. Yes. I think it might be a good time for me to clear up a point on that. Somehow the question was asked many times and I am sure the Senators remember as to why this system should not reduce the need for personnel. The reason is that the system was not designed for that purpose. Most of these cameras are located in areas not presently covered by police patrol.

It is an effort on the part of the people who work with us and after the unfortunate incident back in 1971 to give added surveillance to these out-of-the-way corridors and attics and various points that we otherwise wouldn't have any opportunity to keep under surveillance without an additional two men for each post. That would be another 400 or 500 police officers, which I am sure you are not anxious to do that at this point.

BANNERS ON CAPITOL

Senator HOLLINGS. Last Thursday, I think it was, there were complaints about a banner being hung between the columns on the East front. Do you allow that? Are you familiar with that?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir. Since the lawsuit that I lost, and since the Supreme Court upheld an unconstitutionality of our section that patrols that, at this point we are in real dire need for some legislation pertaining to that.

I am not sure with our many things that we can't prohibit out there. At one time I used to think we could do it, but I have learned the hard way that we can't.

Mr. WANNALL. Do you recall last summer we had tiger cages right up at the entrance of the rotunda door. We tried to prevent that. The Chief was told that they were to stay by the District Counsel.

Mr. POWELL. U.S. Attorney's Office. Of course, actually, according to the court decision, the American Civil Liberties Union believes that the Capitol grounds should be open for all things at all times for all people, regardless of numbers.

They believe that unlimited, unrestricted demonstrations should be permitted anywhere in the grounds and including on the steps.

1971 DEMONSTRATION

Our problem has been having, I thought we had a right strong example of violations of the law there in March or May of 1971. Never in my wildest dream did I ever believe that I would lose a suit for arresting those people. Some of them were nude, they were smoking marijuana, they were spraying paint on the building and they had a loudspeaker to turn up to drown me out.

In addition to that, when I announced at least eight times over the bullhorn to these people to discontinue their activities, that they were in violation, that Congress was in session, I conferred with the Sergeant of Arms of the House. He, in turn, discussed it with the Speaker.

We agreed that they should be removed. They had a Vietcong flag flying on the steps. They were trying to break into the Speaker's office physically. They were chanting all sorts of what I used to think was obscene language; just right on.

We did, after 35 or 40 minutes, arrest those people. At that time, I had two assistant U.S. Attorneys there with me, advising me as to technicalities of the law. Some of the men who were involved in advice that we had are now judges.

One man, who was a prosecuting attorney, is a judge. They all testified for me at this trial that we had. However, as you know, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the amount of \$12 million, which I don't have.

In spite of that, I sincerely believe that we will eventually win that suit. I have written a letter to Mr. Wannall and Mr. Harding, and plan to take appropriate steps with the Public Works Committee, I believe, for buildings and grounds to pursue some legislation.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You should have some recommendations from the Congress?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir. I think it is a thing that the Congress needs to take a definite stand on. I am willing to carry out the wish of the Congress. I found out I have to do it within the legal, and I am sure the Members of the House and Senate want me to do that, within the legal aspects.

Senator HOLLINGS. Send me a copy of that letter, please. Let's get it coordinated. You ought to have that now. What you are saying is they can put those banners up between columns?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir. In fact, I can't find any regulation that prohibit them setting up a tent on the steps of the Capitol. There is no concrete prohibition. We don't think it is nice, and all of those things.

But there is no concrete prohibition. We have a regulation that states they can't disturb the turf. If they come onto the paved area, the area that doesn't interfere with the traffic unduly, we have some court decisions that stated that as long as we have a free footpath down the center steps, that the protesters can occupy the rest of the steps.

We have another decision that if they close down one entrance completely, as long as we have an entranceway, that we can't proceed on that.

Senator HOLLINGS. Those are all Supreme Court decisions?

Mr. POWELL. No, sir.

MAIL AND MESSENGER SERVICE TO ANNEXES

Senator SCHWEIKER [presiding]. I would like to ask about the messengers or mail carriers, are they the ones that will carry the mail back and forth to the Immigration Building?

Mr. WANNALL. They will be Post Office employees who will service the Capitol Hill Hotel, the Immigration Building and the Plaza Hotel.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What kind of service will they provide?

Mr. LACOVARA. The normal service now provided by the Post Office to the individual members and the committee offices, Senator.

Mr. WANNALL. Consisting of deliveries to their offices, and pickup of mail from those buildings, and transportation back to the Post Office.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Would we hopefully have just as prompt service there as we are getting in the Office Buildings?

Mr. WANNALL. Yes.

PATRONAGE POSITIONS IN MAIL ROOM

Senator SCHWEIKER. Are these positions that you are requesting as patronage?

Mr. WANNALL. I will suggest to the patronage committee that they go into the system. However, a few years ago when we were given some additional P.O. positions, we asked for them as career people so that in the event 8 or 10 Senators did not use their patronage slot, the mail would go through. I have no feelings however on these six slots. They may be offered to the patronage committee and assigned to Senators on a patronage basis.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I really feel—I have to check with the chairman here—but my personal feeling is we ought to let you get guys who will work a 40-hour week and do a normal job and get more pay.

Mr. WANNALL. These six people, for instance, as opposed to the other 30 or 40 over there now? That would be fine with me, but I could not authorize that. It would have to be written into this legislation.

Senator SCHWEIKER. It is a GS-7. I realize this is a little out of your jurisdiction. I am not sure how you feel about it, but that is a GS-7 rating.

I am just wondering if we can't hire GS-7's to do the job on a full-time basis.

Mr. LACOVARA. I think that would have to be a recommendation of your committee to the general Senate since this policy has been in being for many more years. I have been here 28 years. It was in being many, many years before I arrived here.

I think this is a policy that has to be determined by the Senators. I am sure the Sergeant of Arms would go along with any recommendation that the Senate wishes.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I think that is a fair statement of the situation. I think we should take it under consideration.

Mr. WANNALL. May I go off the record?

Senator SCHWEIKER. Yes.

[Discussion off the record.]

DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE

Senator SCHWEIKER. Chief, on your letter, would this recommendation on personnel that you are making bring us up to the balance between the House and the Senate?

Mr. POWELL. Yes, sir. I believe so. Since that time they acquired another building and added another 73 men. However, as far as the relationship between the responsibility of the Senate covering its end of it, I think it is pretty good. I didn't go into all of the details in here.

In their operation of the closed circuit television system, it will require some over 40 men additionally assigned to that particular operation.

Having had a need for men as we have had, we have assigned those people previously to other assignments. We have that to absorb. I think in connection with the other side, the power plant I believe is on the House side. We have included an improvement over there in their security in this new building there. But this would bring us up to par with the responsibility.

CAPITOL POLICE BOARD

Senator SCHWEIKER. In connection with the Capitol Police Board under the Joint items, I will insert into the record at this point, the letter dated February 24, 1975, that the chairman received from you, Mr. Wannall. This letter is in regard to changes in assignments and retirements of personnel detailed from the Metropolitan Police Department to the U.S. Capitol Police, and requests an increase in the appropriations for fiscal year 1976.

[The letter follows:]

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
331 FIRST STREET, NE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

February 21, 1975

Honorable William H. Wannall, Chairman
U.S. Capitol Police Board
Sergeant-at-Arms
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Wannall:

There are certain changes in assignments and retirements of personnel detailed from the Metropolitan Police Department to the U.S. Capitol Police which will necessitate amendment in the language under the section title "Capitol Police Board" as contained in Public Law 93-371 dated August 13, 1974.

First, due to the salary increase granted the Metropolitan Police Department effective July 1, 1974, it is recommended that the appropriation be increased from \$1,214,255 to \$1,400,342.

Following is the explanation, item by item, of the recommended changes and the reason therefor:

Item (1) - No change.

Item (2) - No change in wording. Deputy Chief Robert E. Krahling retired December 31, 1974 and his position was filled by Deputy Chief Yancey H. Garner.

Item (3) - Delete. Add a new item (3). Inspector Yancey H. Garner was promoted to Deputy Chief on 10/13/74. Captain Eugene Brannon has been filling his position as Director, Investigations Division, since 1/1/75. Captain Brannon has completed over 20 years on the Metropolitan Police Department, 11 years of which he has been detailed to the U.S. Capitol. He is a capable supervisor now filling an assignment vacated by an Inspector, therefore, he deserves advancement to that rank. Strike the additional \$1,625 as the promotee will be sufficiently compensated without same and it is my intention to eliminate such additional compensation whenever it does not create a hardship to the occupant of such position.

Item (4) - Delete. Add new item (4). Captain Brannon filled this position but is being recommended for Inspector. Lieutenant Claude L. Eilert has been supervising the House Plainclothes Detail for several years and is doing an excellent job. He has over 32 years police experience, most of which has been as a detective, and has served almost 5 years at the Capitol.

He is loyal, dependable and efficient, therefore, it is felt he deserves advancement to the rank of Captain to fill the vacancy created by the proposed advancement of Captain Brannon. For the same reason as given in item (3), additional compensation of \$1,625 will be eliminated.

Item (5) - No change other than a clarification of present language.

Item (6) - Delete. Add a new item (6) to cover Lieutenant Joseph F. Burge who was promoted 7/1/74.

Item (7) - Delete. Add a new item (7). Acting Lieutenant Martin J. Cahill was placed in charge of the Senate Plainclothes Detail effective 1/1/75. He has served most of his career of over 29 years in plainclothes, the last 11 of which were here at the U.S. Capitol. He is a conscientious, dependable supervisor filling the position of Lieutenant and deserves advancement to that rank.

Item (8) - Delete. Add new item (8). Due to the recommended advancement of Acting Lieutenant Cahill and the retirement of Detective Sergeant James R. Tiffany, 2 vacancies exist for the rank of Detective Sergeant. Detective Lester R. Bell has been in charge of our Intelligence Section for over a year; has 15 years on the force with over 5 of those at the U.S. Capitol. He is an experienced, dedicated detective filling a sensitive position in a capable manner and deserves advancement to detective sergeant. Detective William W. Dankos was appointed to the Metropolitan Police Department on 7/27/55 and has been assigned to the U.S. Capitol over 5 years. He is faithful, loyal, capable and is recommended by his immediate supervisor as deserving advancement.

Item (9) - Delete. Add a new item (9). This item will be the same as present item (7) except the number of detective sergeants will be reduced from 4 to 2. The other two positions are explained in item (8) above. Detective Sergeants Milton H. Harford and William J. McGrath fill the other positions.

Item (10) - Delete. Add a new item (10) This item covers the 4 uniform sergeants formerly covered by present items (8), (9) and (10). The uniform sergeants are Robert F. Clark, Garland C. Liskey, Ftemi Petrakis and William R. Evans.

The names of personnel and salaries affected by the foregoing changes are as follows:

	<u>Present</u>	<u>Proposed</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Decrease</u>
Eugene Brannon	\$23,200	\$25,010	\$1,810	
Claude R. Eilert	\$21,855	\$23,735	\$1,880	
Martin J. Cahill	\$19,450	\$20,945	\$1,495	
James R. Tiffany (Ret)				\$1,800
Lester R. Bell	\$16,860	\$18,660	\$1,800	
William W. Dankos	\$17,440	\$18,660	\$1,220	
TOTALS			\$8,205	\$1,800
Total Increase			\$6,405	

With the changes proposed, the section under "Capitol Police Board" should read as follows:

"To enable the Capitol Police Board to provide additional protection for the Capitol Building and Grounds, including the Senate and House Office Buildings and the Capitol Power Plant, [~~\$1,214,255~~] \$1,400,342. Such sum shall be expended only for payment of salaries and other expenses of personnel detailed from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia, and the Commissioner of the District of Columbia is authorized and directed to make such details upon the request of the Board. Personnel so detailed shall during the period of such detail, serve under the direction and instructions of the Board and are authorized to exercise the same authority as members of such Metropolitan Police and members of the Capitol Police and to perform such other duties as may be assigned by the Board. Reimbursement for salaries and other expenses of such detail personnel shall be made to the government of the District of Columbia, and any sums so reimbursed shall be credited to the appropriation or appropriations from which such salaries and expenses are payable and shall be available for all the purposes thereof: Provided, That any person detailed under the authority of this paragraph or under similar authority in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1942, and the Second Deficiency Appropriations Act, 1940, from the Metropolitan Police of the District of Columbia shall be deemed a member of such Metropolitan Police during the period or periods of any such detail for all purposes of rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits to the same extent as though such detail had not been made, and at the termination thereof any such person shall have a status with respect to rank, pay, allowances, privileges, and benefits which is not less than the status of such person in such police at the end of such detail: Provided further, That the Commissioner of the District of Columbia is directed (1) to pay the assistant chief detailed under the authority of this paragraph and serving as Chief of the Capitol Police, the salary of assistant chief plus \$2,000 and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as this position is held by the present incumbent, (2) to pay the two deputy chiefs detailed under the authority of this paragraph and serving as assistants to the Chief of the Capitol Police the salary of deputy chief and

such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as these positions are held by the present incumbents, [(3) to pay the inspector detailed under the authority of this paragraph the salary of inspector 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,]
(3) to elevate and pay the captain detailed under the authority of this paragraph the rank and salary of inspector and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as this position is held by the present incumbent, [(4) to pay the captain detailed under the authority of this paragraph the 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,] (4) to elevate and pay the lieutenant detailed under the authority of this paragraph the rank and salary of captain and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as this position is held by the present incumbent, (5) [to elevate and]/to pay the [lieutenant]/captain 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, [(6) to elevate and pay the detective sergeant and uniform sergeant detailed under the authority of this paragraph the rank and salary of lieutenant and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as these positions are held by the present incumbents,] (6) to pay the lieutenant 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 held by the present incumbent.

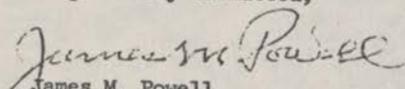
[(7) to pay the four detective sergeants detailed under the authority of this paragraph the salary of detective sergeant and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as these positions are held by the present incumbents,] (7) to elevate and pay the acting lieutenant detailed under the authority of this paragraph the rank and salary of lieutenant and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as this position is held by the present incumbent, [(8) to pay the two sergeants of the uniform force detailed under the authority of this paragraph the salary of sergeant and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as these positions are held by the present incumbents,] (8) to elevate and pay the two detectives, grade 2, detailed under the authority of this paragraph the rank and salary of detective sergeant and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as these positions are held by the present incumbents, [(9) to elevate and pay the desk sergeant detailed under the authority of this paragraph the rank and salary of uniform sergeant and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as this position is held by the present incumbent,] (9) to pay the two detective sergeants detailed under the authority of this paragraph the salary of detective sergeant and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as these positions are held by the present incumbents, [(10) to elevate and pay the acting sergeant detailed under the authority of this

paragraph the rank and salary of uniform sergeant and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as this position is held by the present incumbent, 7 (10) to pay the four sergeants of the uniform force detailed under the authority of this paragraph the salary of sergeant and such increases in basic compensation as may be subsequently provided by law so long as these positions are held by the present incumbents,

"No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be paid as compensation to any person appointed after June 30, 1935, as an officer or member of the Capitol Police who does not meet the standards to be prescribed for such appointees by the Capitol Police Board: Provided, That the Capitol Police Board is hereby authorized to detail police from the House Office, Senate Office, and Capitol buildings for police duty on the Capitol Grounds and on the Library of Congress Grounds."

None of the foregoing changes in assignment of Metropolitan Police personnel will adversely affect the opportunity for promotion of any member of the U.S. Capitol Police.

Respectfully submitted,


James M. Powell
Chief, U.S. Capitol Police

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator SCHWEIKER. I guess that is all we have for you gentlemen. Inasmuch as the full committee will be meeting at 2:30 to mark-up two more bills, we will recess now until 10 o'clock tomorrow, when we will hear the Comptroller General on the Cost Accounting Standards Board, and the General Accounting Office.

The subcommittee is recessed.

[Whereupon, at 1 p.m., the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 3:15 p.m., the same day.]

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the position of the various groups.

2. The second part of the report deals with the economic situation and the measures taken to improve it.

3. The third part of the report deals with the social situation and the measures taken to improve it.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the political situation and the measures taken to improve it.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the cultural situation and the measures taken to improve it.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the international situation and the measures taken to improve it.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the future prospects of the country and the measures taken to improve it.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the conclusions of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the recommendations of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the appendixes of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

11. The eleventh part of the report deals with the bibliography of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

12. The twelfth part of the report deals with the index of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

13. The thirteenth part of the report deals with the list of figures of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

14. The fourteenth part of the report deals with the list of tables of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

15. The fifteenth part of the report deals with the list of abbreviations of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

16. The sixteenth part of the report deals with the list of symbols of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

17. The seventeenth part of the report deals with the list of footnotes of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

18. The eighteenth part of the report deals with the list of references of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

19. The nineteenth part of the report deals with the list of sources of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

20. The twentieth part of the report deals with the list of authors of the report and the measures taken to improve it.

(AFTERNOON SESSION, 3:15 P.M., THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1975)

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

STATEMENT OF EMILIO Q. DADDARIO, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

DANIEL V. DeSIMONE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
THOMAS P. MCGURN, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
CARL TAYLOR, OTA PROFESSIONAL STAFF
LIONEL S. JOHNS, OTA PROFESSIONAL STAFF

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Daddario, I know this is short notice, but with the full committee meeting, I thought we would have to put you off. We have to use every hour and I appreciate your willingness to get this out of the way today. I will start off, if you don't mind.

This afternoon the subcommittee will review the budget estimate of the Office of Technology Assessment. The budget estimate is in the amount of \$6.5 million, an increase of \$2.5 million over the amount currently appropriated, but really an increase of \$1,804,000 when the funds carried into this year and the pay supplemental are taken into account.

I am sorry for the short notice in rescheduling this hearing and I am sorry that Congressman Olin E. Teague, the Chairman of the Technology Assessment Board that establishes the policy of the OTA, on which both Senator Schweiker and I have the pleasure of serving, is not able to be present. We do have with us the Honorable Emilio Q. Daddario, the Director of OTA, to present this request.

LETTER, PREPARED STATEMENT, AND JUSTIFICATION

I will insert in our record the letter of April 15 from Congressman Teague, in addition to his prepared statement, submitting the budget estimates. We will, however, only insert the general justification material in the record at this point, and insert the material for each assessment area as we come to each area.

[The letter, statement, and justification follow:]

LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN OLIN E. TEAGUE

Congress of the United States
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 15, 1975

The Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Legislative Appropriations
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

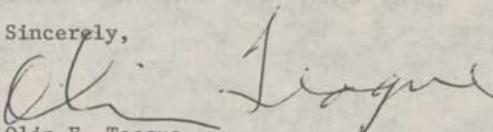
On behalf of the Technology Assessment Board, I submit herewith the fiscal year 1976 Justification of Estimates for the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA). Our 1976 appropriation request is in the amount of \$6,500,000.

The Office is responding to a large number of requests for assessments from Committees of the Congress, 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 our plans for some reasonable response to these requests are contained in the budget justification material attached.

Our FY 1976 request is the minimum amount feasible in view of 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,


Olin E. Teague
Chairman

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN OLIN E. TEAGUE

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Technology Assessment Board, 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 the Fiscal Year 1976 appropriation for the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).

This Office, created by the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-484), received start-up funding during the latter part of FY 1974, and the Office received its first full-year appropriation in FY 1975. The mission of the Office is to provide Congress with its own source of scientific and technological expertise for evaluating legislative proposals containing significant technical issues. Specifically, OTA is designed to fulfill Congressional needs for adequate and timely information, independently developed, relating to the potential impacts of technological applications.

FY 1975 has been a period of intense activity for OTA as the resources of its staff, consultants and contractors have been brought to bear on assessment studies in areas of high national priority. The results of these efforts will become evident during the remaining months of the calendar year as assessments are transmitted to the Congress dealing with such critical issues as energy, food, transportation and materials shortages.

In the energy field, OTA will complete two major assessments this year: one, on the prospects of generating electricity from solar radiation and, two, on the impacts of offshore energy technologies, including Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas drilling off the Eastern Seaboard. In addition, a comprehensive overview of the Nation's total energy status is being undertaken, and national energy policy alternatives will be analyzed. Another preliminary study will examine the question of optimum locations of major new energy facilities.

Other OTA assessments that will be delivered to Congress this year include studies dealing with the planning aspects and technological aspects of public mass transportation systems, which soon will be receiving greatly increased Federal subsidies. An important but difficult assessment dealing with the world food situation, including the need for accurate planning

information, is scheduled for delivery to both the House and Senate Agriculture Committees. A similar study, addressing informational needs necessary for avoiding shortages of critical material resources, including fuels, will be completed in September. Still another assessment, to be submitted early this year, will deal with automobile safety standards.

Fiscal Year 1975 began with the publication of OTA's first assessment, a study on Drug Bioequivalence, which was transmitted to the Senate and House Subcommittees on Health. The Drug Bioequivalence Study not only contributed added dimension and insight to the generic drug issue, but it disclosed the ability of OTA to deliver high quality products under tight Congressional deadlines -- in this case three months. Several of the assessment's recommendations, including one for developing a uniform high quality of prescription drug products, are now being developed into legislation.

OTA's program for Fiscal Year 1976 has been planned to complement and build upon the assessment efforts undertaken in both FY 1974 and FY 1975. In each of our priority program areas, Energy, Food, Health, Materials, Oceans, and Transportation, additional studies are being designed in response to the steady flow of requests that OTA is receiving from the Committees of Congress. It is further expected that several new priority areas will be established, including the technological phases of world trade and telecommunications.

Some of the highlights of the FY 1976 program include expanded efforts in the comprehensive energy policy review; new studies in the materials field, including an assessment of methods to stimulate recycling and reuse of waste materials; new oceans assessments dealing with supertankers and fisheries technology; and a general analytic review of overall national research and development priorities.

The planned expansion of OTA's institutional capabilities has been made possible by the addition of staff as well as the cooperation of OTA's diverse and ever-growing family of prestigious consultants. National leaders from all fields of endeavor have proved generous in giving their time and talent, either individually or as members of ad hoc or permanent advisory panels. Their infusion of expertise and sound judgment has been an invaluable asset at all stages of OTA's assessment activities.

Bringing together such a broad assemblage of talent, and forming it into a working team, has not only influenced the course of the Office's formal assessment projects, but has made available, on a day-to-day basis, excellent new sources of advice and consultation for Congressional Committees and their staffs. Strong working relationships between OTA personnel and Committee Members and staff are, we think, being developed. This is critical to the success of our mission.

Mr. Chairman, I would now like to review briefly the basic organizational structure of OTA as specified by the Technology Assessment Act.

OTA policy is set by the Technology Assessment Board (TAB), which consists of six House Members, six Senators, and the OTA Director, who is appointed by the Board and serves on it without vote. The TAB is non-partisan, with the Congressional membership from each House equally divided among majority and minority parties. In keeping with this spirit, the Board has twice elected its Vice Chairman from the minority party membership.

The Director of OTA is Emilio Q. Daddario, a former six-term Member of Congress who played an instrumental role in the development of the technology assessment concept and the eventual creation of this Office. The Deputy Director is Daniel V. De Simone, a former Bureau of Standards administrator and Executive Office science adviser.

Assessment requests are received from any standing Committee of either the House or Senate, when transmitted by the Committee Chairman, acting for himself or at the request of the Ranking Minority Member or a majority of the Committee Members. Assessments also may be initiated by the Technology Assessment Board or by the OTA Director in consultation with the Board. During the first full year of OTA operations, over 40 assessment requests were received and all projects undertaken were in response to Congressional requests (a listing of these requests by Committees is included in the attached material).

In arriving at assessment priorities or other policy decisions, the Board can seek recommendations from its statutory Technology Assessment Advisory Council (TAAC), composed of ten distinguished leaders from private life, and two ex-officio members: the Comptroller General of

the United States and the Director of the Congressional Research Service of the U.S. Library of Congress.

The membership of the Advisory Council is as follows: Dr. Harold A. Wynn, *Chairman*, President, California Institute of Technology; Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr., *Vice Chairman*, 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, 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; Dr. Jerome Weisner, President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and the two statutory members: the Honorable Elmer B. Staats, and Mr. Lester S. Jayson.

Before closing, Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the attention of the Subcommittee to the observations of my predecessor as Chairman, Senator Kennedy, and our former Vice Chairman, Congressman Mosher, which were forwarded to the Technology Assessment Board at the conclusion of their terms. Those remarks have already been provided to you.

In summation, the Technology Assessment Board feels that a good foundation has been established for exploiting the real potential of this innovative new service arm of the Congress. The Board respectfully asks this Committee to provide us with resources adequate to continue the work now begun and to satisfy the increasing needs that are being expressed to us by the Committees of the Congress.

Accordingly, our FY 1976 budget request of \$6.5 million represents a balanced and, we believe, justifiable increase over the previous year's funding. In view of the volume of requests pending before the Office, it reflects our prudent intention to undertake only those activities that are deemed to be most timely and of most immediate use to the Congress -- and that are presently within the capability of the Office to perform.

Justification

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Congress appropriated \$2 million for a part year operation of OTA in FY 1974. The OTA budget estimate for FY 1975 was \$5 million and \$4 million was appropriated, with the provision that the unobligated balance of 1974 funds (over \$600,000) would be made available for use in FY 1975. The Technology Assessment Board has approved submission of an FY 1976 estimate totaling \$6.5 million, a 38 percent increase above the funds made available in FY 1975.

The request for FY 1976 as compared with FY 1975 is presented below by major class of expense:

(In Thousands of Dollars)

<u>Major Class</u>	<u>FY 1975 (%)</u>	<u>FY 1976 (%)</u>	<u>Change</u>
Assessment Contracts and Consultants:			
Contracts	\$2,599.0	\$3,884.0	+ \$1,285.0
Consultants	350.0	490.0	+ 140.0
Travel	195.4	273.7	+ 78.3
Totals	<u>3,144.4 (67%)</u>	<u>4,647.7 (72%)</u>	+ <u>1,503.3</u>
Staff:			
(Positions)	(56)	(64)	(+8)
Salary	1,221.0	1,374.0	+ 153.0
Benefits	98.0	110.0	+ 12.0
Travel	77.6	161.3	+ 83.7
Totals	<u>1,396.6 (30%)</u>	<u>1,645.3 (25%)</u>	+ <u>248.7</u>
Other Items:	<u>155.0 (3%)</u>	<u>207.0 (3%)</u>	+ <u>52.0</u>
TOTALS - OTA	<u>\$4,696.0 (100%)</u>	<u>\$6,500.0 (100%)</u>	+ <u>1,804.0</u>

Direct costs of assessment projects conducted in FY 1975, and the associated FY 1976 completion costs, are shown below by program area.

Direct costs of projects do not include Program Management expenses. See Section 2D for total cost of each program area. More details concerning each program and project may be found in Section 3.

(In thousands of dollars)

<u>Program and Project</u>	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>
<u>Energy:</u> Energy Status and Review	\$ 235.0	\$ 75.0
Energy Plans and Programs	56.0	129.5
Solar Energy	15.5	13.0
Total - Energy	<u>306.5</u>	<u>217.5</u>
<u>Food:</u> Agriculture Act Extension	10.0	0
Food Information Systems	256.0	0
(Note: specific information systems assessments are included in next schedule)		
Total - Food	<u>266.0</u>	<u>0</u>
<u>Health:</u> Cost & Quality - Clinical Labs	190.0	47.9
Medical Malpractice	104.0	0
Total - Health	<u>294.0</u>	<u>47.9</u>
<u>Materials:</u> Materials Information System	384.0	23.7
National Stockpile	320.0	16.0
Minerals Accessibility	300.0	10.0
Materials Recycling	60.0	280.0
Total - Materials	<u>1,064.0</u>	<u>329.7</u>
<u>Oceans:</u> Coastal Zone	552.0	42.9
Public Participation	50.0	25.0
Energy Siting	76.5	193.7
Tankers	28.0	0
OCS Oil & Gas Exploration Alternatives	31.5	142.7
Total - Oceans	<u>738.0</u>	<u>404.3</u>
<u>Transportation:</u> Automatic Train Control	55.4	0
Urban Mass Transit	106.7	0
Crash Recorder	46.9	0
Personal Rapid Transit	49.0	0
Automotive Assessment	3.0	336.0
Total - Transportation	<u>261.0</u>	<u>336.0</u>
<u>Technology and World Trade:</u>		
Existing Policies	4.0	95.0
<u>Exploratory Assessments</u>	54.4	97.5
Rural Telecommunications	41.0	0
Total - EA	<u>95.4</u>	<u>97.5</u>
TOTALS - OTA	<u>\$3,028.9</u>	<u>\$1,527.9</u>

The direct cost of assessment which are to begin in FY 1976, also described in Section 3, are:

(In thousands of dollars)

<u>Program and Project</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>
Energy: Energy Priorities	\$ 425.0
Food: Information Systems for:	
Grain Production & Demand	366.7
Input Resource Requirement	108.7
Domestic Food Consumption & Nutrition	141.9
Agricultural Waste Conversion	248.7
Total - Food	<u>866.0</u>
Health: Health Care Cost Control	306.5
Long-term Care	100.0
Total - Health	<u>407.0</u>
Materials: Conservation	333.7
Oceans: Fisheries	249.7
LNG Coastal Facilities	200.0
Total - Oceans	<u>449.7</u>
Transportation: Railroad Technology	357.8
Technology & World Trade: Case Studies	62.3
Total	<u>\$2,901.5</u>

The following summary compares the direct, program management, and support cost for FY 1975 and FY 1976, and identifies the increase for each:

	<u>FY 1975</u>	<u>FY 1976</u>	<u>Change</u>
Direct Assessments Cost:			(In thousands of dollars)
FY 1975/76 Projects	\$3,028.9	1,527.9	- 1,501.0
FY 1976	-	2,901.5	+ 2,901.5
Totals- Direct Costs	<u>3,028.9</u>	<u>4,429.4</u>	<u>+ 1,400.5</u>
Program Management	804.8	1,072.4	+ 267.6
Executive and Administrative Support	862.3	998.2	+ 135.9
TOTALS - OTA	<u>\$4,696.0</u>	<u>\$6,500.0</u>	<u>+\$1,804.0</u>

Both priorities assigned to assessment requests and the structuring of assessments to focus on the most urgent and critical issues are of primary concern to the Board and OTA. The Board has established general selection criteria with the advice of the Technology Assessment Advisory Council (see pages 2B.5 and 3I.1). The Council has established a

subcommittee to identify and structure priority areas. In addition, OTA obtains the advice of recognized experts, who provide assistance in arriving at priority assignments within the established assessment areas.

Upon Board approval of a technology assessment project request, OTA may respond in one of several ways:

- . By internal staff - if basic data and resources are generally available and alternatives and related issues are amenable to assessment by skills available or obtainable in-house. The cost involved is salary, plus 10 percent benefits, nominal travel, and other costs.
- . By OTA staff and consultant panels - if basic data are available and expert examination and analysis of this data is found to be necessary. The consultant cost includes a maximum of \$138.45 per day, plus travel and subsistence expenses.
- . By OTA staff and contractors - if new data must be developed or existing data significantly restructured and analyzed in order to assure a conclusion of the assessment. The contractor costs include direct costs, overheads, general and administrative expenses and fee (if any).
- . By a combination of the above as may be found necessary for a timely and useful response to a requesting Committee. Assessment projects are structured with the aid of the Council, program advisory committees, and project advisory panels.

INTRODUCTION

The Congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) was established by Public Law 92-484 and organized in November, 1973. It commenced operations with the convening of the 93rd Congress, 2nd Session, in January 1974.

The legislation establishing the Office evolved between 1966 and 1972. This was a period during which Congress became increasingly aware of the adverse social, environmental, economic, and political effects that resulted from poor technological planning. It became

apparent that Congress could not rely upon Executive Branch Agencies for impartial analyses regarding the impacts of Federal projects and programs.

As an independent advisory arm of the Congress, OTA's mission is to provide information to help legislative decision-makers anticipate and plan for the varied, and too often unexpected, consequences of the rapidly changing and expanding technologies that have become so vital to our social and economic well-being.

By anticipating emerging national policy issues relating to technology, and by assessing the positive and negative consequences of alternative courses of action, OTA can identify a full range of policy options before the pressure of current events requires immediate policy decisions. Only to the extent that it can fulfill this function will the Office realize its full potential value to the Congress.

By seeking, in a comprehensive and inter-disciplinary manner, to identify the many impacts, both beneficial and harmful, of technological applications, OTA assessments provide an added element to the legislative process. The goal of each technology assessment is to set forth realistic policy alternatives and to provide an objective basis for weighing the advantages and disadvantages expected to accompany each policy choice.

In order to most expeditiously and effectively carry out its role, OTA must continually build the foundation of fact and analysis, with which it will be able to anticipate and meet the future needs of Congress, and assemble an outstanding professional group of expert consultants.

OTA consists of a bi-partisan Congressional Technology Assessment Board, comprised of six Senators and six Representatives; a Director who is also a Member of the Board; a Deputy Director; a professional staff; and a twelve member citizen Advisory Council. The Council has ten public members including a Nobel Laureate in medicine, the presidents of two of the leading technical universities in the Nation, the executive vice presidents of two major technical corporations, other leaders in the sciences, engineering, environmental and consumer affairs, and two statutory

members: the Comptroller General of the United States and the Director of the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

The Office has been organized in a manner to insure the closest possible cooperation with the Congressional Committees which it serves. The OTA statute provides that requests for assessments may be transmitted by the Chairman of any standing committee, acting for himself or at the request of the Ranking Minority Member or a majority of all Members of the committee. OTA, when asked, provides staff assistance in the preparation of such requests. Assessments also may be initiated by OTA's Board or by the Director in consultation with the Board.

OTA is organized into broad assessment program areas, which in turn are comprised of specific study projects. For example, the Transportation Assessment Program has five projects in FY 1975 (individual projects are listed under their respective program headings in Section 3). Each program area is a separate cost center for planning and control purposes; the Office of the Director, the Advisory Council, Public Affairs, Public Participation, and Administration are also cost centers, providing management visibility for all Office costs.

All OTA assessment program managers report to the Director and are monitored by an internal program review committee, which is made up of senior OTA management personnel, to insure high quality program performance, coordination, and communication among the different assessment areas.

A small administrative office provides general support to the programs and projects, allowing professional personnel to devote their time and energy to formulating and performing assessments.

While OTA must shape its technology assessment programs to meet Congressional demands, it is at the same time required to assist Congressional Committees in the identification of their requirements relating to the technological aspects of legislation undergoing development. Toward this end, OTA staff has established continuing contact with committees involved in technology issues and has maintained up-to-date cognizance of committee legislative agendas.

Over the past year, the Office has developed a highly capable staff with skills and responsibilities directly related to OTA's program areas. In assembling its staff, OTA has drawn upon the academic community, the Federal science establishment and the private sector. The talents and experience of OTA staff members have proved invaluable, not only in the design and management of assessment projects, but also in the day-to-day provision of advice requested by Congressional Committees and their staffs (see Skills and Experience of OTA's Professional Staff by Program Area, page 1 of this section).

In addition to OTA's staff resources, the Office has an excellent working relationship with an outstanding array of consultants, most of whom serve on the broadly-based advisory committees appointed for each OTA assessment program area. Welding this diversity of professional talent and expertise into an effective team has been a major accomplishment of OTA's first year.

Consultants and the Council provide valuable assistance to the Office. OTA's consultants assist in every aspect of planning; formulating of assessment statements of work; determining the best research approach for each project; evaluating and assisting the contractors, as appropriate; reviewing each assessment during its performance; and contributing individually or collectively as requested by the Director or program manager. In small or definitional assessments, the advisory panel, which may be supported by consultants, OTA's staff and contractors, may actually perform the assessments. In many instances, contractors are constituted as a team with a prime contractor and several subcontractors providing the expertise needed to deal with the diverse aspects of the project under study.

In OTA's first year of operation more than forty formal requests and recommendations from the Congress for technology assessments were received, including thirty-seven specific requests from Committee Chairman. Of that number, twenty have been formulated into seven program areas. These are: energy, food, health, materials, oceans, transportation, and technology and world trade (the requests arranged by initiating committee are listed beginning on page 12 of this section).

While attempting to deal with the most urgent requests for immediate assessments, the Office must simultaneously establish a goal structure to assess the problems of the future. In order to do this most effectively, it must identify and delineate priority areas and issues on which to focus. Acting on a request from the Board, the Advisory Council has established a subcommittee on assessment priorities, which has been intensively working on this project over the past year.

To be sure that the recognized priorities accurately reflect perceived national needs and technological opportunities, the Council subcommittee sponsored a series of regional conferences throughout the Nation, drawing together a wide array of high level scientific and technical professionals from a diversity of fields, along with representatives of consumer, labor, environmental, and general public interest groups. The results of these conferences have been analyzed by the Council and its recommendations for long range priorities are being considered by the Board in establishing the final priorities for OTA's programs.

In deciding on how to allocate OTA's limited financial resources to specific Congressional requests, the Board first determines whether they fall within the priority areas and then applies the following set of general selection criteria which were prepared, at the Board's request, with advice from the Council.

1. Is this now or likely to be a major national issue?
2. Can OTA make a unique contribution or could it be done effectively by a committee, or another legislative agency?
3. How big are the costs and benefits to society of the various policy options involved and how will these be distributed among various groups?
4. Is the technological impact irreversible?
5. How imminent is the impact?
6. Do we know enough to assess the technology and its consequences?
7. Is the assessment of manageable scope -- can it be bounded within reasonable limits?
8. What will be the cost of the assessment?

9. How much time will be required to do the assessment?
10. What is the likelihood of Congressional action in response to the assessment?
11. Will the assessment, or components of it, be completed in a timely fashion to be a useful guide for legislative action?
12. Does this assessment have the potential for aiding and reinforcing OTA assessments in other areas of concern?

In response to committee requests within the priority areas of energy, food, health, materials, oceans, and transportation, OTA's first assessments have dealt with such areas as international agricultural information systems, on-site production of electricity from solar energy; materials information systems; materials stockpiling policies; potential impacts of proposed off-shore technologies in the New Jersey-Delaware coastal region; automation in rail rapid transit systems; and information needs for setting automobile safety standards.

OTA's first completed assessment examined the technological feasibility of assuring bioequivalency of drug products. This report was completed in three months time in order to meet a tight Congressional deadline and the final report was transmitted in July to the Senate and House Committees holding jurisdiction over health legislation. The study, which already has influenced legislation being developed in the Senate Subcommittee on Health, found that: (1) the drug industry needs substantial improvement in quality control, and (2) widespread reliance on generic drugs requires careful planning and phased implementation over a span of time.

During the remainder of FY 1975 and FY 1976, OTA expects to initiate assessments in three new areas - Telecommunications, Technology and World Trade, and National R&D Priorities - and to add studies within existing programs. Preliminary design work is being carried out by the OTA staff in preparation for potential assessments of such subjects as the possible impacts on rural life of new communication techniques; the effects of technology transfer on world trade; the impacts on the U.S. automobile industry of safety and anti-pollution regulations; the influence of energy facility siting decisions on national growth patterns; the implications

of the growing use of supertankers to ship petroleum products; methods for predicting toxic effects of chemicals; and national research and development priorities.

At this time, the OTA staff is reviewing additional committee requests for consideration as assessment projects that can be commenced in the near future. Of particular significance is an assessment in response to a wide range of energy related topics suggested by several Congressional Committees. This assessment of current Federal energy policies and priorities is intended to identify and assess various options emerging from the many energy studies performed by other agencies, both in and out of government.

Budget Assumptions

To provide for its first six months of operation, OTA received an appropriation for FY 1974 of \$2 million. The FY 1975 appropriation of \$4 million, which was \$1 million less than requested, granted authority to carry-over unexpended FY 1974 funds which, with a supplemental request of \$41,000 for pay increases, gave OTA in FY 1975 an operating budget of \$4,696,000. In FY 1976 OTA is requesting \$6.5 million without carry-over authority.

Estimates for performing assessments received by the Office and reviewed by the Board, based on the committee requests for FY 1975, far exceed the \$4.6 million appropriated. After careful screening by the Office and the Board, with advice from the Council, the requests were ranked according to their priority, and methods of performance (e.g., staff effort, expert panel, contract) and were chosen to provide the optimum use of OTA's staff, panel resources and contract funds. Even then there were several assessments in the Food, Materials, and Oceans program areas, as well as in new program areas, that had to be moved into FY 1976, leaving no discretionary funds available in FY 1975 for new assessments.

This same process was used to determine which programs would be included in the FY 1976 budget request, based on requests received and those requests that were indicated to be forthcoming from Congressional Committees early in the 94th Congress. Again, high priority assessment requests exceed the FY 1976 request for \$6.5 million by a considerable

magnitude in all program areas. Those assessments that could not be performed with FY 1976 funds were either moved to the fifth quarter of FY 1976 or postponed indefinitely. OTA recognizes, based on the experience during FY 1974 and FY 1975, that it can conservatively expect to receive more than 30 additional requests during the remainder of FY 1975 and FY 1976. Some of the assessments requested in the FY 1976 budget will, no doubt, have to be rescheduled to provide for requests received during FY 1976, which would change the priorities established at the time of submission of the FY 1976 budget request.

In the initial stages of development, OTA allocated a sizeable portion of funds for contract and expert consultant services. This was done for several reasons: one, to allow for a balanced buildup of OTA staff in terms of quality and quantity while at the same time providing for a broad expertise in the various program areas -- keeping in mind limitations imposed by office space; two, to take advantage of available and expert knowledge, which is provided to OTA through its consultants, specialized contracts, and subcontracts (this provides reasonable assurance that OTA does not duplicate either work or studies done by others); and three, to provide for the acquisition and analysis of data which either is not currently available, reliable or in a form that would be useful for an assessment requested by Congress (the task of acquiring data is expensive, but very necessary if a solid basis for assessment is to be provided). As OTA builds and acquires its data bases within the various program areas, it is anticipated that the ratio of outside contracts and consultant activities to staff should decrease for those areas. It should be noted that OTA, not the contractor or consultant, is responsible for the production of the assessment and its content. The contractors and consultants are utilized as resources to assist OTA staff in meeting the needs of a particular assessment.

The level of effort for each assessment is based on an estimate of the specific requirements of the assessment. These include time, availability of supporting data, comprehensiveness of coverage, phased approach to the problem, and future requirements in the same area of research. The budget estimates represent the best balance of resources for each assessment that can

be determined at the present time. OTA's experience to-date indicates that a typical consultant day, including compensation, travel and expense reimbursement, is calculated at \$300. A man-month of contracting with a university or other organization ranges from \$4,000 to \$7,500 per man-month of effort. This includes overhead, general and administrative expenses, and profits or fees (if any), depending on the size of the contract and the organization.

At present, OTA has acquired the full time, non-reimbursable services of four Executive Branch personnel and four Fellows from the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). In addition, as provided for by the Act, part-time services of personnel from the Congressional Research Service and the Government Accounting Office are employed as needed. Utilization of these types of personnel will be continued wherever possible.

Skills and Experience of OTA Professional Staff
by Program Area as of February 1975

	Total	Energy	Food	Health	Materials	Oceans	Transportation	World Trade	Exploratory	Other*
No. of Professionals	36	3	5	2	4	4	3	1	5	9
Permanent Staff	26	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	9
Detailed Staff and Fellowships	10	1	3	-	3	2	-	-	1	-
Disciplines:										
Chemistry	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Physics	4	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Engineering	7	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	1	1
Engineering-Economics	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Agricultural Engineering	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Biological Sciences	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Information Sciences	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ocean Sciences	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Science Policy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Social Sciences	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Systems-Research Analysis	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Law	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Agricultural Economics	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economics	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Administration	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Journalism	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

Years of Professional Experience: 439

Average Years of Experience: 12

*Includes Office of the Director, Office of Administration, Public Affairs and Public Participation, and Technology Assessment Advisory Council staff.

ASSESSMENT REQUESTS BY COMMITTEE
FOR THE PERIOD DECEMBER 1973 THROUGH MARCH 1975

House Committee on Agriculture

- 2/13/75 Chairman Foley requests assessment of feasibility of using rice-blended food products as material eligible for export under Title II of the P.L. 480 program.

House Committee on Appropriations

- * 11/19/74 Chairman Mahon, on behalf of Chairman McFall and Ranking Minority Member Conte of the Subcommittee on Transportation Appropriations, requests a technology assessment with regard to automobile crash recorders.

House Committee on Foreign Affairs

- 1/18/74 Chairman Morgan suggests assessments concerning:
- 1) Arms control
 - 2) Food
 - 3) Technology transfer
 - 4) Population/family planning

House Committee on Judiciary

- **12/19/73 Chairman Rodino requests assessment of:
- ** 1) Existing offshore oil and gas operations
 - ** 2) Effects of tripling present acreage of leases for oil and gas production on Outer Continental Shelf
 - 3) Detailed assessment of oil and gas operations on Outer Continental Shelf

House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

- 3/15/74 Chairman Sullivan, jointly with Chairman Teague, Committee on Science and Technology, express interest in assessment of international shipping, including:
- 1) Fundamental shipping technology
 - 2) Utilization of nuclear technology
 - 3) Airfoil techniques
 - 4) Fast sailing vessels
- **4/3/74 Chairman Sullivan requested assessments concerning:
- **1) Exploration and exploitation of resources of Continental Shelf and deep seabed beyond
 - **2) Fisheries
 - 3) Aquaculture and mariculture
 - 4) Oceans pollution - monitoring
 - 5) Oceans pollution - removal
 - 6) Submersible vessels
 - 7) Undersea habitats

* Assessments currently being performed

** Assessments planned for FY 1975 and 1976

- * 9/18/74 Chairman Sullivan expresses interest in TAAC National Growth Policy Study and Committee's deep interest in long-term growth and its implications.
- 3/7/75 Chairman Sullivan and Ranking Minority Member Ruppe request assessment of alternatives to unregulated ocean dumping and current status of related research and development.

House Committee on Public Works

- 1/23/74 Chairman Blatnik suggests following areas of interest:
 - 1) National public investment policy and population distribution
 - 2) Transportation policy
 - 3) Water resources
 - 4) Pollution abatement

House Committee on Science and Technology

- ** 1/22/74 Chairman Teague and Ranking Minority Member Mosher request assessments concerning:
 - ** 1) Energy R & D
 - 2) Technology data bank
 - 3) Materials R & D
 - 4) Technology of unemployment
- 3/15/74 Chairman Teague, jointly with Chairman Sullivan of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, expresses strong interest in international shipping, including:
 - 1) Fundamental shipping technology
 - 2) Utilization of nuclear technology
 - 3) Airfoil techniques
 - 4) Fast sailing vessels
- * 12/13/74 Chairman Teague and Ranking Minority Member Mosher update of previous request of 1/22/74, with emphasis on assessments involving:
 - * 1) Materials
 - * a) information system
 - * b) national stockpile
 - * c) reuse
 - **2) Five-year R&D
- * 12/17/74 Chairman Teague and Ranking Minority Member Mosher request, or emphasize urgency of, assessments involving:
 - * 1) Planning and programming energy R&D - as contained in required ERDA reports.
 - 2) Identifying size of energy resources and unassociated uncertainties
 - 3) Materials technology and availability
 - *4) Tracking energy studies and data
 - * 5) Uncertainties which inhibit development of new energy technologies

House Committee on Ways and Means

- ** 1/29/75 Chairman Ullman, jointly with Ranking Minority Member Schneebeli and Chairman Rostenkowski and Ranking Minority Member Pettis of the Subcommittee on Health, requests assessments concerning:
 - ** 1) Medical malpractice
 - **2) Long-term medical care
 - 3) Adverse drug reactions

Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences

- * 1/21/74 Chairman Moss, acting for Senator Goldwater, requests assessment concerning solar energy.
- ** 10/10/74 Chairman Moss requests assessment of means of determining research and development priorities.

Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forrestry

- **6/25/74 Chairman Talmadge requests assessment of use of broadband two-way telecommunications in rural areas.

Senate Committee on Appropriations

- * 2/15/74 Chairman McClellan, on behalf of Chairman Byrd and Ranking Minority Member Case of the Transportation Subcommittee, requests assessments concerning automation in urban rapid transit.
- * 9/27/74 Chairman McClellan, on behalf of Chairman Byrd and Ranking Minority Member Case of the Transportation Subcommittee, requests expansion of mass transit assessment.

Senate Committee on Commerce

- * 1/14/74 Senator Hollings' National Oceans Policy Study requests assessments concerning:
 - * 1) Impact of technology on coastal zone
 - 2) Ocean engineering technology
 - ** 3) Fisheries
 - * 4) Deepwater ports
 - ** 5) Ocean mining
 - 6) Weather modification
 - 7) Aquaculture
 - 8) Oceans monitoring
- * 1/24/74 Chairman Magnuson suggests assessments concerning:
 - 1) Energy savings in manufacturing
 - 2) Safety in disposal of nuclear waste
 - * 3) Resource and energy recovery
 - 4) Upgrading railroad tracks
 - * 5) Oceans technology, including
 - ** a) fisheries
 - * b) deepwater ports
 - 6) Retrofitting offices and residences for energy savings
 - 7) Alternative energy sources for autos
 - 8) Mutagenic testing
 - 9) Detergents
 - 10) Predator poisons
 - 11) Population and conservation taxes
- * 2/11/74 Senator Hollings' National Oceans Policy Study requests assessment on utilization of U.S. Continental Shelf.
- * 8/13/74 Chairman Magnuson, jointly with Chairman Hollings of Subcommittee on Oceans and Atmosphere, request assessment of:
 - * 1) National growth policy
 - * 2) Projected effect of economic and demographic growth of coastal zone.

- 10/10/74 Chairman Magnuson, acting for Chairman Tunney of the Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Commerce, requests assessment of computer managed technology
- 10/17/74 Chairman Hart of the Subcommittee on the Environment requests assessment of cost and benefit of environmental protection regulations and equipment on the automobile industry.
- ** 1/15/75 Chairman Magnuson, acting for Senator Tunney, recommends assessment involving materials wastage.
- * 1/23/75 Chairman Magnuson, jointly with Chairman Jackson, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, requests assessment of feasibility of separating consideration of leasing for exploration from leasing for development and production on Outer Continental Shelf.
- ** 2/19/75 Chairman Magnuson, on behalf of Senator Tunney, requests comprehensive assessment of technology and world trade.
- 3/20/75 Chairman Magnuson and Ranking minority Member Pearson, jointly with Senators Hartke and Weiker, Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Surface Transportation Subcommittee, request review of U.S. Railway Association plan for reorganization of rail service in the 17 state region covered by the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, and the issues it raises about the future of rail service in this region

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations

- * 9/19/74 Chairman Fulbright, acting for Chairman Muskie and Ranking Minority Member Case of the Subcommittee on Arms Control International Law and Organization, requests an assessment of the the accuracy of DOD estimates of potential effects of limited nuclear warfare on U.S. society.

Senate Committee on Finance

- 2/27/75 Chairman Long, on behalf of Senator Talmadge, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Health, requests assessment of:
- 1) Physician's fees
 - 2) Hospital Out-Patient Service

Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

- * 12/30/74 Chairman Jackson indicates need for comprehensive assessment of energy technology and joins request of House Committee on Science and Technology for that purpose.
- * 1/23/75 Chairman Jackson, jointly with Chairman Magnuson, Committee on Commerce, requests assessment of feasibility of separating consideration of leasing for exploration from leasing for development and production on Outer Continental Shelf.

Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare

- **12/11/74 Chairman Williams, jointly with Senator Javits and Congressmen Rogers, Nelsen, and Carter of the House Subcommittee on Public Health and Environment, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, request assessments in:
- **1) Spiraling costs of health care
 - 2) Uneven quality of health care
- ** 2/6/75 Chairman Williams, on behalf of Chairman Kennedy and Ranking Minority Member Javits of the Health Subcommittee, requests technology assessments on the following:
- **1) Cost and quality of clinical laboratories
 - 2) Medical record information requirements
 - **3) Cost control studies, i.e., effect of regulation of price, effect of deductibles and coinsurance on utilization of health care, efficacy of new technology and procedures, productivity measures, and cost of administering health insurance.

Senate Committee on Public Works

- 1/29/75 Chairman Randolph requests assessment of Federal assistance to energy and coal research facilities in Appalachia and West Virginia.

Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

- ** 2/7/75 Chairman McGovern asks OTA to determine whether protein is being wasted by being fed as grain to livestock, and if so, what government policy changes are necessary to remedy this waste.

Joint Economic Committee

- 9/10/74 Chairman Patman, acting for Chairman Bentsen of the Subcommittee on Economic Growth, requests assessment of industrial innovation in enhancing productivity and constraining prices with respect particularly to:
- 1) Housing
 - 2) Power generation
 - 3) Transportation
 - 4) Basic metals and machine tools
- 2/11/75 Chairman Humphrey requests assessment of feasibility of improving and enlarging defense research and production facilities.
- ** 2/28/75 Chairman Humphrey and Representative Reuss, Chairman of the Subcommittee on International Economics, request a comprehensive study of technology and world trade with assessments of policy options to strengthen international trade position.

Technology Assessment Board

- *1/22/74 Senator Humphrey suggests assessments concerning:
- *1) Agricultural information
 - a) use of ERT satellites in agriculture
 - 2) Fertilizer
 - 3) Food processing and storage
 - 4) Farm-to-market roads

- * 9/19/74 Congressman Udall suggests assessment of a proposed National Growth Policy.
- * 11/6/74 Senator Stevens suggests topic of accessibility of mineral resources for assessment.
- * 11/7/74 Senator Humphrey suggests assessment of priorities in federally supported research and development.
- 2/26/74 Senator Schweiker requests review of U.S. Railway Association's conrail plan.

Other Members of the Congress

- 1/7/74 Congressman Wyman recommends for consideration Federally-assisted private corporations to develop a commercially feasible process for making gas and oil from coal.
- 1/28/74 Senator Hartke proposes consideration of impact of technology on future growth and development of the Nation.
- 1/28/74 Congressman Vanik requests data concerning reduced energy consumption attributable to winter Daylight Savings Time.
- 1/29/74 Congressman Perkins suggests the problem of outdated statistical information as area of concern.
- 2/14/74 Congressman Whitten, making no specific request, calls attention to work in the following areas:
 - 1) Food and Drug assessment of need for Delaney clause
 - 2) Study of future lab needs for Food and Drug
 - 3) Appropriation to National Academy of Sciences to evaluate programs of Environmental Protection Agency.
- 11/21/74 Congressman Aspin suggests as area for assessment the dangers involved in use of aerosols.
- 12/3/74 Congressman Pickle requests study of dangers imposed by use of freon in aerosol cans.
- 2/10/75 Congressman Wolfe requests analysis of study made on atmospheric effects of a fleet of supersonic transports.

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), [\$4,000,000 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] \$6,500,000. (Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 1975.)

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES

We have FY 1975 funds totaling \$4,696,000 for obligation and expenditures which were made available to us, as follows:

Carryover from FY 1974	\$ 655,000	
Annual FY 1975 Appropriation	4,000,000	
Pay Increase Supplemental Request	41,000	
Total	\$4,696,000	

For FY 1976 we are requesting \$6.5 million, an increase of about \$1.8 million above funds available for the current year. These increases are for:

Assessment Contracts & Consultants

Contracts	\$1,285,000	
Consultants	140,000	
Travel	78,000	\$1,503,000

Staff

Salary	153,000	
Benefits	12,000	
Travel	84,000	249,000

Other Items

	52,000	
Total increase requested -	\$1,804,000	

Our obligations for FY 1974 and our estimates for FY 1975 and FY 1976 are compared below by object classification, which is then explained in more detail in the following narrative.

	FY 1974 <u>Actual</u>	FY 1975 <u>Estimate</u>	FY 1976 <u>Estimate</u>	Change 1975 to 1976
	(In thousands of dollars)			
Personnel compensation:				
11.1 Permanent Positions	\$ 243	\$1,221	\$1,374	+\$ 153
11.3 Positions Other Than Permanent	<u>26</u>	<u>350</u>	<u>490</u>	+ <u>140</u>
Total Personnel Compensation	\$ 269	\$1,571	\$1,864	+ 293
12.1 Personnel Benefits Civilian Employees	23	98	110	+ 12
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons	32	273	435	+ 162
22.0 Transportation of Things	--	2	2	--
23.0 Rent, Communications, and Utilities	20	64	90	+ 26
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	8	40	56	+ 16
25.0 Other Services	965	2,599	3,884	+ 1,285
26.0 Supplies and Materials	8	24	34	+ 10
31.0 Equipment	<u>20</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>--</u>
99.0 Total Obligations	<u>\$1,345</u>	<u>\$4,696</u>	<u>\$6,500</u>	<u>\$ 1,804</u>

An explanation of our fund requirements by object classification follows:

11.1 Permanent Positions. This estimate covers the salary costs for 64 permanent positions in fiscal year 1976.

Permanent Postions

Area	Number of Positions		
	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976
Office of Director	7	8	8
Program Operations	24	40	47
Administrative Support	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	<u>35</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>64</u>

DETAIL ON POSITIONS AND COMPENSATION

Object Classes 11.1 and 11.3

	FY 1975		FY 1976	
	Number	Estimate Amount	Number	Estimate Amount
(In thousands of dollars)				
Director (executive level III)	1	\$ 40.0	1	\$ 40.0
Deputy Director (executive level IV)	1	38.0	1	38.0
Assessment Program Managers	7	252.0	8	274.6
Assessment Project Managers ^s	5	160.0	7	214.0
General Counsel	1	36.0	1	36.0
Administrative Officer	1	36.0	1	36.0
Public Affairs Officer	1	29.0	1	29.0
Public Participation Officer	1	30.0	1	30.0
Executive Secretary to the Council	1	34.6	1	34.6
Senior Professional Staff	8	236.0	10	263.2
Professional Staff	4	91.1	2	37.6
Staff Assistants	2	43.1	2	43.0
Administrative/Management Assistants	2	47.0	3	67.0
Librarian/Information Specialist	2	29.2	2	29.2
Senior Research Assistants			1	16.0
Research Assistants	4	38.0	5	44.2
Senior Secretaries	3	43.4	3	43.5
Secretaries	6	69.2	8	84.6
Secretaries/Technical Assistants	6	48.1	6	48.1
TOTAL - Permanent Positions	56	1,301.0	64	1,408.6
TOTAL - Professional	(40)	1,130.2)	(46)	1,232.4)
TOTAL - Clerical and Technical Support	(16)	170.8)	(18)	176.2)
Pay Above the Stated Annual Rate	--	5.0	--	10.8
Lapses	-4	-85.0	-2	-45.4
Net Permanent (average number)	52	1,221.0	62	1,374.0
Average Positions Other Than Permanent, (including Technology Assessment Ad- visory Council, <u>ad hoc</u> panels and consultants)	10	350.0	14	490.0
Total Personnel and Compensation	<u>62</u>	<u>\$1,571.0</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>\$1,864.0</u>

11.3 Positions Other than Permanent. This estimate covers the Advisory Council, special ad hoc committees, and consultant compensation. The increase shown for this object provides for additional ad hoc committees 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 (60% of total average benefit cost).

21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons. This estimate covers the cost for travel related to testimony; program operations, including monitoring technology assessment contracts; attendance at panels and council hearings; and for other purposes.

The schedule below shows travel requirements by program area, identifying separately staff and consultant needs, in thousands of dollars:

	FY 1975			FY 1976		
	Consultants	Staff	Total	Consultants	Staff	Total
Energy	\$ 28.5	\$ 7.1	\$ 35.6	\$ 53.6	\$ 14.5	\$ 68.1
Food	20.1	7.0	27.1	36.3	21.8	58.1
Health	6.0	5.0	11.0	11.2	11.6	22.8
Materials	12.1	4.0	16.1	22.3	11.6	33.9
Oceans	27.7	6.0	33.7	41.3	23.2	64.5
Transportation	41.4	12.0	53.4	33.5	10.2	43.7
Tech. & World Trade	1.6	0.0	1.6	11.2	8.7	19.9
Exploratory						
Assessments	35.8	4.0	39.8	12.0	6.7	18.7
Others	22.2	32.5	54.7	52.3	53.0	105.3
Total	\$195.4	\$77.6	\$273.0	\$273.7	\$161.3	\$435.0

22.0 Transportation of Things. This estimate provides for the cost of transporting technical documents to our committee members and contractors, and for miscellaneous transportation charges.

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.

Office of Technology Assessment
Detail of Estimate by Program Area
and Major Object Class

<u>By Program</u>	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>FY 1974</u> <u>Change</u>
	(In thousands of dollars)			
Energy	\$322	\$ 447	\$ 858	\$ +411
Food	16	377	1,008	+631
Health	162	413	566	+153
Materials	-	1,117	779	-338
Oceans	12	823	998	+175
Transportation	472	358	794	+436
Tech. & World Trade	-	43	205	+162
Exploratory Assessments	32	256	293	+ 37
Advisory Council	37	97	105	+ 8
Public Affairs and Public Participation	8	126	159	+ 33
Office of the Director Administration;	136	224	225	+ 1
Information Services	150	415	510	+ 94
Totals	<u>\$1,345</u>	<u>\$4,696</u>	<u>\$6,500</u>	<u>\$ +1,804</u>
 <u>By Major Objects</u>				
Salaries & Benefits	\$ 292	\$1,669	\$1,974	\$ +305
Contracts & Other Services	965	2,599	3,884	+1,285
Travel	30	273	435	+162
Other	58	155	207	+ 52
Totals	<u>\$1,345</u>	<u>\$4,696</u>	<u>\$6,500</u>	<u>\$+1,804</u>

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

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT
 DETAIL OF EXPENDITURES BY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
 FISCAL YEAR 1974 (Actual)
 (In thousands of dollars)

Assessment Program (Object Class)	Staff Salaries (11.1)	Non-Permanent (11.3)	Benefits (12.0)	Salaries & Benefits	Travel (21.0)	Printing (24.0)	Contracts (25.0)	Other Charges	Total
Energy	\$ 2.3	\$ 5.5	\$ 0.2	\$ 8.0	\$ 3.0	\$ -	\$ 311.3	\$ -	\$ 322.3
Food	10.0	3.4	0.9	14.3	1.8	-	-	-	16.1
Health	10.0	0.3	0.9	11.2	1.1	-	149.4	-	161.7
Materials	-	0.2	-	0.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.4
Oceans	5.5	4.0	0.5	10.0	1.6	-	-	-	11.6
Transportation	13.3	3.0	1.3	17.6	2.9	-	451.1	-	471.6
Exploratory Assessments	26.0	1.0	2.5	29.5	2.2	-	-	-	31.7
Advisory Council	14.0	5.7	1.3	21.0	13.1	0.2	2.3	-	36.6
Public Affairs and Public Participation	2.1	-	0.2	2.3	-	5.4	-	-	7.7
Office of the Director	114.8	3.3	10.9	129.0	6.5	-	-	-	135.5
Administration; Information Services	45.1	-	4.3	49.4	-	2.3	50.6	47.6	149.9
TOTALS	\$243.1	\$26.4	\$23.0	\$292.5	\$32.4	\$7.9	\$964.7	\$47.6	\$1,345.1

(In thousands of dollars)

Assessment Program (Object Class)	Staff Salaries (11.1)	Non-Permanent (11.3)	Benefits (12.0)	Salaries & Benefits	Travel (21.0)	Printing (24.0)	Contracts (25.0)	Other Charges	Total
Energy	\$123.8	\$62.5	\$ 9.9	\$196.2	\$35.6	\$5.5	\$ 210.0	\$ -	\$ 447.3
Food	96.1	35.9	7.7	139.7	27.1	3.0	207.0	-	376.8
Health	105.5	9.0	8.5	123.0	11.0	4.0	275.0	-	413.0
Materials	45.6	17.9	3.7	67.2	16.1	4.0	1,030.0	-	1,117.3
Oceans	72.8	49.3	5.8	127.9	33.7	9.0	652.0	-	822.6
Transportation	78.6	69.6	6.3	154.5	53.4	8.0	142.0	-	357.9
Tech. & World Trade	36.0	2.4	2.9	41.3	1.6	-	-	-	42.9
Exploratory Assessments	145.0	53.1	11.5	209.6	39.8	0.5	6.0	-	255.9
Advisory Council	40.8	18.0	3.3	62.1	35.0	-	-	-	97.1
Public Affairs and Public Participation	77.5	18.3	6.2	102.0	9.7	6.0	8.0	-	125.7
Office of the Director	193.6	6.0	15.5	215.1	9.0	-	-	-	224.1
Administration; Information Services	205.7	8.0	16.7	230.4	1.0	-	69.0	115.0	415.4
TOTALS	\$1,221.0	\$350.0	\$98.0	\$1,669.0	\$273.0	\$40.0	\$2,599.0	\$115.0	\$4,696.0

(In thousands of dollars)

Assessment Program	Staff Salaries (11.1)	Non-Permanent (11.3)	Benefits (12.0)	Salary & Benefits	Travel (21.0)	Printing (24.0)	Contracts (25.0)	Other Charges	Total
Energy	\$185.3	\$96.0	\$14.9	\$297.2	\$68.1	\$ 6.0	\$486.9	\$ -	\$ 858.2
Food	110.8	65.0	8.9	184.7	58.1	10.1	754.6	-	1,007.5
Health	92.5	20.0	7.4	119.9	22.8	6.2	417.5	-	566.4
Materials	96.6	40.0	7.7	144.3	33.9	9.3	591.8	-	779.3
Oceans	111.8	74.0	9.0	194.8	64.5	9.6	729.1	-	998.0
Transportation	83.6	60.0	6.7	150.3	43.7	2.3	598.0	-	794.3
Tech. & World Trade	36.0	20.0	2.9	58.9	19.9	2.0	124.1	-	204.9
Exploratory Assessments	175.0	27.0	14.0	216.0	18.7	0.3	58.2	-	293.2
Advisory Council	43.2	30.0	3.5	76.7	27.3	0.7	-	-	104.7
Public Affairs and Public Participation	69.5	31.0	5.6	106.1	21.7	7.0	23.8	-	158.6
Office of Director	193.6	5.0	15.5	214.1	11.0	-	-	-	225.1
Administration: Information Services	175.1	22.0	13.9	211.0	45.3	2.5	100.0	151.0	509.8
TOTALS	\$1,374.0	\$490.0	\$110.0	\$1,974.0	\$435.0	\$56.0	\$3,864.0	\$151.0	\$6,500.0

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Daddario, please proceed with your statement.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, may I, on behalf of Mr. Teague, read his remarks into the record? He has been tied up today with an ERDA budget authorization mark-up.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have a copy of that?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes, Mr. Chairman, I have a copy of the statement.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you and your committee for giving us an opportunity to appear and explain our request for the Office of Technology Assessment for fiscal year 1976—plus a request for an additional three months, July 1 to October 1, made necessary by the shift of the fiscal year.

This is the third OTA budget which has been submitted to you since the Office was authorized late in 1972. More than a year went by before OTA was funded, midway in fiscal year 1974, with an appropriation of \$2 million. The Office was not fully operational until March or April of last year. For fiscal year 1975 the appropriation was \$4 million—which, due to a carry-over from the previous fiscal year, has in effect permitted the Office to operate during fiscal year 1975 at a level of \$4.7 million.

For fiscal year 1976, we are requesting an increase to \$6.5 million; and for the additional three months, to adjust to the new fiscal year, we are requesting slightly over \$1.6 million.

I know the Director and the Administrative Officer of OTA will explain such details of the budget as you may wish to hear. Briefly, however, I want to explain why we are asking for a significant increase over fiscal 1975.

The Office of Technology Assessment has only one function. That is to aid the committees of the Congress as they go about their legislative and investigative duties.

OTA, under its charter, attempts to do this by providing independent, evaluated information and data. Its activities are primarily prompted by requests from committee chairmen, although they may also be inaugurated by the Board or the OTA Director.

In any case, OTA does not make judgments on issues or attempt to tell committees what to do. Its job is to provide the committees with assessments designed to help them reach their decisions; its input is an important supplement to the legislative process.

In considering OTA's task, it is important to keep in mind that the largest part of its budget is allocated for assistance from outside groups, individuals and organizations. OTA's own staff is involved mainly in planning, organizing, and managing the assessments which have been approved by the Technology Assessment Board. There are 26 permanent professional staff, including the Director and Deputy Director, attached to OTA.

OTA STAFF

Another 10 professionals are presently working for OTA full time, but they are borrowed personnel from other agencies of the department of government or Congressional Fellows with limited tenure. In addition, there are 22 technical and clerical support staff for a total of 58. I would like to mention, however, that after the legislation was passed creating OTA, early projections by the Board of OTA's likely personnel needs by the end of fiscal year 1975 was about twice this number.

While OTA has been actually operative for about a year, and while it has experienced the usual difficulties and growing pains of any brand-new organization, it is now moving into a reasonably smooth cruising mode and a number of its assessments have reached or are reaching completion. I would like to refer the committee members to the summation statements of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Board during the 93rd Congress—Senator Kennedy and Congressman Mosher, respectively. Those statements have been provided to this committee and to each of its members with the request that they be made a part of the record of these proceedings. I think they will be most helpful to you.

COMMUNICATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. They will be included.
[The letters follow.]

LETTER FROM CONGRESSMAN OLIN E. TEAGUE
COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

February 18, 1975

Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Legislative Branch
Senate Committee on Appropriations
1208 Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Fritz:

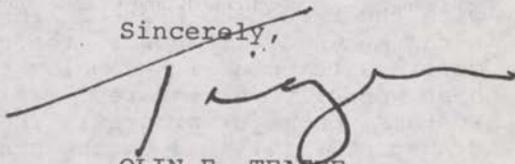
As we move into the new Congress and begin consideration of OTA's budget and activities for the coming year, I would like to submit to you the observations and thoughts on the Office's activities thus far as stated by Senator Kennedy and Representative Mosher, Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, of the Technology Assessment Board in the 93rd Congress. May I request that these statements be included as part of the record of your Subcommittee's hearings on OTA at whatever point you deem appropriate.

I am also enclosing copies of the assessment requests, by committee, made through January 1975, which will be part of the budget submission but which I believe you would like to peruse ahead of time.

I am forwarding a copy of this letter and enclosures to the ranking Minority member of your Subcommittee.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,



OLIN E. TEAGUE
Chairman

STATEMENT OF SENATOR KENNEDY

Fellow Members of the Technology Assessment Board:

As the 93rd Congress draws to a close and I prepare to turn over my chairmanship to a House Member of our Board, I should like to share my thoughts with you about what we have accomplished thus far, and what still needs to be done.

The Office of Technology Assessment is an experiment in Congressional thought and action. The questions it addresses are critical.

- Can we shape modern technology to meet human needs?
- Can we create energy sources which are cheap and non-polluting?
- Can we expand productivity while generating more jobs, and jobs which are more meaningful?
- Can we transform the wonders of modern medical science into the delivery of excellent health care to all our citizens?
- Can we find a way to feed the hungry throughout the world, while meeting the needs of our farmers and consumers here at home?
- Can we design practical mass transit systems for our cities and suburbs?

In every technical area there are questions like these crying for solution; and there is important legislation which hinges on the answers that are uncovered.

But OTA is not only an experiment in technical analysis, it is also an experiment in institutional reform.

Can the Congress redress the imbalance of information with the Executive Branch? In an age in which technical knowledge is power, the capability of the Congress to cope with complex technical issues has been woefully inadequate. Decisions on weapons systems, on major programs like the Supersonic Transport (SST), and on the shape and direction of the nation's research and development programs have

all been made on the basis of information furnished by the Executive Branch--by the very agencies having the most to gain or lose by the decisions made by Congress.

Congress needs its own source of unbiased technical expertise, and OTA is an institutional innovation to meet that need. But even more than a technical or institutional experiment, OTA is an experiment in how to make democracy work.

It is not just a matter of whether Congress can utilize technical information and advice. The crucial point is whether Congress can do so in the full glare of public scrutiny--and with the full participation of the varied public groups that have a stake in the outcome of the decisions.

Thus the Advisory Committees we have established contain not only the technical experts, and the economists, lawyers, and sociologists--but also the representatives of labor and industry, consumers, environmentalists, and other interested segments of the public.

All these varied elements participate in shaping the studies and in appraising their results. The efforts of these panels are neither pandemonium, nor panaceas, but a major experiment in the social control of technology.

We will not know the outcome of this experiment for some time to come. But in the one study which has been completed to date--the Drug Bioequivalence Project--we obtained results which were highly significant: (1) that the drug industry needs a substantial improvement in quality control procedures; and (2) that any wide-scale reliance on generic drugs needs to be carefully planned and implemented in phases over a sufficient period of time.

I can attest that my own thinking was strongly affected by the findings of this study, and that legislation in my Health Subcommittee was substantially reshaped as a result.

I believe this excellent beginning is a reliable forecast of the future impact of OTA studies on Congressional action.

The fields we have chosen to focus on reflect the problems of our times: energy, food, health, trans-

portation, oceans, materials, and technology and world trade.

As the results of our studies start to come in over the coming year, we will begin to get answers to critical questions in all these priority areas.

- How should we allocate our resources to energy R&D?
- How economical is solar energy for the generation of electric power?
- What are the economic, social, and environmental impacts of drilling for offshore oil and gas? Of the use of deep water ports?
- How can we strengthen the technology of our fisheries industry?
- How can we strengthen overall food technology systems? What is the impact of the energy shortage on fertilizers and food production?
- How can we assure the nation adequate supplies of materials resources?
- What is the impact of automated mass transit technology--not only on movement of people and goods, but on jobs and the economy in general?
- How can we use our high technology products to strengthen America's international competitive position?

These are but a few examples of the critical issues addressed by OTA studies. I fully expect that the results of these studies will significantly clarify future Congressional debate on such issues.

Over the past year, with the outstanding leadership furnished by Director Daddario, we have built a powerful team for tackling these problems. Mim Daddario is one of those fortunate figures in history who have not only the imagination to conceive a novel idea of significance to society, but who also have the concrete opportunity to put the idea into practice.

Under his leadership, OTA has assembled a high quality, highly motivated staff, and has pulled together an outstanding array of talent on our Advisory Committees in special areas and on our

statutory Advisory Council. We are fortunate to have on these panels some of the most outstanding people in the country, including a Nobel Laureate in medicine, the Dean of the Yale Medical School; the presidents of MIT, Cal Tech and Michigan State; the Manager of the Chicago Transit Authority and other state and local officials; the executive vice presidents of DOW Chemical, Texas Instruments, Bell Laboratories and other leaders in engineering, the behavioral and life sciences; the President of the International Association of Machinists and other labor officials; the first woman to serve as Assistant to the President of the United States for Consumer Affairs; and a noted authoress and lecturer on environmental, economic, and consumer, issues.

Welding this diversity of professional talent into an effective team has been our most tangible accomplishment over the first year.

But an intangible accomplishment of perhaps even greater significance -- and especially gratifying to me personally -- is the demonstration that the Congress can mount and manage a fully non-partisan effort to direct the nation's technology toward our citizens' needs.

Even before the Technology Assessment Board had organized itself, various news commentators were speculating that OTA would strangle itself in a web of political ambition and partisan interest.

We have demonstrated that we can effectively operate a non-partisan Board, evenly split between the parties, with conservatives, moderates, and liberals from all regions of the country, and that we can amicably and constructively resolve our different points of view and work together to provide Congress with the objective information it needs so desperately. This has been most satisfying to me as Chairman.

This is the challenging experiment on which we have embarked. Can man rationally control his scientific knowledge and put it to work to solve human problems? Can we bring together the best brains in the nation? Can we blend their deliberations with the interests of industry, the consumer, the environment, the economy, and the quality of life in our society?

Can we forge from these facts and these divergent points of view a rational set of alternatives for Congress to consider? Can we set out clearly and

objectively the consequences of each alternative -- the benefits as well as the costs and the risks? This is what OTA is all about. I believe OTA is off to a promising start and shows every indication of becoming a key Congressional tool in shaping technology for the nation's economic needs.

I have enjoyed the opportunity to serve as your chairman during OTA's first critical year and I look forward to continuing to work with you in the years ahead.

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN MOSHER

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Having served as Vice Chairman of the new Technology Assessment Board for the 93rd Congress, I think it appropriate to offer several personal observations which I believe should be reported to you and to the House, concerning our experience with OTA thus far. It is my intent, with your permission, to send copies of this letter to the Committee Chairmen and Ranking Minority Members of both Houses, Members of the Technology Assessment Board, its Advisory Council and others whom I believe will find this useful or of particular interest.

It has been a unique privilege for a Minority member to serve as Vice Chairman of the new Board, the policy-making body which oversees the activities of the Office of Technology Assessment, created by the Congress in 1972.

Under the law, the Chairmanship of the Board alternates between the House and Senate. During the last Congress the Chairman of the Board was Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, and at this point I think it is timely to point out that the Board operated in a thoroughly bipartisan manner, and very effectively. I congratulated Senator Kennedy for the skill with which he got the Board off to a good start, and for his complete cooperation with the Minority members on the Board.

It is my expectation and hope that in this 94th Congress, with the Chairmanship of the Board shifting to the House for the first time, the Board Chairman will be our good friend and respected colleague from Texas, "Tiger" Teague. This past year we established a precedent that the OTA Board Chairman shall be of the Majority party, and the Vice Chairman shall be of the Minority.

It is expected the Senate members will name Senator Case of New Jersey Vice Chairman for this Congress.

The Office of Technology Assessment is still in its infancy and it must, necessarily, crawl before it walks or runs. For all practical purposes, it has been in business really for only about eight months.

What is OTA's record? What are its strengths and constructive progress, what weaknesses or mistakes... what opportunities or obstacles can we anticipate immediately ahead, or in the longer term?

Viewed in the perspective of the confusions and difficult growing pains characteristic of every new government unit, I believe OTA's record to date deserves high marks. I believe it has earned confident, continuing support by the Congress, with full reason to expect from it increasingly useful, constructive results of great practical value. Those of us who are close to it are confident that the OTA is a productive investment that will pay excellent dividends.

But we also invite objective evaluation, and especially constructive criticism, from all interested observers.

What really is the Office of Technology Assessment? Exactly what kinds of dividends are expected from it?

It is a new arm of the Congress, created by the Congress, responsible only to it; it is unique, unprecedented, though somewhat analagous to the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress in that they also are of, by and for the Congress, even though not a part of Congress per se...they all perform an intimate service for the Legislative Branch.

The principal purpose of OTA is to respond to the increasingly urgent needs of the Senate and House Committees for adequate, accurate, evaluated information; it is expected to provide expert and objective data and useful information concerning problems, questions and opportunities in areas of science and technology. Today, in almost every policy decision required of the Congress there are baffling technological questions. Many Members of both Houses have long felt an urgent need for a much more adequate source of expert and independent information, independent of the Executive Branch and responsive only to the Congress. We definitely need a more accurate, confident understanding of the consequences of technological proposals and opportunities before we decide, not only the probable immediate consequences, but perhaps more importantly, the broader

secondary and tertiary consequences. Thus we may better define and understand our options and the alternatives.

It was to meet such basic needs that OTA finally was created by statute in October, 1972, after going through a gestation period of more than six years. But it was November, 1973, before this new Office was funded and former Congressman Emilio Q. Daddario became its Director. It had little really usable office space until March, 1974, and no significant staffing until April of that year. Hence, only eight busy months have passed since the Office became operational.

Record to Date

By the time the Board held its final meeting of the 93rd Congress, in December, the Office had received 43 requests for assessments of varying kinds; six had been funded or had received beginning funding; funds had been earmarked for an additional six; and still another half dozen were in the organizational stage; one had been completed.

Merely to suggest their great diversity, note that our first assessments being attempted address a wide range of subjects, from drug bioequivalence to problems of coastal oil drilling, to solar energy, auto emissions, food production systems, automated mass transportation problems...and what next?

From the time of its first meeting in April of 1973, to the present the OTA Board itself has "shaken down" considerably. It is, nevertheless, still in the process of determining its internal procedures and its methodology for setting priorities.

In my opinion, the Board has done remarkably well in maintaining its politically bipartisan approach without serious conflicts. I suppose no better example of this exists than the fact mentioned above, that it now appears the Board will follow in the 94th Congress the precedent we established this year of having its Chairman from the Majority party and its Vice Chairman from the Minority party.

Similarly, the Technology Assessment Advisory Council, after some understandable early uncertainty as to its mission, now has begun to carve out a useful and much needed supportive role in cooperation with the Board.

In addition, each of OTA's assessment programs includes a special Consulting Advisory Committee of expert private citizens in the field to be covered. We are grateful to those who have provided such assistance to OTA so far. They have worked hand-in-hand with the OTA staff and have made invaluable contributions.

Limitations

(1) Budgets -- OTA's beginning budgets are relatively small: \$2 million for fiscal year '74; \$4.6 million for fiscal '75; \$6.5 million is being requested for '76. This limitation, of course, works both ways and as yet it should not be considered a handicap. It does keep OTA from moving too fast, from being easily "pressured;" it forces us to be carefully selective. On the other hand, and in order to provide some perspective to our budget, let me point out that before OTA came into being, the government spent \$20 million or so on a largely incomplete and meaningless assessment of the SST before abandoning it. Also the Project Independence energy assessment cost over \$10 million for a six month period, more than 20 times the amount OTA has available for energy assessments on a half year basis. Similarly, the assessment for an Alaska Pipeline ran somewhere between \$10 to \$16 million, depending on whose figures are used. These figures are useful in suggesting to Members the real modesty of the OTA program.

(2) Space -- While many people felt it desirable for OTA to have, or at least predicted it would have a staff of 90 or more by this time, the actual staff today is about half that size. Undoubtedly, it still should grow, but I insist slowly and very selectively, only on the basis of fully justified need.

OTA is for the moment effectively locked in because of space limitations. When additional staff help is needed in the months ahead, we must recognize the importance, especially for this sort of organization, to avoid having the working staff physically scattered. Yet there simply seems nowhere to go at the present time! This is a handicap and could become a serious one.

OTA is presently located in a few rooms on the top floor of the old Immigration Building on D Street, a somewhat discouraging, inefficient, inconvenient working environment. In my view it is very important that we succeed now in reserving for OTA appropriate space in the new Madison Building now going up near the Library.

(3) Staff Role -- The role and technique of the OTA's staff, I suggest, need further definition and study. As planned from the beginning, our assessments are done mainly out-of-house; and while the present system of bringing in specialists to serve as principal investigators for the duration of any particular assessment seems to be working well, there is nonetheless continuing need for high quality assistance from the OTA staff. This means that internal staff functions are demanding; flexibility, versatility, managerial skills, and a variety of professional experience are required; and also an understanding of legislative politics, procedures and policies is very desirable.

Problems That Need Attention

(1) Appropriate relationships must be achieved for effective liaison and assistance with both the Congressional Research Service and the General Accounting Office. A good start appears to have been made here in the time thus far available, but it is clear that maximum utility of these agencies as they interrelate with OTA has yet to be realized.

(2) Another very important working relationship is that between OTA and the National Science Foundation, especially as to the utilization of the latter in the techniques and methodologies of technology assessment. The organic act creating OTA provided specifically for this sort of reciprocity with NSF. It may be that before long OTA will wish to create a permanent division devoted exclusively to promotion of assessment techniques which are as yet uncertain, unproved.

(3) We must also be aware that OTA has a statutory responsibility under P.L. 93-344 to assist the new Congressional Budget Office in review and analysis of the Federal R&D budget.

And OTA must work closely with Executive agencies to assemble relative and available facts. It is my impression at this point that this liaison has been very constructive thus far.

(4) I think it imperative that the relationships between the Technology Assessment Board and the Advisory Council be mutually helpful and effective, including a better understanding between them regarding procedures, assignments and authority. Again, a good deal has been accomplished but much remains to be done. This is particularly important in view of the rotation of terms of Advisory Council members, and inevitable

changes in the Board, which require awareness and effort to maintain continuity in healthy relations between the two groups.

(5) I suggest that we House Members on the OTA Board have not, as yet, participated as fully and effectively in the Board's decisions as we should. In the OTA's first year the Senate definitely was the dominate partner.

I am not suggesting that OTA Board members should ever think of themselves primarily as spokesmen for the House or Senate respectively. Quite the opposite! I believe every member of the Board should attempt to avoid all parochialism, should be concerned primarily for the best interests of the Congressional process and the national interest as a whole. But I do emphasize the need for a healthy balance between Senate and House Members, working together, in the OTA Board's operations, initiatives and decisions, a balance that so far is lacking.

I hope and expect that we House Members will correct our deficiencies under the leadership of Chairman Teague.

(6) I also suggest that the Board, in its sense of priorities in approval of assessments, tends too easily to ignore the smaller assessment requests and concentrates largely on those which are directed toward the bigger, more compelling issues of the moment. This is understandable, but I believe some of the less conspicuous, less "fascinating" requests are of considerable importance and usefulness to the Congress, and perhaps a certain percentage of OTA funds in the future should be earmarked for such smaller purposes.

Necessarily, we must be very selective in our Board approvals; and I believe it essential that we constantly emphasize above all else our basic, all important mission, to serve the needs of the Committees of Congress.

Dangers

It is not difficult to conjure up a variety of pitfalls lying in OTA's path. I am especially concerned about three.

(1) A possibility that the OTA may choke itself by succumbing to pressures to accept tasks that are at present too vast, complex and difficult, or inappropriate.

Examples of the former might include efforts to assess the nation's general socio-technological growth patterns and alternate policies which might be used to control them, or assessments of the impacts of nuclear weapons or other major military systems. Examples of the latter might include such problems as land-leasing policies arising from environmental difficulties, or assessment of the general or special impacts of taxation.

(2) The matter of adequate liaison between OTA and Congressional committees and their staffs. If we look at the assessment requests made thus far of OTA, it is clear that a large proportion have come through Board members themselves or their own Committee Chairmen colleagues. Hopefully, this will continue. Yet it is important that there be an increased percentage of requests that originate through sources not so directly connected with the Board, especially requests which genuinely originate in the Congressional committees.

There is no ducking the fact that, while recognition of the OTA has been increasing, a very large part of the Congress still knows very little about it, or cares. This seems to be true especially at the Committee staff level. Ordinary tact and prudence dictate that this situation, to whatever extent it exists, be corrected. Staff awareness and understanding is vital. I believe they have been improving significantly as assessments have picked up, a trend which must continue.

(3) Most important, the Board-Director-Council functions and relationships. As I have indicated, it takes time to develop relationships in an organization such as OTA, particularly to develop and understand the appropriate roles among the statutory elements of OTA: the Board, the Director, and the Advisory Council.

An effective enterprise can have only one Board of Directors; in OTA, this function is vested exclusively in its Congressional Board. The Director of OTA is the chief executive officer of this enterprise. He can be effective in marshalling resources and executing the broad policies and decisions of the Board, only if he has sufficient authority and discretion. OTA's Director must not be subjected to multiple lines of direction; he must be responsible solely to the Congressional Board. Members of the Board, particularly its Chairman and Vice Chairman, should insure that, having laid down broad policies, authority remains in the Director to execute these policies.

The Advisory Council performs a very necessary, valuable function for OTA, providing expert advice, guidance and

constructive criticism. As I have said, this kind of relationship is developing and will improve as OTA matures. I also believe the Advisory Council is the key to providing a forum for public participation in technology assessment. I hope it will be possible for the Council to incorporate the participation of public interest and other groups into its activities. This will take a great deal of work on the Council's part, but it is a vitally important task.

The Outlook

Yes, Mr. Speaker, in our new OTA there are these several important and difficult problems. But I am optimistic, and with good reason. I interpret the total situation as consisting of many more pluses than minuses. And if there is one thing which I believe merits special emphasis it is this: in the Office of Technology Assessment, the Legislative branch has a new tool of great potential. But those of us who are in Congress must keep in mind that we are all just learning to use it. This is going to require trial and error practice on the part of OTA, and patient support from Congress and the public. It is also going to require some faith on the part of each of us.

Given a reasonable effort in these matters, there is no doubt in my mind that OTA will become what its progenitors envisioned for it.

ASSESSMENT REQUESTS

Mr. DADDARIO. This brings me to the question of limitations imposed on OTA's assistance to the Congress by virtue of limitations on its budget. If we look at the list of requests made to OTA by congressional committees to date—and this listing begins on page 2B-12 of the budget book—we find a total of 52 different requests for assessments.

These 52 identified 110 specific issues or problem areas to be assessed. While in a half dozen cases or less the requests are of a nature which might more properly be undertaken by the General Accounting Office or the Congressional Research Service, the great bulk of them are entirely appropriate for OTA. Nonetheless, OTA's funding level to date has allowed it to begin work on only 20 of the 52 requests. Another 8 requests have thus far been approved by the Board for the balance of fiscal year 1975 and 1976.

If the Office were to respond effectively to all the requests it has received so far, it would need from \$17 million to \$20 million more than the \$6.5 million budget we are presenting here, or an estimated total of \$23.5 to \$26.5 million.

A revealing comparison is the fact that the Government spent some \$20 million on the Climatic Impact of Atmospheric Pollution trying to assess the SST and another \$10 million to \$16 million on the Alaska Pipeline Study. Together these two efforts cost more than five times the amount we are requesting for the coming fiscal year for OTA.

ASSESSMENT LEGISLATION

Mr. Chairman, there is a spreading awareness of OTA as a new service arm for Congress. The rate of requests is increasing. There is also a tendency to incorporate OTA into legislative proposals requiring the Office to serve as congressional agent for managing studies or investigations which various committees want third parties to perform.

An example is H.R. 1378, recently introduced by Mr. Rostenkowski, which would make use of such arrangement with regard to medical malpractice insurance. In this case the sponsoring committees would be House Ways and Means and Senate Finance. If funds were authorized and appropriated, and if the Board approved, then OTA would manage and fund the contract with the Institute of Medicine as a likely contractor by legislative direction.

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the technological aspect of the medical malpractice?

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, the technological aspects of medical malpractice do come into consideration when the cost of medical malpractice affects for example, the way in which hospitals develop their financial structure and install costly procedures so as to protect the integrity of their plant and equipment.

Senator HOLLINGS. Isn't that straining it a bit?

Mr. DADDARIO. It is straining it a bit, but there are technological aspects, Mr. Chairman. If you take the overall health budget of the

country, it has been going up over the course of the last 4 years from about \$60-some billion to \$104 billion estimated for 1974. Of that amount, some \$29 billion are Government expended funds. There is about \$2 billion that now go into insurance and claims that result from medical malpractice suits, but there is an additional cost of \$5 billion to \$6 billion estimated for defensive type activities that go on in hospitals and the doctor's offices. This utilizes a great deal of technical skill and a great deal of technical equipment.

An examination of the subject as we have looked at it in the most cursory way shows that the threat of medical malpractice suits has a very significant effect on the technological aspects of medical activity.

However, I point this out in the statement to indicate to you, Mr. Chairman, that activities of this kind are developing, not because OTA should necessarily assess them.

Senator HOLLINGS. The Board has not approved that?

Mr. DADDARIO. No.

Senator HOLLINGS. I have the same interest as you have. I know you have been asked by Mr. Rostenkowski to make a study with regard to the medical malpractice insurance. My question was the technological impact or aspect for Office of Technology Assessment.

You see what I am getting at, Mr. Daddario, is this: You have got up to where it would almost be \$26 million if we really went forward really with all of these requests.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How much? I thought you were asking for \$6.5 million. It really hit me cold. They are really moving.

NEED FOR TECHNOLOGICAL CONTENT

Senator HOLLINGS. But as you can well understand, if you take those who would be interested, for example, in medical malpractice, and show them the hiatus and ongoing battle with the American Trial Lawyers Association, with the American Bar Association, with the insurance companies, with those interested in no-fault insurance.

That has kept that legislation going, let's say, from Commerce, where it was under the subject of insurance over to the Judiciary Committee and by the time we would report it out of the Commerce Committee it would be back up in the Judiciary Committee and, as a result, we just really haven't passed Federal no-fault to the extent that anyone wanted. Not that I support it, mind you, but I am just telling you about it.

Those very same groups are looking, and some who have a jaundiced eye at the activity of the Technology Assessment Board would say, "Look, where is the technological impact? Why are they getting into my Finance Committee? Why are they getting into my Judiciary concern? What has Technology Assessment got to do with a damage suit and whether there is going to be insurance to cover it?"

That is it. I know you won't be able to buy the equipment if you are shy of money. You have plenty of product safety liability. I think we have to be awfully careful that there is a technological aspect that is recognizable in order for us to pick out the \$6.5 million from the \$26 million. We want to be dead on target and not just venturing into Ways and Means or into the Finance Committee or

into the Judiciary Committee or into the Commerce Committee for those things that really don't have technology.

Mr. DADDARIO. Senator Hollings, I agree with that. I think the point of importance here also is the approach.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is there an approach that I don't understand to that thing?

OTA BOARD APPROVAL REQUIRED

Mr. DADDARIO. The approach here is that if the Ways and Means Committee were to authorize, get appropriations for that authorization and ask OTA to do the work, they would come to us with both the authorization and the funding.

It would be outside of our regular budget. The Board would have to approve the performance. We would be a manager of the fund, if the Board approved it. I only wish to point out that this is another approach that seems to be developing in the Congress which offers the possibility that funds would come to us from another direction.

ASSESSMENTS ORDERED BY LEGISLATION

Mr. SCHWEIKER. I have some concern, for getting into malpractice, because I see a need for something here by somebody. But one of the problems that worries me is that if you keep writing OTA legislation, per se, won't we completely pre-empt the Advisory Board and OTA Board and won't we turn into another General Accounting Office?

I see nothing wrong with the GAO. They are doing a fine job. But they are strictly an adjunct without an operating board or Advisory Board. What concerns me, and in fact Senator Kennedy wanted to bring up something on the floor this week and he wanted to write in the bill an OTA Study.

I said I think that really is a serious problem because if you do that, keep mandating everything by law to OTA, the Advisory Council and the Board serve little purpose. It is probably more an OTA problem than our legislative appropriations problem.

This raises the issue that if every committee mandates something, we have lost all of our leverage, all of our priority power and control and we just become an appendage. I raise it because I think it is something that our own Board has to give thought to as to how to handle it. This committee should.

Mr. DADDARIO. Senator Schweiker's point also, in a sense, buttresses yours, Mr. Chairman. As these activities have taken place, and as we have been contacted, I have asked OTA's staff, who are in touch with the staff people of the Ways and Means Committee to make it clear that if they were to authorize and appropriate, it would still have to be approved by our Board.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Couldn't the law mandate that?

Mr. DADDARIO. It could not be mandated as I understand the present statute and Board policy. We would not go ahead until the project is approved by OTA's Board. It seems to me that Board approval would be the essential controlling factor, and therefore, any legislation calling for OTA to perform an assessment ought to have some statement in it recognizing this requirement, as is usually the case in legislation of this type.

You will recall the Clean Air Legislation that was passed—the Automobile Emission Study at the National Academy of Sciences had an escape clause for the Academy. If they did not do it, the legislation called for the study to be done in another way.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Let me say I think it is a good sign because I think, to the extent that we are being recognized as an authoritative source, I think that is great, I have no concern at all about OTA's place in the sun.

I think the role of the Board is going to be to separate the wheat from the chaff and do the things that need to be done and set priorities. I have no fear about justifying. I think that is done. I think we are over the hump there. I think the real problem is for us to decide where we can best serve, how we can do it and how to use our resources most effectively.

Again, that is more probably an OTA problem than a legislative appropriation problem, but it does raise a question.

Mr. DADDARIO. It did appear to me, Mr. Chairman, that because there is a tendency of this kind, it should be called to the attention of the Appropriations Committee. Regardless of how it comes out, the Technology Assessment Board still is in the controlling position to determine how OTA's resources will be used.

Senator HOLLINGS. Go right ahead.

AUTOMOBILE CRASH RECORDER

Mr. DADDARIO. A somewhat similar situation, much more concrete, was the request OTA received from Chairman Mahon of the House Committee on Appropriations, on behalf of Mr. McFall and Mr. Conte of the Transportation Subcommittee, for an evaluation of the crash recorder program regarding auto collision data and safety standards.

That request resulted from last year's Conference Report on the Transportation Appropriations bill stipulating that such a request be made. OTA was asked to give this matter immediate attention and report back by March 1 in time for hearings by the Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee. That deadline was met.

TRANSIT FINANCE

Also in the area of transportation, one of the major legislative issues involves transit finance. In response to a request by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, made on behalf of their Transportation Subcommittee, OTA has undertaken an assessment of the community planning, decision-making, and equipment selection process under certain varying conditions which is due for completion in June 1975. The subcommittee found the preliminary data useful in structuring questions and had our contractor testify concerning his findings at the recent hearings on the Urban Mass Transit Administration's request for 1975 supplemental funds.

Let me mention two other examples of the kinds of requests OTA is receiving for immediate assistance to committees of the Congress.

ERDA BUDGET EVALUATION

One resulted from a joint request by our Committee on Science and Technology and by the Senate Interior Committee. We asked

OTA to make an evaluation of the proposed programs of the new Energy Research and Development Administration for fiscal year 1976.

We did not, of course, ask for an assessment of the validity or appropriateness of such programs, although we recognize that this work was necessary to our overall energy assessment activities. What we sought was the identification of issues and problem areas which might be expected to arise in this vital new venture involving high expenditures.

Since the period between our request and the time when hearings had to begin on the ERDA budget was about a month, we were able to receive only preliminary versions of the assessment by that time. But I can assure you that this assistance has been of real value to both House and Senate and should result in a more efficient and economical undertaking of the Nation's energy research programs.

OFFSHORE OIL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The other request, made in January, involves an assessment of the technological feasibility of separating offshore oil exploration from actual development and production. This, of course, has been a matter of considerable confusion and controversy in recent months and its resolution will have an important impact upon the leasing policies of Federal and State governments in the future.

Senator HOLLINGS. I can state there that the best work that has been done on the entire problem, was by Mr. Niblock and Mr. Johns. We have been fiddling around; we have had days and weeks of hearings; we had hearings last year, this year. It wasn't until they really got into a study about how it can be broken down into percentage increments and have a bid on that basis with the government participating were we able to finally get the industries' attention.

In some sense, momentarily right now, we don't know what the outcome is going to be, but with all the different studies, the OTA Study in my opinion was a crucial one.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to hear that. I would like to call to your attention that Mr. Niblock and that entire group met the April 1st deadline in an extremely short time period. They are to be complimented for the quality and timeliness of the work.

The request was made by Senator Jackson on behalf of the Senate Interior Committee and by Senator Magnuson on behalf of the Senate Commerce Committee. The Technology Assessment Board was unable to act on it until February 20, due to the required reappointment of House Members to the Board. We did approve the request at that time and OTA has provided a useful product to the Senate Committees, meeting an April 1 deadline. Senate hearings on the subject were held last week.

SUPERTANKERS

Along a different line, some of our staff studies which are developed as a part of larger assessments have been found useful by the committees in their current deliberations. An example of this is the staff analysis of the use of supertankers in U.S. waters, a part of the oceans assessment effort, which is currently being reviewed prior to release for use by interested committees.

I cite these requests for assistance simply as examples of the use Congress is making of OTA. Most requests for assistance cover longer periods of time and require larger sums of money. But they are all part of the same picture.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

There are additional explanatory statements in the justifications, Mr. Chairman, which we hope you will insert to complete the record. Meanwhile, I and other members of my staff will answer any questions you may have concerning our budget request.

THE
LIFE OF
SAMUEL JOHNSON
BY
JAMES BOSWELL
IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE SECOND VOLUME.
LONDON: PRINTED BY R. AND J. DODD, ST. MARTIN'S LANE, 1793.

CONGRESSIONAL WITNESS

STATEMENT OF HON. CLIFFORD P. CASE, U.S. SENATOR FROM
NEW JERSEY AND VICE CHAIRMAN, TECHNOLOGY ASSESS-
MENT BOARD

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Case, do you have a statement?

Senator CASE. I have a prepared statement which I submit and ask that it be printed in full.

[The statement follows:]

(685)

Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the excellent statement of my distinguished friend and colleague, Chairman Teague. I would like very briefly to add some personal observations in support of the FY 1976 budget request of the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).

It has been my privilege to serve as one of the original members of the Technology Assessment Board, and I was honored to be elected Vice Chairman of the Board for the 94th Congress. I think that the precedent which has been set by the Board in having both parties represented in its leadership posts reflects the truly bipartisan spirit that has marked the Board's approach to OTA's very important mission.

The independence and the objectivity of OTA's assessment findings will be a crucial factor in their usefulness to the Committees of the Congress. And, I think it is quite significant to point out that during the Board's proceedings last year, we were able to reach bipartisan consensus on all policy decisions without having to resort to rollcall votes.

I am particularly familiar with and have taken personal interest in OTA's on-going assessment activities in the fields of Urban Mass Transportation, Solar Energy, and Outer Continental Shelf Energy Technologies. Through my Committee assignments and long career in the Congress, I can attest to the very great need for the assessment information that these projects have been designed to develop.

While each individual OTA assessment deals with a specific technology-related legislative question, it can be seen that these studies are related to some of the most critical national issues of our time -- the need to develop economical new energy sources without compounding our problems of environmental pollution and our need to relieve the congestion of our metropolitan population concentrations.

I would like to stress, however, that the great potential of OTA's studies lies in the fact that they are designed to seek out concrete and practical information on these issues -- they aren't intended to deal in abstractions or imponderables. If I might, I would like to cite examples from among these OTA studies I have helped initiate.

The first is a series of assessments dealing with public mass transportation that have been undertaken at the request of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, of which I am a member. These studies address topics of immediate concern to the Committee as it considers the future shape of mass transit in this country. Among these critical questions are the various implications of the use of automation technology in transit systems, new developments in personal rapid transit technology, community planning processes, and the effects of recent economic and energy trends on the need for and utility of mass transit.

The second assessment I have taken an interest in is one which evaluates the feasibility of generating electricity by solar means in communities of under 100,000 population. As pressures mount to fund research into new energy sources, it is becoming increasingly important that the Congress obtain objective facts as to the economic and technical feasibility of proposals such as this.

The third OTA assessment, which I would briefly like to touch upon, is the study of the impacts of proposed oil and gas production, off-shore siting of nuclear power plants, and establishment of deepwater ports for supertankers, in the coastal waters off New Jersey and Delaware. This site-specific assessment is designed to identify the alternative patterns of development -- or non-development -- which confront the states and the Federal government. By illuminating with as much precision as is possible the impacts, both beneficial and adverse, which will accompany each policy option, it is hoped that much of the guess-work and conjecture can be removed from the decision-making process. While

no one today would attempt to understate the importance of the energy crisis, it is imperative that we respond to it in such a way that we do not create new crises of pollution and dislocation.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I would be remiss if I did not make mention of the enormous debt of gratitude that OTA owes to the outstanding leaders from many walks of life who have given their important time and talent to serve on our assessment advisory panels and committees. The dedication and interest shown by these individuals, many of whom serve on an entirely volunteer basis, have contributed immeasurably to the progress, scope and vision of OTA's assessment activities. In fact, the caliber of the advisors that OTA has been able to attract has been one of the most gratifying and encouraging developments of OTA's first full year of operations. By bringing such impressive talent to bear in behalf of the Congress, I sincerely believe that OTA will make a very significant and worthwhile contribution to the future quality of our legislative deliberations.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What section would list the specific projects that are currently under contract?

CURRENT PROJECTS

Mr. MCGURN. The projects currently under contract are listed on page 2-A-2. (See p. 636).

ENERGY ASSESSMENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. What have been the energy studies so far? With respect to energy priorities, Mr. Daddario, can you tell the committee where we are on that? Specifically, I think you have \$425,000 for energy priorities for fiscal year 1976; half of the entire energy allocation, if I am not correct.

If that is the case, it is a little vague to me.

JUSTIFICATION

We will first insert the energy part of your justification.
[The justification follows:]

Justification

Two major assessments, requested by the House Committee on Science and Technology and the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, account for about 90 per cent of the estimated FY 1976 budget of the OTA Energy Assessment Program. The first of these studies, an assessment of national Energy Plans and Programs was commenced during the current fiscal year and already is assisting Congressional analysis and assessment of the FY 1976 proposal of the Energy Research and Development Administration. The second project will be a comprehensive assessment of key questions regarding the setting of national Energy Priorities. The remainder of the proposed OTA FY 1976 energy budget is for completion of the Solar Energy Assessment, performed for the House Science and Technology Committee and the Senate Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, and to assess energy R&D needs and factors restraining energy solutions for the House Science and Technology and Senate Interior Committees.

OTA's Energy Assessment Program was initiated by the January, 1974, request from Senator Clifford P. Case for a study of on-site solar electric systems. The staff was assisted in the management and performance of this study by a Solar Energy Advisory Panel, consultants, and an outside contractor. The broader OTA energy studies have been guided by a prestigious group of consultants and an ad hoc Energy Advisory Panel. Through the end of FY 1976, \$1.6 million has been allocated for energy programs.

ENERGY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Funding requirements for approved or authorized projects under the Energy Assessment area are as follows:

Detail of Estimates
(In thousands of dollars)

<u>By Projects</u>	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Solar Energy	\$311.3	\$ 15.5	\$ 13.0
Energy Plans & Programs	-	56.0	129.5
Energy Status & Review	-	235.0	75.0
Energy Priorities	-	-	425.0
Project Management	11.0	140.8	215.7
TOTALS	<u>\$322.3</u>	<u>\$ 447.3</u>	<u>\$858.2</u>
<u>By Object Class</u>			
Salary & Benefits	\$ 8.0	\$196.2	\$297.2
Contracts	311.3	210.0	486.9
Travel	3.0	35.6	68.1
Printing	-	5.5	6.0
TOTALS	<u>\$322.3</u>	<u>\$447.3</u>	<u>\$858.2</u>

By Requesting Committee

Solar Energy: House Committee on Science and Technology
Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences

Energy Plans and Reviews: House Committee on Science and Technology
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Energy Status and Review: House Committee on Science and Technology
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

Energy Priorities: House Committee on Science and Technology
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

The Congress continues to face significant questions relating to energy ranging from the very detailed to the very broad aspects of national energy policy and impacting in some way on almost all areas of legislative concern. In their letter of December 17, 1974, the Chairman and the Ranking Minority Member of the House Committee on Science and Technology, Congressmen Olin E. Teague and Charles

A. Mosher, updated their request of January 22, 1974, for a comprehensive energy assessment. They noted that:

Energy is perhaps the most important issue we face today. In the long run, technology and the related R&D hold the key to its satisfactory solution. We need the OTA assessment to provide the necessary policy guidance.

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, in their letter dated December 30, 1974, joined in the request of the House Committee on Science and Technology for a comprehensive assessment of energy technology. The House Committee also identified the need for and requested assessments in specific areas, some of which comprise the authorized and approved energy projects outlined below. Both Committees directed attention to the great amount of legislative activity in the energy area, which included the enactment during 1974 of:

- (1) Public Law 93-409, Solar Heating and Cooling Demonstration of 1974.
- (2) Public Law 93-410, the Geothermal Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974.
- (3) Public Law 93-438, the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974.
- (4) Public Law 93-473, the Solar Energy Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1974.
- (5) Public Law 93-577, the Federal Non-Nuclear Energy Research and Development Act of 1974.
- (6) Public Law 93-275, the Federal Energy Administration Act.

In addition OTA has responded to the request of the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences for assessments in the area of solar energy.

Because of OTA's unequalled capability Congress now has the ability to address energy questions in a comprehensive way. This uncommon capacity will allow, for example, the evaluation of the trade-offs between policy actions being considered by different

Committees, trade-offs that in the absence of OTA would likely not have been addressed in a systematic way.

The over-all OTA energy study will result in a coordinated series of separate studies, each of which will serve a Committee need, and all of which taken together will present a comprehensive view of the national energy situation. Many of the studies already underway in OTA are energy related. Care will be taken to insure that the results of these studies will form a part of the comprehensive energy project and will fully utilize work done by the Congressional Research Service and the General Accounting Office.

The studies under the overall energy area range from a technology assessment of solar energy, through an analysis of the plans and programs of the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA), to major studies of energy that are now being designed.

A prestigious committee will be established early in 1975 to advise the OTA comprehensive energy policy project. The committee will have about 15 members. Once formed, a meeting will take place as soon as possible. It is anticipated that during FY 1975 there will be an intensive three day meeting and two one day meetings. During FY 1976, it is anticipated that there will be 10 days of committee meetings in five sessions.

Solar Energy: \$15,500 (FY 1975): \$13,000 (FY 1976)

The Solar Energy Assessment deals with several possible means of producing electricity using the sun's energy. It specifically is addressed to the question of the "on-site" production of electricity, i.e., (a) small, dispersed sites, and (b) waste heat utilization. Items excluded from the assessment are wind generation schemes, ocean thermal gradient, bio-conversion and central station solar electric plants, as well as the application to heating and cooling

A wide range of technologies remain, with a large number of possible impacts and policy options. It should be noted

that the solar assessment addresses many national energy policy issues in its coverage of alternative energy sources and the discussion of the possible impacts of solar energy, for example, on balance of trade, pollutants, capital requirements, etc. Results from this assessment project will therefore be a highly valuable and pervasive part of the overall energy assessment.

The solar project has been assisted with all aspects of its work by the Solar Advisory Panel, the membership of which is listed below:

Dr. Jerry Grey Chairman	Research & Engineering Consultant New York, N. Y.
Mr. William W. Caudill	Partner, Caudill, Rowlett & Scott Houston, Texas
Mr. John J. Gunther	Executive Director United States Conference of Mayors Washington, D.C.
Dr. Klaus P. Heiss	President, ECON., Inc. Princeton, New Jersey
Mr. Morton Hoppenfeld	Director of Planning and Design The Rouse Company Columbia, Maryland
Mr. Charles Lutman	Principal Project Manager Ralph M. Parsons, Inc. Washington, D.C.
Dr. James J. MacKenzie	Massachusetts Audubon Society Boston, Massachusetts
Professor Marjorie Meinel	University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona
Dr. L. T. Papay	Director of Research and Development So. California Edison Company Rosemead, California
Dr. Paul Rappaport	Director, Process and Applied Materials Research Laboratory RCA-David Sarnoff Research Center Princeton, New Jersey

Mr. Floyd E. Smith

President, Int. Assoc. of Machinists
Washington, D.C.

Professor E. M. Sparrow

University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Congress has already addressed the issue of solar energy through a solar heating and cooling demonstration bill (H.R. 11864, which became P.L. 93-409). This bill precluded further immediate need for Congressional activity on solar heating and cooling. Hearings have also been held on the possibility of the transfer of agency responsibility for solar research. In fact, the hearings culminated in the later enactment (P.L. 93-473) of a bill (S.3234) to transfer authority to the Energy R&D Administration. Thus, in a climate of high public and Congressional interest in the solar area, this topic is considered to be appropriate because it is a sufficiently narrow area to allow study in depth at an early stage of the technologies' possible development.

Indeed Senator Clifford P. Case noted in his endorsement of the requests for a solar energy assessment from Senator Barry Goldwater and the Senate Space Committee that:

With the increased public interest in tapping this source of energy and the proliferation of legislative proposals for realizing its potential, I believe the Congress needs an independent and up-to-date assessment of the economics and research status of the various solar energy options.

On June 28, 1974, a contract for \$311,000 was awarded to the Midwest Research Institute (MRI) of Kansas City, Missouri, for the performance of this assessment. The assessment addresses three basic questions: (a) technical and economic feasibility, (b) potential impacts, and (c) consequences of possible policy options. While MRI is directly responsible for the last two areas, they have subcontracted to four other organizations for the first question.

There are two basic approaches to solar electrical production.

These are a solar thermal approach (boiling water) and a photovoltaic approach. The solar thermal subcontractors are the Honeywell Company (Minneapolis) in cooperation with Black and Veatch (an architectural and engineering firm in Kansas City, Missouri). The photovoltaic subcontractors are the University of Pennsylvania (Philadelphia) and Spectrolab (Sylmar, California). Approximately 40 percent of the funds will be spent on the question of technical and economic feasibility. The first report was received in mid-August, 1974. It provides an overview of the two main approaches and structures the impact areas. The major conclusion of the first report was that both the thermal and photovoltaic approaches seem to have no major technical barriers to eventually being able to utilize solar energy to produce electricity. Both groups of subcontractors conclude that the eventual economics are favorable. The solar thermal approach seems to be within a factor of two of today's economics, even without waste heat utilization. Further study will show whether or not there is an economic advantage in utilizing the waste heat.

Because of the level of solar technology, the photovoltaic subcontractors predicted a less cost-competitive approach than is likely to be obtained in the near future. However, they feel that the advantages of mass production and future innovations are sufficiently likely that they predict eventual cost competitiveness. Further documentation of these preliminary conclusions, with emphasis on the required Federal budget, is the crux of the continuing assessment activities.

Midwest Research Institute has identified a wide range of possible impacts, parties at interest, technical and non-technical issues as well as outside events which will affect the possible growth of such a new industry. They have been analyzing these through internal staff analysis as well as through outside consultants and a volunteer inquiry panel of over 100 persons. A wide range of possible Congressional policy options

will be analyzed as more is identified on the feasibility and impact questions.

Members of the staff of the Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Space Sciences, which requested the assessment, have been briefed several times. It is expected that communication will increase as the final product becomes more clearly defined. Although not involved in contractor selection, committee staff did provide valuable guidance on potential bidders and on the statement of work.

The assessment contract called only for a work plan at the six-week point, and an eight-month preliminary draft of the final report (due at the end of February, 1975) prior to the final assessment report (due at the end of June, 1975). However, discussions between the contractor and OTA turned the first six-week report into a mini-assessment, which allowed areas of concern to surface much earlier than would have otherwise been the case. The advisory panel reviewed this document on August 29, 1974, and provided valuable guidance to the contractors on areas needing additional attention. The contractor also provided to OTA a five-month report. It goes into much greater detail on the impacts, issues, and policy options that will comprise the final report.

Following the receipt of the five-month report, and its panel review on December 17, 1974, the contractors have been concentrating on their individual areas of responsibility. The technical subcontractors are each attempting to supply cost and efficiency data of increasingly higher quality. In addition, they will be supplying further documentation for a wide range of technical options where only partial information has thus far been provided, but where specific information has not yet been required to proceed to the study of impacts.

Midwest Research Institute has been exercising the computerized cost model for the various system alternatives, with an emphasis on being able to present the enormous range of results in a concise and meaningful manner. Policy option analysis has begun.

OTA has begun to disseminate this preliminary information to the appropriate Congressional Committee staffs. The Office will independently validate the assessment results, working through the Solar Advisory Panel and through independent consultation with experts.

A preliminary version of the final report is contractually required at the end of February, 1975, with the final report itself due at the end of June, 1975. The contract itself, however, runs for two more months (through the end of August, 1975) to allow for any required revisions

Additional considerations of solar energy are included in the Energy Programs described below.

Energy Plans and Programs: \$56,000 (FY 1975); \$129,500 (FY 1976)

One of the first energy issues that the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the House Committee on Science and Technology have specifically identified as needing immediate assessment involves the nation's energy plans and programs which are reflected in the Energy R&D Administration budget.

In the absence of an explicitly stated national energy policy by either the Executive Branch or the Congress, Energy R&D Administration budgetary allocations represent a de facto energy policy. OTA has been requested to aid Congress in a meaningful assessment of the budget proposals. This critical analysis will give the committees an assessment that will enable them to better judge proposed changes in R&D emphasis, the secondary and tertiary consequences of R&D actions, the impacts on future energy policy options, etc.

In their December 17, 1974, letter, Representatives Teague and Mosher noted that the Science and Technology Committee must make an analysis of the new Energy Research and Development Administration's (ERDA) comprehensive plan for energy research, development, and demonstration for the short-term, middle-term, and long-term energy problems and its comprehensive non-nuclear energy research, development, and demonstration program to implement the non-nuclear aspects of the plan.

Because of the great amount of work that will be involved in analyzing the Energy R&D Administration documents, the Congressmen said:

We view these two documents to be extremely important, in that they should provide benchmarks for measuring Congressional actions related to energy R&D. In order for us to fully utilize them, however, a great deal of analysis, interpretation, review, and evaluation will be needed. This must be done independently of the Administration and other vested interests, and we hope that the OTA will be able to help us within the context of the overall energy assessment.

The analysis of the Energy R&D Administration documents has involved an ad hoc Energy Panel and consultants. The panel provides a means by which judgements can be made about the trade-offs in, consequences of, and alternatives to, the energy priorities of the agency's first budget. This panel first met on January 25, 1975.

Ad Hoc Energy Panel

on

Energy Plans and Programs

Professor Milton Katz (Chairman)
Harvard Law School

Mr. Eugene G. Fubini
Pasadena, California

Professor Jack B. Howard
Dept. of Chemical Engineering
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Dr. William H. Miernyk
Director, Regional Research Institute
West Virginia University

Mr. Leland F. Sillin, Jr.
Chairman and President
Northeast Utilities
Hartford, Connecticut

Dr. Robert Socolow
Center for Environmental Studies
Princeton University

Mr. William E. Zeiter, Esq.
Morgan, Lewis & Bockius
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

OTA has also obtained the services of consultants expert in areas of particular importance to the Energy R&D Administration budget. These individuals were provided with background material on the agency and the FY 1974 and FY 1975 budgets for those groups that have recently been combined to form it in order to give a baseline for good judgements about the FY 1976 budget. The completion date for this portion of the overall project was determined to be February 18, 1975, the start of House hearings on the Energy R&D Administration authorization.

Consultants on Energy Plans and Programs

Dr. Jack Gibbons
Environmental Engineering Dept.
University of Tennessee

Dr. Don Kash, Director
Science and Public Policies
University of Oklahoma

Dr. Fred Kruger
Professor, Mineral Economics
Stanford University

Mr. Lester Lees
Environmental Quality Laboratory
California Institute of Technology

Mr. John Moody
Private Energy Consultant
New York, New York

Dr. Frederick H. Morse
Mechanical Engineering Department
University of Maryland

Mr. Harry Perry
Private Energy Consultant
Washington, D.C.

Dr. David Rose
Nuclear Engineering Department
Mass. Institute of Technology

Professor James L. Whittenberger
School of Health
Harvard University

Dr. Herbert Woodson, Chairman
Department of Electrical Engineering
University of Texas

Another related area where OTA assistance has been requested by the Committees is in making detailed substantive responses to the comprehensive plan for energy research, development, and demonstration that the Administrator of the Energy R&D Administration must transmit to the Congress by June 30, 1975. Public Law 93-577 requires that these scenarios be written to give:

- a. (1) solutions to immediate and short-term (to the early 1980's) energy supply system and associated environmental problems;
- (2) solutions to the middle-term (the early 1980's to 2000) energy supply system and associated environmental problems; and
- (3) solutions to long-term (beyond 2000) energy supply system and associated environmental problems.
- b. (1) Based on the comprehensive energy research, development, and demonstration plan developed under subsection (a), the Administrator shall develop and transmit to the Congress, on or before June 30, 1975, a comprehensive non-nuclear energy research, development and demonstration program to implement

the non-nuclear research, development, and demonstration aspects of the comprehensive plan.

(2) This program shall be designed to achieve solutions to the energy supply and associated environmental problems in the immediate and short-term (to the early 1980's), middle-term (the early 1980's to 2000), and long-term (beyond 2000) time intervals. In formulating the non-nuclear aspects of this program, the Administrator shall evaluate the economic, environmental, and technological merits of each aspect of the program.

In FY 1976, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the House Committee on Science and Technology will prepare in-depth, detailed responses to these energy scenarios. OTA will aid in this effort by making available many of the consultants previously employed in the budget analysis and also other consultants to cover additional energy R&D topics. The results will be available to the committees in time for September, 1975, hearings.

Energy Status and Review: \$235,000 (FY 1975); \$75,000 (FY 1976)

In order to better fulfill OTA responsibilities in response to the requests of the Senate Interior and the House Science and Technology Committees, one of the initial tasks is to understand the Nation's current, and near future, energy status. In the recent past a number of groups have produced massive energy studies purporting to do just this. Unfortunately, the studies often start from different assumptions, reach different conclusions, are not oriented to Congressional needs, and sometimes disagree on what are presumably matters of fact. What is needed now is not a new study but, rather, a rationalization of what already has been done so that the Congress can be provided with information based on common assumptions with conclusions oriented to legislative needs.

Representatives Teague and Mosher in their December 17, 1974, letter said that,

It would be useful for the OTA to track these studies for us with specific attention to synthesizing the best methodological approaches used to deal with specific aspects of the energy problem.

This first phase of the Energy Status & Review Project is a study to identify commonly-agreed upon energy R&D needs on which policy decisions could be noted and suggestions made for their resolution. This study began with an OTA staff effort to identify the landmark energy studies, followed by work including summarizing, annotating, noting key issues and assumptions, etc. The work is being done by OTA with the help of the Congressional Research Service and with the possible aid of a contractor. The most significant part of the effort involves the validation of critical assumptions, the pin-pointing of areas of disagreement, and the identification of those areas that are suitable for Congressional action because they represent either significant agreement or void. The OTA Energy Program staff is directing the project with the assistance of about three man-months of effort by the Congressional Research Service. This study will be completed by the end of March, 1975.

A natural extension of the validation of the nation's energy status and prospects will be the identification in the second-phase of those questions that represent the essential uncertainties restraining progress toward energy solutions. The ordered list of these limiting factors will essentially establish the scope of the full OTA energy study. The list will not only accurately define what needs to be done, but also why it needs to be done. The OTA Energy Advisory Committee will be a significant contributor to this effort. The study will begin late in FY 1975 and be carried through to completion early in FY 1976.

Energy Priorities: \$425,000 (FY 1976)

Previous portions of this project will have identified those questions for which answers must be found in order for the Congress to reach appropriate energy decisions. A full complement of responses by OTA -- from internal staff, panels, and contractors, will be available to address these questions.

Since this list is not yet available, it is impossible to precisely enumerate the specific energy questions to be answered. What can be said is that because no area of activity important to this country escapes the effect of the changing energy picture, no question will be automatically disregarded. Potential topics will surely take both horizontal and vertical cuts across the energy spectrum; cover both supply and demand; consider national and international aspects; and deal with basic scientific research and with an individual's response to the energy crisis.

Examples of the level of topics to be looked at might be an evaluation of the connection between national energy use and economic health, a study of the net energy potential of new energy sources, a critical look at the national response to conservation strategies, designs for national strategy in the face of effective material cartels, ways to promote the rapid spread of innovation in energy between the private and public sectors, identification of government policies that limit the introduction of new energy technologies, the assessment of new supply and new demand techniques, etc.

The kinds of issues which OTA will assess in this comprehensive project are also indicated by quoting from the December 17, 1974, letter from Chairman Teague and Congressman Mosher of the House Science and

Technology Committee to Mr. Daddario:

Although the specific legislative responsibilities of this Committee relate to non-nuclear energy research and development, we believe it is clear that the assessment must be much broader. For example, in order to make rational decisions as to which R&D programs that relate to energy sources should be emphasized, data and information concerning the size of various resources and the associated uncertainties in those quantities are extremely important.

We shall also need data on the dynamics of the market place regarding energy utilization, such as price elasticity of various energy forms. Materials technology and availability are fundamental to research and development decisions in almost all energy technologies. Further, the limitations of peripheral systems such as manufacturing, transportation, and transmission systems must be analyzed in parallel with the technological opportunities.

SOLAR ENERGY

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, you will note that the solar energy program was the major energy activity—

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you and I looking at the same page?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes; the cost of the solar energy project in 1974 was \$311,300.

Senator HOLLINGS. Well, I am looking at 1976 where it is only \$13,000.

Mr. DADDARIO. This project started late in 1974 and goes through 1975, and will be finished early in fiscal 1976. The rest of the energy activity, Mr. Chairman, is based on an assessment activity approved by the Board at its meeting on March 6, 1974.

That design proposed a technical assessment of energy development options, in order to determine the technical need and adequacy of existing and proposed energy and fuel conversion processes, as well as the specific assessment of the utilization of solar energy for the onsite generation of electric power.

When is the solar energy going to be finished, Mr. McGurn.

Mr. MCGURN. July 1975.

ERDA BUDGET EVALUATION

Mr. DADDARIO. The preliminary examination of the ERDA budget issues and projects is currently being printed, and will be released for use by three committees, the House Committee on Science and Technology, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

The rest of the energy budget is assigned to the assessment activities to develop the options and determine the technical and economic adequacy of the existing programs for the fuel conversion processes.

We have been working on that with various groups to develop the way in which the assessment ought to be done. We have a list, Mr. Chairman, of energy requests which cover every aspect of this activity.

As we have worked on this activity, we have developed an internal capability, as well as identifying outside resources to assist us in establishing which priorities should be established.

ENERGY R. & D.

Senator HOLLINGS. On the energy R. & D., I thought you were reporting that by September.

Mr. DADDARIO. No, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. Specifically, that is not going to be reported by then? What I am getting at is just that. You start a fiscal year in July and you report it in September. How are you going to consume \$129,000?

Mr. DADDARIO. The first activity, Mr. Chairman, for energy plans and programs is the preliminary or phase I part to be accomplished. The \$129,000 will be used to organize consultant and contractor support for this activity.

The rest of these activities are plans for energy programs, none of which have yet been approved, except in a broad manner, by the Technology Assessment Board.

These plans are based on requests that have been made by committees, and are presented for the purpose of supplying the Appropriations Committee with the hardest information we can as to proposals and requirements for fiscal 1976.

These fall within our energy assessment capabilities and, because of the types of projects, would be likely to be approved by the Board. These are still prospective. These energy activities that you see from phase II on—

Senator HOLLINGS. That will not be reported on September 1.

Mr. DADDARIO. That is right. Those are just plans. If we would go ahead with any of those, they would be performed in that time frame. We believe that we must first necessarily establish which are the most important energy questions to be answered. We have for the last several months, been dealing with various groups and organizations trying to come to some kind of understanding about defining those energy priority questions.

One of the organizations with which we have been holding discussions is the National Research Council of the National Academies of Science and Engineering concerning the development of a way by which these energy priorities could be established.

FOOD ASSESSMENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. I will go from one heading to the other. We will insert the pages from the justification regarding food.

[The justification follows:]

Justification~~EXECUTIVE SUMMARY~~

The OTA Food Assessment Program for FY 1976 includes the second phase of the comprehensive Food Information System assessment being performed for the Senate Committee on Agriculture & Forestry and the initiation of a major new assessment of Food and Agricultural Waste Conversion, requested by the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. The new phase of the Food Information System assessment, building on information developed in the initial phase, will concentrate on identifying policy action alternatives in three key information areas: (1) grain production and demand; (2) input requirements for such resources as land, water, energy, fertilizer and pesticides; and (3) domestic food consumption patterns and nutrition.

The overall Food Program was initiated as one of OTA's highest priorities in response to a January, 1974, request from Senator Hubert H. Humphrey. Since then, the Congressional Technology Assessment Board has allocated planned expenditures of \$1.4 million in OTA funds for project management and performance of food studies, with slightly over two-thirds of this amount for contract costs.

FOOD ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Funding requirements for authorized or approved programs in the

Food Assessment area are as follows:

Detail of Estimates
(In thousands of dollars)

<u>By Projects</u>	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Agricultural Act Extension	\$ -	\$ 10.0	\$ -
Food Information System	-	256.0	-
(a) Grain Production & Demand	-	-	366.7
(b) Input Resource Requirement	-	-	108.7
(c) Domestic Food Consumption and Nutrition	-	-	141.9
Food and Agricultural Waste Conversion	-	-	248.7
Project Management	16.1	110.8	141.5
TOTALS	<u>\$ 16.1</u>	<u>\$376.8</u>	<u>\$1,007.5</u>

<u>By Object Class</u>			
Salary & Benefits	\$ 14.3	\$139.7	\$ 184.7
Contracts	-	207.0	754.6
Travel	1.8	27.1	58.1
Printing	-	3.0	10.1
TOTALS	<u>\$ 16.1</u>	<u>\$376.8</u>	<u>\$1,007.5</u>

By Requesting Committee

Agricultural Act Extension:
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Food Information System:
Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Food and Agricultural Waste Conversion:
Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs

Food Advisory Committee

OTA established a Food Advisory Committee to assist the program manager in the development of food, nutrition, and agricultural assessments and to provide guidance in both their execution and legislative follow-through. Membership of the committee is as follows:

Wharton, Dr. Clifton R. Jr. Chairman	President, Michigan State University
Abel, Dr. Martin E.	Professor, University of Minnesota

Buddemeir, Dr. W. D.	Director, International Agricultural Programs and Associate Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois
Call, Dr. David	Food-Nutrition Economist and Director of Cooperative Extension, Cornell University
Johnson, Dr. D. Gale	Chairman, Department of Economics University of Chicago
McCorkle, Dr. Chester O.	Executive Vice President, University of California
Milner, Dr. Max	Director, United Nations Protein Advisory Group
Nesheim, Dr. Robert	Vice President, Research and Development Quaker Oats Company
Peterson, Mrs. Esther	President, National Consumer League and Consumer Advisor to the President, Giant Food, Inc.
Revelle, Dr. Roger	Director, Center for Population Studies, Harvard University
Schachter, Mr. Leon	International Vice President, Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America
Soth, Mr. Lauren	Editorial Writer and Farm-Agriculture Specialist, Des Moines Register and Tribune
York, Dr. E. T. Jr.	Interim President, University of Florida

The already serious world food situation, which began in 1972 with a poor harvest in the Soviet Union and several other parts of the world, became even worse in 1974. Poor harvests in India, Bangladesh, and several other countries, coupled with a 20 percent reduction in U.S. feed grain production, pushed U.S. and world grain prices to record high levels.

Feed grain exports were held in check by voluntary agreements with the countries that are the largest buyers of grains. Yet feed prices were so high in relation to livestock product prices that dairy and hog breeding herds were liquidated, poultry production was cut back, and grain fattening of cattle was being sharply reduced.

Grain supplies are so limited that only the most urgent requests for grains on concessional terms were met in 1974. Although needs in the developing countries were greater than in 1972 and 1973, food shipments under P. L. 480 were held in abeyance until late in FY 1974 when the status of commercial contracts was reviewed. Indeed, absolute amounts have declined from almost ten million tons in FY 1972 to 5.5 million tons in FY 1975.

U. S. food prices are now a third higher than two years ago and are expected to continue to rise another 12-15 percent in 1975. The percentage of U. S. consumers' disposable income spent for food has increased slightly due to the high retail food prices and it may go even higher. The impact high prices will have on consumption patterns and nutritional status of the U. S. population is of concern, especially for existing vulnerable groups.

Farmers are faced with greater financial risks as they plant their 1975 crops. Prices for fertilizer and other production supplies have increased by 50 to 300 percent in the past two years, and the availability of resource inputs is of concern.

It is against this background that Congress faces numerous options in broad policy areas dealing with food, agriculture, and nutrition. OTA assessments can be a useful tool in these policy deliberations, which cut across the whole food system.

The committee is developing a comprehensive strategy useful for determining the ways and means by which it can advise and assist the OTA food assessment group in the identification, review, selection and execution of food, nutrition, and agricultural assessment activities. The basic question the committee is attempting to answer is how can it effectively function to advise OTA on their use of finite resources juxtaposed against the numerous potential food, nutritional, and agricultural demands.

The committee's efforts will be directed at those issues that Congress calls to its' attention and vice versa. Either as initiator or reactor, the committee will employ a set of criteria for guidance in their consideration for assessment priorities and resource allocation.

The committee recognizes that numerous executive agencies, private and public foundations and academies, and others, are involved in a variety of food, nutritional, and agricultural activities that could over-lap its' activities. On criteria that the committee will consider in each instance whether OTA can make a unique contribution to the assessment or whether the task could be performed by others. This judgment will be exercised on a case by case basis, utilizing the facilities and resources of other Congressional agencies, i.e., CRS and GAO, as they might be helpful.

Agriculture Act Extension: \$10,000 (FY 1975)

The extension of the Agriculture Act of 1973 will be the principal piece of legislation before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee in 1975.

The Act involves a number of areas that will have social, economic, and political consequences for all sectors of the U. S. population: consumers, farmers, processors, etc. The committee has indicated several areas that OTA assessments would be useful. These include: target price analysis, food for peace program, export control, and grain reserves.

To be useful in the legislative process, the first part of OTA's analysis must be completed by May 1, 1975. This can be done utilizing the committee, consultants, and in-house staff for the period of March-May, 1975. One task will be to identify aspects of the Act that require more detailed in-depth analysis.

Food Information System: \$256,000 (FY 1975)

The initial phase of the assessment of Food Information Systems was essentially an in-house responsibility, with a project leader coordinating and integrating the work of outside contractors, consultants, and the committee. This phase of the assessment, which began in FY 1974, will continue until March 5, 1975, at which time a draft report will be reviewed by the committee and plans laid for follow-up actions. The overall purpose of this assessment is to assess the information systems used to make food, nutrition, and agriculture legislative and policy, planning, and programming decisions within U. S. Government.

The assessment focuses on the U. S. Congress. It is designed to identify and evaluate options for the U. S. Congress to establish more effective, efficient, and useful information systems within the Congress and elsewhere as may be necessary for the Congress to improve its food, nutrition, and agricultural legislative role.

The March 5, 1975, report will include detailed examination of: (1) the functioning of existing information systems; (2) the defects in these information systems; and (3) interim options available to improve these systems.

The report will also identify additional work requirements to complete the development of a detailed plan to improve Congressional food information systems. This project will be executed in the period March-July, 1975, and will signify completion of the preliminary phase of the food information assessment. The results of this study should indicate whether and how U.S. food, nutrition, and agricultural information systems can be improved.

In order to gain expert assistance in the food information assessment in its early stages, contracts were awarded to Michigan State University, Sidney M. Cantor Associates Incorporated, and The Futures Group.

The next part of the assessment of U.S. Food Information Systems (March-July, 1975) will be completed in early FY 1976. This part is designed to yield a plan or a map suitable to formulate a comprehensive food, nutrition, and agricultural information system. The second part will make specific: (1) institutional functions and structures; (2) operational mechanisms; and (3) technology applications and use potentials of a comprehensive, integrated system(s).

The plan will recognize the development of the full system via the modular or incremental approach. The three key component areas that will be initiated in FY 1976 to serve as the basic foundation for the system will be: (1) grain production and demand; (2) input resource requirements; and (3) domestic food consumption patterns and nutrition.

(a) Grain Production and Demand: \$366,700 (FY 1976)

The underlying key to the world's food supply is the kind and amount of grain produced, its cost, and its distribution. National and international issues are so interdependent that a U. S. information system must include this vital linkage, and both the commercial and concessional food aid aspects.

(b) Input Resource Requirements: \$108,700 (FY 1976)

A useful system must be aware of which and how each input resource is/should be allocated in the overall food production process. Key resource elements are fertilizer (including energy), herbicides, pesticides, water, and land.

(c) Domestic Food Consumption and Nutrition: \$141,900 (FY 1976)

The development of national food and nutrition policies has been severely handicapped by a lack of useful and timely information on nutritional status, food preferences, and attitudes. A system must develop and provide this information, lay out the components as linkages, and operate to adequately serve the specifications of national food and nutrition policy requirements.

Food and Waste Conversion: \$248,700 (FY 1976)

The first part of this assessment will make available to policy makers information on the potential for and consequences of utilizing agricultural wastes for animal feed. The second part will assess the question of whether or not protein is being wasted for human consumption by being fed to livestock.

Senator Humphrey has indicated in regard to the animal feed part of the assessment that "this assessment will get at a number of critical problems that plague the world: hunger and malnutrition, environmental concern, and use of limited resources.

The work in the animal feed part of the assessment will include the identification of the state of the art of the various technologies available or potentially available to convert waste to animal feed use. It will document conversion effectiveness of each technology, assess "common sense" feasibility, and assess substitution expectation. It will also assess socio-economic impacts, consumer response, and policy follow through.

As requested by Chairman McGovern, the protein waste part of the assessment will "identify how much and what kinds of grain are being fed to livestock, whether or not these grains are amenable to human consumption, and what amount of potential human food this represents above the current available amounts."

If the assessment shows significant amounts of food for human use is being wasted, the assessment could then examine government laws, policies, regulations and guidelines in order to determine whether or not changes should be made.

FOOD INFORMATION SYSTEMS

On food, Mr. Daddario, I am looking at page 3-B-1. I guess that is grain production, demand, where we have \$367.7 million. Is not that kind of information available within the Department of Agriculture as to the type and kinds of grain produced, the cost and distribution of it?

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, the particular area of Food Information Systems that we presently are working on in fiscal 1975 is expected to cost \$256,000, but the activity is a little bit behind schedule. When it is completed, these other activities for grain production, input resource requirements, and domestic food consumption will follow and fall within the fiscal 1976 planning area.

We would not be going ahead with any assessments of this type until they were reexamined and brought before the Board for approval.

GRAIN PRODUCTION INFORMATION

In answer to your question as to whether or not the grain production, or whether grain production figures are available at the Department of Agriculture, I would expect that they are. But you will recall that when Senator Humphrey was developing this request, he indicated that information needed by the Agriculture Committee was not available at the time the Agriculture Committee wanted it. On occasion that data was late or nonexistent at the time that the committee needed it.

The Food Information System assessment will determine what the information systems in these areas are, how the Congress fits into them, how the information can be improved and what technology can be applied from an information point of view, so that the congressional needs are met by those systems in a better manner than presently exists.

But how we will go beyond the present information assessment is a question that we have to examine again. Our Advisory Panel established, and well recommend priorities. I would expect that they would be coming up with recommendations about these and other food areas which would in fact give the Board alternative projects from which to chose.

Again, these projects were selected from requests that came to us from the committees of the Congress for the purpose of establishing the best possible program in the food area for 1976.

HEALTH

Senator HOLLINGS. The next heading is "Health," and I will insert the pertinent pages from the justification.

[The justification follows:]

Justification**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Two new assessment projects are planned in FY 1976 by the OTA Health Assessment Program: a study of Health Care Cost Control, requested by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and a second study concerning long-term care at the request of the House Committee on Ways and Means. In addition, the Health Program's FY 1976 estimated budget includes funds for completion of a study begun during the current fiscal year on Clinical Laboratory Costs and Quality, which also was requested by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

The Health Assessment Program produced OTA's first final report transmitted to the Congress, a study on Drug Bioequivalence, which was requested in February, 1974, by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Chairman of the Senate Health Subcommittee. The Drug Bioequivalence report was completed and delivered in approximately three months time in order to meet a specific Congressional deadline. The Technology Assessment Board has approved the planned allocation of a total of \$1.1 million through the end of FY 1976 for program management and performance of the overall OTA Health Program. These plans provide for the completion of six studies for Congressional Committees.

HEALTH ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Funding requirements for projects which have been included in our work plans are shown below:

Detail of Estimates
(In thousands of dollars)

<u>By Projects</u>	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Drug Bioequivalence	\$149.4	\$ -	\$ -
Cost & Quality Clinical Labs	-	190.0	47.9
Medical Malpractice	-	104.0	-
Health Care Cost Control	-	-	306.5
Long-term Care	-	-	100.5
Project Management	12.3	119.0	111.5
TOTALS	<u>\$161.7</u>	<u>\$413.0</u>	<u>\$566.4</u>
 <u>By Object Class</u>			
Salary & Benefits	\$ 11.2	\$123.0	\$119.9
Contracts	149.4	275.0	417.5
Travel	1.1	11.0	22.8
Printing	-	4.0	6.2
TOTALS	<u>\$161.7</u>	<u>\$413.0</u>	<u>\$566.4</u>

By Requesting Committee

Drug Bioequivalence:

Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

Cost and Quality Clinical Labs:

Senate Committee on Labor & Public Welfare

Medical Malpractice:

House Committee on Ways and Means

Health Care Cost Control:

Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare

Long-term Health Care:

House Committee on Ways and Means

Congress continues to be faced with demands for substantive health legislation requiring consideration of highly complex and controversial issues. Federal expenditures in the health area will exceed \$30 billion. Chairman Al Ullman of the House Committee on Ways and Means in his letter outlining requests for

assessments by the Chairman of his Subcommittee on Health, Dan Rostenkowski, said:

In view of the fact that the Subcommittee is just beginning its consideration of the issues of national health insurance and the length of time for which we are being asked to project our needs, it is fair to say that we have understated our requirements. We would hope that this would be a consideration in appropriating adequate funding for health studies by the OTA.

Drug Bioequivalence: Completed

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee requested that the OTA establish a panel of experts, listed below, to examine the relationships between the chemical and therapeutic equivalence of drug products and to assess the capability of current technology - short of therapeutic trials in man - to determine whether drug products with the same physical and chemical composition produce comparable therapeutic effects.

Drug Bioequivalence Study Panel

Berliner, Dr. Robert W. (Chairman)	Dean, School of Medicine, Yale U.
Cluff, Dr. Leighton E.	Chairman, Dept. of Medicine, U. of Florida
Doluisio, Dr. James T.	Dean, College of Pharmacy, The U. of Texas
Melmon, Dr. Kenneth L.	Chief, Division of Clinical Pharmacology, U. of Ca.
Nadas, Dr. Alexander S.	Chief, Cardiology Dept. Children's Hospital Medical Center, Boston
Oates, Dr. John A.	Professor, Medicine and Pharmacology Vanderbilt U.
Riegelman, Dr. Sidney	Chairman, Dept. of Pharmacy, U. of Ca.
Shideman, Dr. Frederick E.	Head, Dept. of Pharmacology, U. on Minnesota
Zelen, Dr. Marvin	Director, Statistical Laboratory, State U. of N.Y., Buffalo
Robbins, Dr. Frederick C.	Dean, Case Western Reserve Medical School

The Panel was assembled on the basis of each individual's scientific achievements, his independence, and his reputation for objectivity. No one employed in either the manufacture or regulation of drugs was chosen. The final panel was also selected in such a way as to contain a balanced representation from among the relevant scientific disciplines -- pharmacy, pharmacology and medicine, as well as an expert in biomedical statistics. When the selections were made known, it was generally agreed from all the concerned groups, that excellent people had been chosen for the task.

To assist the work of the Panel, OTA entered into a staff support contract with Family Health Care, Inc., a Washington, D. C., firm which provided administrative services and conducted a search of the relevant scientific literature.

Contact was established by the Panel with affected organizations, and in May, 1974, the panel heard presentations from the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, the U.S. Pharmacopeia, the National Formulary, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the National Association for Pharmaceutical Manufacturers and representatives of the Canadian "Parcost" program, which involves interchange among drug brands with provisions for quality safeguards.

The issue that the Panel addressed has been the subject of much controversy, and one that, unfortunately, has been looked at largely from extreme points of view. At one extreme are those who have virtually dismissed the question of bioavailability as one that offers no problem with regard to the interchangeability of chemically equivalent drug products. At the other extreme there are those who would have us believe, that especially between equivalent products of different manufacturers, the variation is so great that there is no way, short of direct demonstration in man, to be certain of the therapeutic equivalence of drug products. The Panel concluded that the true situation lies somewhere between those two extremes, and it recommended an appropriate course of action corresponding to that situation.

The Panel recommended the following reforms:

1. Establishment of new quality control standards and manufacturing guidelines for drugs, utilizing the best available technology and subject to continuing revision as technological changes occur.
2. Expansion of research to find improved methods of predicting the biological effects of drug products, particularly test methods involving animals or laboratory techniques which could reduce the need to use human test subjects.
3. Clarification of the authority of the Food and Drug Administration to require drug-makers to keep records and to require submission of information needed to set drug standards.
4. Elimination of the grandfather clauses which exempt certain groups of drugs -- products marketed prior to 1938 and 1962 (years when more stringent regulations took effect) -- from current regulations.
5. Establishment of a single organization to replace the U.S. Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary, in their present form, as the official standard-setting organizations of the Federal Government.

The OTA Panel's first recommendation, to be accomplished when the above recommendations have been implemented, calls for the creation of an official list of interchangeable drug products. Such a list would enable consumers to shop for reliable drugs on a comparative-price basis.

The list would be divided into two classifications. The first, which could be established quickly and would include a vast majority of drugs now on the market, would consist of drugs known to produce equivalent therapeutic effects despite variations in patterns of absorption into the bloodstream. The second and much smaller class would be drugs for which evidence of precise biological equivalence is considered critical. Products in this category would be listed as interchangeable only after proof of their therapeutic and biological equivalence has been established.

Thus, the panel report provides a firm, scientific basis on which Federal policy decisions, both legislative and administrative, can be made;

it establishes a framework for Federal policies that would insure the high quality of drug products made available to Americans, and it provides a foundation on which to develop Federal reimbursement policies under Medicare and Medicaid and, eventually, under National Health Insurance.

The report was given to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Casper Weinberger, for his use in taking appropriate administrative steps to implement its recommendations. In addition, modifications are being made in legislation currently pending before the Senate Health Subcommittee to include its recommendations.

In addition to providing assistance to the Congress concerning Federal regulation of the quality of drugs and concerning Federal reimbursement policies, the report has also had two other benefits. It demonstrated the value of OTA both to the Congress and to the public as well. First, the assessment proved the viability of OTA as a mechanism for providing objective, scientific advice to the Congress which it can then use - tempered with certain social, political, and economic realities - in developing improved legislation and, second, it demonstrated that the OTA provides a vehicle for the public to become involved in major policy questions facing the nation.

Cost and Quality of Clinical Laboratories: \$190,000 (FY 1975);
\$47,900 (FY 1976)

At present there are about 15,000 hospital and independent laboratories in the nation. In addition, there are 30,000 - 50,000 physician operated laboratories. These laboratories process approximately three billion tests per year at an annual cost of about \$8 billion. The volume of this activity has been growing at the rate of 15 percent per year; the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare estimates that by 1979, there will be approximately 8.8 billion tests performed at a cost of \$15 billion.

The Federal Government has little legislative authority at present to regulate the clinical laboratory industry either to assure quality or to control costs. The Federal Government licenses 4,000 independent

laboratories, but exercises little control over either the hospital based or physician operated laboratories. The Clinical Laboratories Improvement Act, enacted in 1967, authorizes the Health, Education and Welfare agency to provide assistance to improve the quality of laboratories. This legislation will be expiring in 1975, and both House and Senate Health Subcommittees have already begun investigating the major problems and alternative ways of addressing them.

Very little documentation on the quality or costs of laboratory procedures exists at present. The National Bureau of Standards conducted a study in 1973, and the General Accounting Office has been examining certain laboratories in the State of Missouri at the request of Senator Stuart Symington. The Bureau of Standards found that 7.6 percent of the interstate laboratory determinations were incorrect in microbiology and that 16.5 percent of the determinations of the other large labs were incorrect. As participation in the survey was voluntary, the Bureau of Standards believes that these results represent the highest quality work which the laboratories could produce at that time. The General Accounting Office found that, because of automation, large interstate labs have lower prices than hospital based labs in Missouri. In Kansas City the difference was 16 percent, in St. Louis 23 percent, and in Springfield 10 percent. The General Accounting Office is now investigating the amount of money paid by Medicare for laboratory tests.

With the enactment of National Health Insurance expected in the near future, large increases in Federal expenditures can be expected for clinical laboratory procedures. Before enactment of such legislation, the Congress is attempting to come to an understanding of the major policy issues, and present alternative ways of addressing them. The study would almost certainly involve a major questionnaire survey of clinical labs and state health departments to obtain factual information on which to base conclusions.

Medical Malpractice Insurance: \$104,000 (FY 1975)

The House Ways and Means Committee recently introduced legislation requesting OTA to conduct a two part study concerning the growing problems associated with medical malpractice insurance. The problem of obtaining malpractice insurance at a reasonable cost is one that is beginning to threaten the stability of the entire health care system. Medical malpractice claims and the soaring costs of malpractice insurance, which doctors and hospitals must pay if they are to continue to provide health care, are increasing very rapidly. The vastly increased costs of such insurance ultimately must be met through charges to patients and to Medicare and other health insurance programs which pay the costs of medical care, but the problem is even more severe. Not only are premiums rising dramatically, but doctors in some localities are facing the prospects of being unable to obtain insurance at any price. In a number of States such as California, Michigan, Maryland, and New York, the problem has reached crisis proportions and the difficulty is spreading to other States. The House Ways and Means Committee requested that OTA contract with the National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Medicine, to conduct an examination of the nature and severity of this problem and to consider alternative approaches for alleviation.

The House Ways and Means Committee is requesting that the OTA study include a report not later than July 1, 1975, recommending interim solutions to the problem, and a second report not later than May 1, 1976, examining longer range solutions. Several other Congressional Committees are also interested in this problem. Among these are the Senate Committee on Finance, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Health Care Cost Control: \$306,500 (FY 1976)

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare have jointly requested that

OTA conduct an examination of the many issues related to inflation in the health care industry. During the past several years inflation in this sector has led all other sectors in the Nation's economy, averaging almost 15 percent a year.

During the past year, the Congress considered a number of alternative solutions of this problem and enacted legislation (P.L. 93-641) that would establish certain regulatory activities in the states to deal with the problem. OTA has been requested to examine the health care economic market to attempt to define the factors that contribute most significantly to inflation, to examine the many alternative approaches that have been presented to the Congress, and to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each of these approaches. In order to assist the Congress to develop a comprehensive approach for attempting to solve this severe problem, the requesting committees have asked that the study be completed in July, 1975. The Senate Committee on Finance and the House Committee on Ways and Means are also interested in the outcome of this assessment.

Long-Term Care: \$100,500 (FY 1976)

One of the more complex issues arising in connection with consideration of various national health insurance proposals is the extent to which insurable coverage should be provided to meet the long-term care needs of the U.S. population. The House Committee on Ways and Means has concluded, based upon current analyses, that both the needs for long-term care and the most efficient system for meeting those needs have not been adequately assessed.

In 1972 Congress passed legislation (P.L. 92-603) directing the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to conduct a series of experiments designed to develop data on cost and utilization of long-term care under various payment mechanisms and benefit packages. None of those experiments have yet been initiated.

The Committee on Ways and Means has requested that OTA assess the major issues concerning long-term care and review and utilize existing data in the analysis of those issues. Also, OTA has been requested to determine the kinds of research experiments through which any additional data that might be needed could be generated.

REQUESTS FOR HEALTH ASSESSMENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. You are all familiar with the study and report which helped us get off, I think, on a good foot. The Medical Practice we have discussed, but I am still wondering how you relate it to Technology Assessment.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Has our Health Subcommittee expressed any pro or con on assessing that program?

Mr. DADDARIO. We have had requests, Senator Schweiker, in all of these areas.

Senator SCHWEIKER. In other words, our Health Subcommittee is holding hearings now on this subject, has a couple of bills pending. We are probably going to report a malpractice bill out. Are we going to report a malpractice bill out and then OTA make a study because Ways and Means and Finance are requesting a study.

Actually, our Health Committee is reporting something out. I don't know how soon. The point is I think we should also look at where you have competing jurisdictions that we don't make a study that has no relevancy to what action takes place on the floor. I am not sure that is the case here. I am just raising the question.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, Senator Schweiker's point will have to be examined. The health care cost control and the long term care programs both are being examined and deserve additional study.

These and other health areas have been examined from a priority standpoint by Dr. Robbins, who is on OTA's Advisory Council, and a small Health Subcommittee that he has put together to examine priorities for the Advisory Council. They proposed about the same listing of subject areas as priorities. That group is continuing its work.

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE

Again, it will be examining these together with other priorities which, in the health area, will have to be given consideration in a competitive way by the Board.

Senator SCHWEIKER. For example, will the time frame of the Malpractice Study be of any help to our Health Subcommittee in the Senate? If it is not, I as a member of the OTA Board would have a serious question about undertaking a malpractice study.

Mr. DADDARIO. I really don't know the answer to that. I would like to ask Carl Taylor of our staff to address it.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Ways and Means Committee, Senator Schweiker, has asked that OTA contract with the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences to do two studies, the first of which would cover a 3-month period of time, and would examine the alternative solutions that are now being considered by the Congress and that have been considered by the various State governments concerning malpractice insurance.

I am sure you are aware that several bills have been introduced and considered, not only by the committee on which you serve, but also by several other committees. This short-term study would be a study examining the various alternatives and the consequences of the various alternatives.

Then a longer term study would be more related to national health insurance. That would be a study which would be completed by May of 1976.

In the hearings a few days ago, several of the witnesses, Congressman Hastings of the House, for example, indicated that he would be introducing legislation which would have short-term solutions to the malpractice insurance problem, but would not address the longer term problem related to National Health Insurance.

This is the area in which Ways and Means and Congressman Hastings and various other individuals have expressed quite a lot of concern.

COORDINATION OF ASSESSMENT REQUESTS

Senator SCHWEIKER. I guess my question should also be: Is the Senate Health Subcommittee, in accordance with others, undertaking these studies, and do they concur with them or are we back in the jurisdictional dispute? That is what I am trying to find out. I am not certain whether the Health Subcommittee on which I serve has considered this study, per se.

We are just about to pass a medical malpractice bill which would obviate the study. That is my point. If we pass it, I don't know if we will pass it or not, or some version of it. So I think one thing we have to consider is where you have to be in jurisdiction, you certainly do here, whether that should have as high a priority if the competing jurisdictions are not working together. Maybe they are in this case.

I am not very clear on that point, working together fine. But if they are not, then to some extent we are wasting our resources if we are running into a jurisdictional battle.

That, to me, would be a matter of how we determine what priority financing the project gets. It may well be that the Health Subcommittee staff feels this will be helpful to them. If they do, fine. I think we are on course even though we are approaching it from different angles.

I just raise it because I think when you have all of this competition, \$23 million, for only \$6 million worth of funds, you have to say what gets in it and what doesn't. That is all.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, on the point Senator Schweiker just raised, even though there might be a request coming from one committee rather than another, as we got more deeply into our examination of the request these differences would in fact be surfaced and we will have to reconcile them before we advance further into the project.

Senator HOLLINGS. We have to watch these requests from Ways and Means. I just don't get it yet. I was there when they were putting in studies on the welfare impact, and others like that.

I think that would get us into some trouble when we are talking about a tight budget and then go into fields that are not technologically related. Before we start on materials, let us first insert the justification material.

[The justification follows:]

Justification~~EXECUTIVE SUMMARY~~

Approximately 90 per cent of the estimated FY 1976 expenditures for the OTA Materials Assessment Program will support two major new studies: Materials Recycling, and Conservation of Materials through Reduced Wastage. These studies were requested by the House Committee on Science and Technology and by the Senate Commerce Committee. The remainder is budgeted for project management and completion of three projects begun in FY 1975; Materials Information Systems, National Stockpile Policies, and Domestic Minerals Accessibility, all requested by the House Science and Technology Committee.

The overall OTA Materials Program was developed in response to written requests from Representatives Olin E. Teague and Charles A. Mosher, received in January and November, 1974. Individual studies and their order of priority were developed by the OTA Materials Program staff, with assistance from the 16-member Materials Advisory Committee and the service of expert consultants. Five materials assessments have been approved by the Congressional Technology Assessment Board which has included a total \$1.9 million in OTA funds for this purpose through the end of FY 1976. More than 85 per cent of this amount is for contract costs.

MATERIALS ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Funding requirements for Materials Assessment projects, which have been approved or authorized to be included in our work plans, are shown below:

Detail of Estimates
(In thousands of dollars)

By Projects	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976
	Actual	Estimate	Estimate
Materials Information System	\$ -	\$ 384.0	\$ 23.7
National Stockpile	-	320.0	16.0
Minerals Accessibility	-	300.0	10.0
Materials Recycling	-	60.0	280.0
Conservation	-	-	333.7
Project Management	.4	53.3	115.9
TOTALS	<u>.4</u>	<u>\$1,117.3</u>	<u>\$779.3</u>
<u>By Object Class</u>			
Salary & Benefits	\$.2	\$ 67.2	\$144.3
Contracts	-	1,030.0	591.8
Travel	.2	16.1	33.9
Printing	-	4.0	9.3
TOTALS	<u>.4</u>	<u>\$1,117.3</u>	<u>\$779.3</u>

By Requesting Committee

Materials Information System:

House Committee on Science and Technology

National Stockpile:

House Committee on Science and Technology

Materials Recycling:

House Committee on Science and Technology

Minerals Accessibility:

House Committee on Science and Technology

Technology Assessment Board - Senator Stevens

Conservation:

Senate Committee on Commerce

House Committee on Science and Technology

Materials Advisory Committee

A committee has been appointed to assist the program manager in developing materials assessment projects, reviewing the execution and progress and evaluating the results of assessments in this area. Members of the committee are:

Boyd, Mr. James, Chairman	President, Materials Assoc.
Beistline, Dean Earl H.	College of Earth Sciences & Mineral Industry, U. of Alaska
Blum, Dr. Seymour	Dir. The MITRE Corp.
Cooke, Mr. Lloyd M.	Corporate Director, University Relations Union Carbide Corp.
Fernbach, Mr. Frank	Economist, United Steelworkers of America, Washington, D.C.
Gee, Dr. Edwin A.	Vice President, Director & Member of Executive Committee, E.I. Dupont de Nemours & Co.
Hannay, Dr. Bruce	Vice President, Research, Bell Laboratories
Harris, Jr., Dr. William	Vice President, Association of American Railroads
Harwood, Dr. Julius	Assistant Director, Materials Science Ford Motor Co.
Herman, Jr., Mr. Harry H.	Consulting Engineer
Landsberg, Mr. Hans H.	Director, Energy & Minerals Program Resources for the Future
Osborn, Dr. Elburt	Distinguished Professor, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Geophysics Laboratory
Promisel, Mr. N.E.	Consultant/Acting Exec. Dir. Fed. of Materials Assoc.
Sharpe, Mrs. Lois	Coordinator, League of Women Voters Educational Fund
Watson, Mr. George A.	Executive Director, Ferroalloys Association
Westbrook, Dr. J.H.	Manager, Materials Information System, General Electric Company
Paige, Dr. R. Talbot	Research Assoc. for Resources for the Future
Kent, Dr. James A.	Dean, College of Engineering, Michigan Technological University
Hannon, Dr. Bruce	Center for Advanced Computation, University of Illinois (Urbana)

The OTA materials program was initiated in response to a request from the House Committee on Science and Technology. In a letter to the Director of OTA, dated January 22, 1974, Representatives Olin E. Teague, Chairman, and Charles A. Mosher, Ranking Minority Member, stated that their legislative schedule led them "... to believe that the Office of Technology Assessment could be of singular utility in helping to resolve some of the problems inherent in that schedule." They requested that OTA undertake (among others):

an inquiry into the feasibility of establishing a technological data bank for Congress.... An inquiry into those research and development programs which ought to be undertaken to lessen the critical materials which the United States must now or in the future import in significant quantities.

On December 13, 1974, Representatives Teague and Mosher up-dated their January 22, 1974, request in light of changes in the House rules. In this letter they expressed their gratitude "...that OTA has developed an overall prospectus for materials assessments, produced in collaboration with this Committee's staff; we are further encouraged by the effort you have expended to translate this prospectus into an action program." They felt that "...the priority items which have been identified thus far should be helpful in meeting the request made earlier by the Committee." In this letter they requested three specific assessments:

1. The adequacy of present materials information systems for the technology of materials supply, processing and use;
2. Legislative options in the uses of a national stockpile to assist in the development and use of materials technology for public purposes; and
3. Identification of barriers to the full exploitation of science and technology in the effective reuse of materials and legislative options for removing such barriers.

Whatever data, information and assessment along these lines which OTA can assemble should help us focus the national R&D effort in such a way as to support the objectives of the materials policy set out by Congress in 1973.

Some of the same areas of assessment were requested by Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce, in a letter dated January 24, 1974. He also requested that OTA undertake an assessment of resource recovery:

- The most frequently mentioned alternative approaches to coping with the solid waste problem focus on:
- a) reduction of waste at source
 - b) recycling and resource recovery
 - c) energy recovery.

In addition, Senator Warren G. Magnuson requested an assessment of energy savings in manufacturing processes. He noted that industry consumes 40 percent of the total energy used in the country, and that an assessment

"...of potential energy savings through improved manufacturing processes needs to be performed." He gave as an example "...the recent announcement by Aluminum Company of America of a new aluminum refining process that requires 30 percent less electricity than current practices." In a request for a National Growth Policy assessment, Representative Morris K. Udall stressed the need for an assessment of the potentials for material recovery through recycling.

Another area of materials assessment was suggested by a Board member, Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman, Subcommittee on Oceans and Atmosphere, in a letter dated January 14, 1974. His request was for an assessment of "...ocean mining for both inshore minerals such as sand and gravel and for offshore minerals such as those available in manganese nodules."

Senator Ted Stevens, member of the Technology Assessment Board, in a letter to Board Chairman Senator Kennedy dated November 6, 1964, noted that "...legislative decisions to be made in the next few years are sure to have crucial long term impact on the future availability of the material resources so vital to our national prosperity ... I believe that the overriding issue in this area is that of accessibility to mineral resources." He suggested that OTA "... pursue an assessment of the crucial factors, including land use, environmental and transportation policies as they determine the accessibility to domestic mineral resources."

The final materials assessment proposed in this budget was requested by Senator Magnuson, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, in a letter dated January 15, 1975. Senator Magnuson requested an assessment which would address the following:

1. an assessment of the kinds and amounts of materials wastage;
2. techniques for reducing wastage; and
3. technical and institutional impediments to applying these techniques.

In order to meet these requests OTA undertook the development of the materials program in stages. First, the history of national materials

activities and legislative activities was reviewed and a prospectus prepared by Dr. Franklin Huddle of the Congressional Research Service. Second, the prospectus was reviewed by the Technology Assessment Advisory Council and the ad hoc Materials Advisory Committee. A list of ten specific assessments was recommended by the Committee in priority order as follows:

1. Devise Materials Information System for reliable input to policy making;
2. Establish a National Stockpile Policy;
3. Stimulate efforts to hasten materials recycling;
4. Develop means to encourage and assist manufacturing industries to use materials in fabricating products employing materials more effectively;
5. Manage materials so as to conserve energy, but in a manner to minimize economic and social dislocation;
6. Expand and strengthen domestic minerals industry;
7. Stimulate education, research and development in the mineral extraction and processing fields;
8. Assess the interaction of environmental concerns with effective utilization and production of materials;
9. Manage materials so as to conserve materials, but in a manner to minimize economic and social dislocation; and
10. Examine land use in relation to laws regarding mineral exploration and production.

Work statements for assessments of Materials Information System, National Stockpile Policy, Resource Recovery, Materials Recycling and Reuse, and Federal Constraints and Incentives affecting Domestic Mineral Accessibility were completed and reviewed by the ad hoc Materials Advisory Committee as well as by members of the Technology Assessment Board and the Technology Assessment Advisory Council.

Special interest in the Materials Information System Assessment has been expressed by Senator John V. Tunney, who is a member of the National Commission on Supplies and Shortages. He feels that the results of the first two of these assessments will have direct relevance to the work of the National Commission:

The first assessment to be completed by the materials program was a short "Feasibility Study of Development of Recovery Processes for Manganese, Copper, Nickel and Cobalt from Manganese Nodules" by Dr. Earl T. Hayes, former Chief Scientist and Deputy Director of the

U.S. Bureau of Mines. This assessment is pertinent to Senator Hollings' request, cited above.

Materials Information System: \$384,000 (FY 1975); \$23,700 (FY 1976)

As a direct response to the request of the House Science and Technology Committee, this assessment will evaluate pertinent features of materials information systems in terms of their past, present, and expected stages of development. Major deficiencies in the existing information systems will be identified and alternatives for their removal described and evaluated. The establishment of a materials information system may call for the creation of a new comprehensive information system, expansion of the present activities of the establishment of an institution charged with ensuring efficient and effective use of existing systems. A contract was let on January 3, 1975, to International Business Machines as the contractor to conduct this assessment.

The first phase of this assessment will result in a report, due on March 1, 1975, analyzing alternative institutional structures for a National Materials Information System. This report should be of direct benefit to the National Commission on Supplies and Shortages' consideration of institutional adjustments to provide information to policy makers on potential shortages. The final report from International Business Machines is due November 15, 1975.

National Stockpile Policies: \$320,000 (FY 1975); \$16,000 (FY 1976)

This assessment is a direct response to the request of the House Science and Technology Committee to examine the attributes and consequences of the implementation of alternatives to National stockpile policies. The possible uses of a national stockpile for broader public purposes than the limited national security purposes for which the "Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile" was established, will be assessed.

The first phase of this assessment will result in a report, which will be due early in May, 1975. Proposals from possible contractors are now being reviewed. The assessment will describe previous experiences

with stockpiles, analyze stockpile theory, and define alternative stockpile systems. This phase of the assessment should be of direct benefit to the National Commission on Supplies and Shortages in their consideration of a National stockpile. The final report is due in mid-August, 1975.

Federal Constraints and Incentives Affecting Domestic Mineral Accessibility.
\$300,000 (FY 1975); \$10,000 (FY 1976)

This assessment is a direct response to the request of Senator Stevens. The assessment will examine the consequences of modifying and restructuring Federal constraints and incentives that significantly affect domestic mineral availability. In order to define the problem, a range of estimates will be made of national mineral requirements and availability in the period from 1975 to 2000 and beyond, including import dependence and other alternatives to increasing the domestic production of essential minerals. The most important Federal constraints and incentives affecting domestic mineral accessibility, especially on public lands, will be identified. Finally, one or more appropriate sets of legislative options and implementing administrative measures will be defined and assessed. A request for Statements of Interest and Qualifications from possible contractors has been made.

The first phase of this assessment will result in a report, expected to be completed in mid-August, 1975, which will assess mineral needs up to and beyond the year 2000, and will identify the major social, environmental and economic impacts, and legislative options of not expanding domestic production of essential minerals. The final report will be due early in January, 1976.

Materials Recycling : \$60,000 (FY 1975); \$280,000 (FY 1976)

This assessment is a direct response to requests of the House Science and Technology Committee and the Senate Commerce Committee. This work will examine the barriers to achieving substantial recovery from urban refuse using the best current technology. To accomplish this task,

assessments of inter-relationships among (1) technology requirements, (2) economics, and (3) institutional barriers and incentives will be made. The assessment will include consideration of barriers to policy making and decision making as well as to operational implementation of resources recovery technology.

This assessment will be conducted in two parts: (1) the identification of the institutional, economic and technical barriers to achieving substantial resources recovery from urban refuse, and (2) an assessment of the legislative options for the removal of the barriers identified in Part I and the consequences of the adoption of these options.

It is contemplated that Part I could be handled as a summary workshop.

If this method is used, Part I would be completed by August, 1975.

Part II would then be completed approximately ten months later.

Conservation of Materials through Reduced Wastage: \$333,700 (FY 1976)

This assessment is a direct response to the request of the Senate Commerce Committee that OTA assess alternative approaches for the reduction of materials wastage. Areas of potential waste reduction include (1) employing technology to reduce degradation processes (e.g., corrosion, wear, fracture), (2) designing for longer life in service, and (3) more effective industrial processing. The impact of such an assessment on the economy may be great.

It is anticipated that the assessment will start early in December, 1975, and that there will be an intermediate report due approximately three months after the start of the contract. The assessment should be completed early in August, 1976.

MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Daddario, what can you tell the committee about the critical materials, disposition, recycling?

Mr. DADDARIO. We have three programs involving materials presently underway, Mr. Chairman, materials information systems minerals accessibility, the National Stockpile and minerals accessibility. These will be completed during fiscal 1976 and the materials recycling that we are looking at is one that has the prospect of being performed largely in fiscal 1976. Also for 1976, we plan a materials conservation assessment for fiscal 1976 which also is in response to a growing interest from the various committees of the Congress.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How much money is in the proposed budget for materials handling?

Mr. DADDARIO. \$1,117,300 for fiscal 1975, and a little more than \$779,000 in fiscal 1976.

COMPARISON OF PROGRAM LEVELS

Senator SCHWEIKER. Proportionately, how does that compare? Where is your overall chart to show what proportion of the resources we are using up on the materials handling?

Mr. MCGURN. Page 2D.1 shows the program comparisons for fiscal years 1974, 1975 and 1976.

Senator SCHWEIKER. It just seems to me, I don't know what we are finding out from it, to use nearly 25 percent of our budget on materials is one whale of a big investment as I read what we are saying here. We put \$1.1 million into materials. I hope we are getting a lot out of it because with only \$4.6 million to spend, that is one whale of a chunk.

Mr. DADDARIO. Senator Schweiker, it does, however, relate to the overall picture of resources and energy, and it fits in with other assessment programs even though we talk here only about materials.

Several of these programs fit together. It may appear to be out of balance. However, I think if you put them together with what we are developing in other areas, the implications that this has for energy and oceans as well, the environmental aspects, all fit together.

It is not *just* the materials program, but our assessment goes into resources that affect the environment and the economic implications of this activity, as well. There are many activities around the Congress for which this type of information is particularly important.

Senator SCHWEIKER. It just seems to me that with areas such as health, food and energy, it is a little hard to understand why we are spending three times as much money on materials as we do for any one of those categories, either energy, food, or health.

Mr. DADDARIO. Why don't you read the balances off as a 3-year total Mr. McGurn? It is not a disproportionate figure.

Mr. MCGURN. The total amount that we plan to spend for 1974, 1975 and 1976 will be approximately \$1.6 million for energy; \$1.4 million for food; \$1.1 million for health; \$1.9 million for materials; \$1.8 million for oceans; \$1.6 million for transportation; and \$247,000 for technology and world trade.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Where is that sheet?

Mr. DADDARIO. That was the sum of the three columns you will find on page 2D.1 for the 3 fiscal years 1974, 1975, and 1976.

OCEANS ASSESSMENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. The next subject, Mr. Daddario, is the oceans. We will insert that part of the justification in the record. [The justification follows:]

Justification

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Four major new assessment projects account for 86 per cent of the FY 1976 funds requested for the OTA Oceans Assessment Program. These assessments, and the Congressional Committees they are to be performed for, are: Status of the U.S. Fishing Industry, for House Merchant Marine & Fisheries and Senate Commerce; Impacts of Energy Facilities Siting, Including the Coastal Zone, for House Interior and Insular Affairs and Senate Commerce; Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities and Transportation, for Senate Commerce; and Alternative Approaches to Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Exploration, for House Judiciary, Senate Commerce and Senate Interior & Insular Affairs. The remainder is for program management and completion of the assessment begun in FY 1975 of New Use Demands on the New Jersey-Delaware Coastal Region, requested by Senate Commerce.

The overall OTA Oceans Program was initiated in response to a January, 1974, request from Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman of the Senate National Ocean Policy Study. With the assistance of a strong Oceans Advisory Committee and expert consultants, the OTA Oceans Program staff has since developed six programs responding to the needs of five Congressional Committees. Cumulative projected expenditures for Oceans assessments through the end of FY 1976 are estimated at \$1.8 million, nearly three-fourths of which is contract costs.

OCEANS ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Our plans require the following funds for Oceans Assessment work:

Detail of Estimates

(In thousands of dollars)

<u>By Projects</u>	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Coastal Zone	\$ -	\$552.0	\$ 42.9
Public Participation	-	50.0	25.0
Energy Siting	-	76.5	193.7
Tankers	-	28.0	-
Fisheries	-	-	249.7
LNG Coastal Facilities	-	-	200.0
OCS Oil & Gas Exploration Alternatives	-	31.5	142.7
Project Management	<u>11.6</u>	<u>84.6</u>	<u>144.0</u>
Totals	<u>\$ 11.6</u>	<u>\$822.6</u>	<u>\$998.0</u>

By Object Class

Salary & Benefits	\$ 10.0	\$127.9	\$194.8
Contracts	-	652.0	729.1
Travel	1.6	33.7	64.5
Printing	-	9.0	9.6
Totals	\$ 11.6	\$822.6	\$998.0

By Requesting Committee

Coastal Zone and Public Participation:

 Senate Committee on Commerce, National Oceans Policy Study

Energy Siting:

 House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

 Senate Committee on Commerce

Tankers:

 Senate Committee on Commerce

Fisheries:

 House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

 Senate Committee on Commerce, National Oceans Policy Study

LNG Coastal Facilities:

 Senate Committee on Commerce, National Ocean Policy Study

OCS Oil and Gas Exploration Alternatives:

 Senate Committee on Commerce

 Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

 House Committee on the Judiciary

The Oceans Program was initiated in response to a January 14, 1974, request from Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman of the Senate National Ocean Policy Study (created by Senate Resolution 222), in which he proposed that OTA undertake several ocean-oriented assessments. Noting that the U.S. "cannot afford to be stampeded by the energy crisis into an ocean and coastal zone pollution crisis," Senator Hollings requested that OTA examine potential impacts that may result from greatly accelerated exploration and development of oil and gas on the Outer Continental Shelf.

OTA staff work in developing a plan to respond to this request began in May, 1974, and an outside contractor was selected on October 18, 1974, to conduct the study, which is described below. A public participation experiment is being conducted in conjunction with this assessment.

On August 13, 1974, the Senate Committee on Commerce requested OTA support on "an important project related to growth patterns in the coastal zone areas and their likely impact." This request led to the establishment of a special subcommittee of the Technology Assessment Advisory Council to examine various methods by which OTA could address the general question of growth policy in the U.S. The subcommittee recommended that growth policy questions should be addressed in an incremental fashion, beginning with siting of energy facilities. At its December 17, 1974, meeting, the Technology Assessment Board adopted the Council's recommendation and authorized funding for the project as part of the Ocean Program.

The supertanker study is an outgrowth of the on-going coastal zone study. It addresses the possible introduction of deepwater ports off the coasts of New Jersey and Delaware. At two Advisory Council meetings several members expressed a need to consider the various questions implicit in the possible operation of supertankers in U.S. waters. At the request of the Senate Commerce Committee, an in-house effort began on December 1, 1974, to more specifically define the assessment needs and requirements.

In his letter of January 14, 1974, Senator Hollings also asked that OTA examine U.S. commercial fisheries. Exotic and new technology is not

the highest concern, he noted, "but the relics of past generations still in use. . . new hard-nosed assessment as to effectiveness and the nature of delayed impacts." Subsequently, legislation (S-1988) to extend U.S. fishing rights from 12-miles to 200-miles seaward passed the Senate but was not acted upon by the House. This assessment is still in the definition phase.

In the 94th Session, the Senate Commerce Committee expects to consider new legislation related to the siting of liquefied natural gas (LNG) facilities in U.S. coastal areas. It is expected that the Committee will request OTA to conduct an assessment of the national need for, and the problems associated with the siting, construction, and operation of port and terminal systems for the marine transportation of liquefied natural gas.

Finally, the Senate Committees on Commerce and Interior and Insular Affairs have made a joint request that OTA conduct a short-term study related to Outer Continental Shelf oil and gas exploration alternatives, including Federal Government sponsored exploration drilling. If approved, this effort would have to get underway as early as February to assure that information is available for legislative consideration in the First Session of the 94th Congress.

The following is a summary of Ocean Program assessments now underway as well as those proposed for the next fiscal year.

New Use Demand on the Coastal Zone: \$552,000 (FY 1975); \$42,900 (FY 1976)

This assessment is in response to a request from the Senate Commerce Committee and the National Ocean Policy Study. Assisting the Project Manager on the Coastal Zone Assessment is a Coastal Zone Advisory Panel composed of the following members:

Dr. Richard Sullivan
Chairman

Center for Environmental Studies
Princeton University

Mr. David J. Bardin

Commissioner of Environmental
Protection, Trenton, New Jersey

Mr. E. C. Broun, Jr.

Vice President, Market Development
Dresser Industries, Houston

Dr. Francis T. Christy, Jr.	Director of Programs, Resources for the Future, Washington, D.C.
Mr. John Daniello	Secretary of Community Affairs and Economic Development, State of Delaware
Dr. John Mark Dean	Associate Professor of Marine Science and Biology, University of South Carolina, Columbia
Mr. Richard M. Eckert	Vice President, Engineering and Construction, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Newark, New Jersey
Dr. Don E. Kash	Director, Science and Public Policy Programs, University of Oklahoma, Norman
Dr. H. W. Menard	Scripps Institute of Oceanography, La Jolla, California
Mr. Charles C. Mollard	Seafarers International Union, AFL-CIO, Brooklyn, New York
Dr. James Sullivan	Director, Center for Science in the Public Interest, Washington, D.C.

This regional assessment examines the potential offshore and coastal zone impacts from the introduction of offshore ports, floating nuclear power plants and oil production off the coasts of New Jersey and Delaware. Alternatives to those technologies will also be examined. The 11 month study is being conducted under contract by Braddock, Dunn and McDonald of Vienna, Virginia.

A six-week report was submitted on January 10, 1975, which provides a detailed approach to the problem, including a preliminary organizational structure for the final report, a description of the three proposed technologies and their probable locations, and a preliminary definition of the policy issues. The final report is due on October 18, 1975.

Public Participation Experiment: \$50,000 (FY 1975); \$25,000 (FY 1976)

An experimental program of public participation will be carried out in conjunction with the Coastal Zone Assessment. It will be designed and carried out by experienced consultants. Support as required will be provided by Braddock, Dunn and McDonald. Provisions have been made to insure that information and guidance derived from this broader public interaction can be used by the contract study team throughout the project.

Energy Facilities Siting: \$76,500 (FY 1975); \$193,700 (FY 1976)

This assessment is the result of a request from the Chairman of the Technology Assessment Board to the Advisory Council to determine the extent of Congressional interest in the subject of national growth policy and to define an assessment of manageable scope to meet this interest. In response to this request, the Advisory Council appointed a subcommittee to meet with interested Congressional staff, to review related requests for assessments, and to recommend a specific proposal.

The subcommittee developed a proposal for an energy facilities siting assessment, which was approved and forwarded to the Board at the Council meeting of December 10, 1974. It is directly responsive to the major questions raised in growth policy related requests from the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and was developed in cooperation with members of the staffs of these committees.

The proposed assessment would focus on the growth policy implications of the demand for energy facilities (e.g., power plants, refineries, petrochemical plants, fuel extraction facilities, etc.) and the factors associated with their siting. The focus on energy facilities will provide a scope that is narrow enough to be manageable and broad enough to incorporate the major issues of growth policy, such as the problem of interjurisdictional and intergovernmental coordination, the balancing of Federal, State, and local interests, and the sharing among States and localities of the benefits and burdens of growth.

The Advisory Council report to the Board incorporated a proposed study plan and recommended that the project be approached in an incremental fashion, with an initial phase of about six months. The staff is currently developing this proposal into a more detailed study design. It is anticipated that the first phase will include an initial assessment of the projected demand for energy facilities based on alternative energy demand/supply scenarios, identification and review of existing Federal and State legislation affecting energy facility siting, determination of the set of impacts to be studied,

identification of the primary issues to be analyzed, determination of a set of specific geographic areas to be studied in detail in the second phase of the project, and development of a detailed research program for the second phase.

Supertankers: \$28,000 (FY 1975)

This in-house study is in response to a request from the Senate Committee on Commerce and an outgrowth of the Coastal Zone Assessment.

The tanker study will address five principal areas of investigation:

1. Establish the statistics of world tanker fleet composition and operation including distribution of areas of operation, sizes, age, ownership, design characteristics, products carried, etc. Projection of future traffic to and from U.S. ports will be included.
2. Determine the present operating practices and historical data of the tanker fleet including such items as training, licensing, inspection, maintenance, pollution control programs, navigation, etc.
3. Determine the present design and construction practices for tankers existing or planned including such items as structural design basis, tank arrangement and size, ballast system, tank cleaning systems, propulsion and auxiliary machinery, navigation equipment and classification utilized.
4. Estimate the existing pollution hazard of the tanker fleet based on available statistics and studies of tanker casualties and chronic spillage due to standard practices.
5. Project the needs for and the benefits to be realized from certain changes to new or existing tankers, such as improved construction techniques, improved training, better traffic control, new design, etc.

This tanker assessment is also related to the ongoing Oceans I assessment as it relates to deepwater port terminals specifically for supertankers.

An inhouse effort was begun on December 1, 1974, to identify the major technical and policy issues related to supertankers and to define

the need for a more extended assessment. A preliminary report from this effort is due in February, 1975, with a final report due in June, 1975.

Fisheries: \$249,700 (FY 1976)

This assessment is responsive to a portion of the January 14, 1974, request from Senator Hollings.

This assessment will analyze the present and future status of the U.S. fishing industry. In particular, it will examine the risks, benefits, and resource management problems that would result from the possible extension of U.S. fishing rights from the current 12 mile limit to the proposed 200 mile limit. It will also consider the anticipated impacts on existing treaties and the problems of controlling the access of foreign fishing vessels to a greatly extended zone.

This study is in the early stages of definition. It is anticipated that the assessment would require nine months to accomplish once it has been initiated.

Liquefied Natural Gas Coastal Facilities and Transportation: \$200,000 (FY 1976)

This assessment will be responsive to a request that is anticipated from the Senate Commerce Committee on behalf of the National Ocean Policy Study.

This assessment, if approved, would examine the national need for and the projected impacts of the construction and operation of port and terminal systems for the marine transportation of such gas. It will also consider the risks and benefits of tanker operations in coastal waterways and harbors.

It is anticipated that the project could be initiated as early as February, 1975, and completed in October, 1975.

Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Exploration Alternatives: \$31,500 (1975); \$142,700 (FY 1976)

This proposed assessment would be responsive to a joint request from the Senate Commerce and Interior Committees.

This will be a short-term assessment of the impacts both of existing leasing mechanisms and of alternative procedures that would separate exploration for oil and gas from development and production. Government sponsored exploratory drilling will be one alternative that is considered. The assessment will analyze the impacts on the return to the public, rates of discovery of new reserves, and management of resource development. It would provide input for legislative use in connection with possible amendments to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.

FISHERIES ASSESSMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. You told us about the OCS drilling. The fisheries assessment appears to be quite general. Do you propose to define it more specifically and what is the schedule for making that assessment?

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Johns?

Senator HOLLINGS. Tell us about that fisheries assessment.

Mr. JOHNS. Yes, sir. The fisheries assessment was at an initiation of both the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and requests from the National Oceans Policy Study. It relates principally to expanding the resource zone of the United States to 200 miles under the bills under consideration in the House and under discussion at the Geneva Conference on the Law of the Sea.

The impact and methods that the United States would consider for resource management within that increased size of resource zone, it would build from a base of the fisheries resource management being done under the present economic zone of 12 miles. It was aimed at consideration for legislation for managing those resources, including such things as limited entry and other factors that the Congress intended to consider in this question of the extension to the 200-mile limit.

LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS PORT FACILITIES

Senator HOLLINGS. On the next page, I see that liquefied natural gas, \$200,000. Are you going to assess the impact of the construction of those types of ports and terminal facilities?

Mr. JOHNS. Yes. Exactly, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Within the coastal zone?

Mr. JOHNS. That is correct.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you selecting a particular area?

Mr. JOHNS. We are looking at the areas—or would attempt to look at the areas—where applications have been made to import LNG.

Senator HOLLINGS. Where are they?

Mr. JOHNS. They are along the two areas of the West Coast, in the Seattle, Wash. area and the Point Conception, Calif., area. Also northern New Jersey, and in Savannah, Ga., are the ones under consideration.

Senator HOLLINGS. The deep mining, minerals, that is back to what we discussed on critical materials again.

TRANSPORTATION

Next we will insert the pages from the justification regarding the Transportation Assessments. You covered that in your statement and I have no questions.

[The justification follows:]

JustificationTRANSPORTATION ASSESSMENT PROGRAMEXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FY 1976 plans for the OTA Transportation Assessment Program call for the establishment of a capability to perform major new assessments in the areas of railroad technology and the future of the automobile. Interest in both subject has been expressed to OTA by the Senate Committee on Commerce. Accordingly, the proposed FY 1976 budget for this program area allocates almost \$800,000, for program management and performance of two comprehensive assessments.

The initial focus of the overall OTA Transportation Program was on urban mass transportation, with the first two full-scale assessments performed at the request of Senator John L. McClellan, Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee. The activities in this program area have since been expanded to include an automobile safety study performed for the House Committee on Appropriations and expanded studies for the Senate Appropriations Committee on personal rapid transit systems, and the impact of recent economic and energy developments on mass transit planning. From its inception through the end of FY 1976, the Congressional Technology Assessment Board has approved plans to allocate \$1.6 million in OTA funds for transportation studies, nearly three-fourths of it for contract costs.

TRANSPORTATION ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

Fund requirements for Transportation Assessment projects, which have been approved or authorized to be included in our work plans, are shown below:

Detail of Estimates
(In thousands of dollars)

<u>By Projects</u>	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Automatic Train Control	\$218.5	\$ 55.4	\$ -
Urban Mass Transit	232.6	106.7	-
Crash Recorder	-	46.9	-
Personal Rapid Transit	-	49.0	-
Railroad Technology	-	-	357.8
Automotive Assessment	-	3.0	336.0
Project Management	20.5	96.9	100.5
TOTALS	<u>\$471.6</u>	<u>\$357.9</u>	<u>\$794.3</u>
 <u>By Object Class</u>			
Salary & Benefits	\$ 17.6	\$154.5	\$150.3
Contracts	451.1	142.0	598.0
Travel	2.9	53.4	43.7
Printing	-	8.0	2.3
TOTALS	<u>\$471.6</u>	<u>\$357.9</u>	<u>\$794.3</u>

By Requesting Committee

Automatic Train Control:
Senate Committee on Appropriations

Urban Mass Transit:
Senate Committee on Appropriations

Crash Recorder:
House Committee on Appropriations

Personal Rapid Transit:
Senate Committee on Appropriations

Railroad Technology:
Senate Committee on Commerce

Automotive Assessment:
Senate Committee on Commerce

OTA's initial efforts in the transportation field grew out of requests from Senators Robert Byrd, Chairman, and Clifford Case, Ranking Minority Member of the Transportation Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee that the office assess the development of automatic train control (ATC) in rail rapid transit systems. Because of the emphasis which

urban mass transit systems were receiving as a result of the energy crisis and the problems of congestion and pollution the Committee also asked that an assessment be made of the process by which communities plan, select (or reject) and implement rail rapid transit systems in conjunction with other modes of transportation.

The course of legislative hearings, deepening energy crisis, and growing economic uncertainty led the requesting committee to ask OTA to modify its assessment activities during FY 1975 to take account of certain other issues. Thus, OTA modified its assessments to emphasize the impacts of energy and of economic contingencies on public transit, and initiated a separate in-house study of Personal Rapid Transit (PRT) and allied high technology transit systems.

Both the House and Senate Appropriations Committees had been concerned for some years with the "automotive crash recorder" program proposed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA). This program, designed to gather data on the forces involved in automobile accidents and their relationship to fatalities and injuries, has not been funded due to uncertainty as to its necessity and its efficacy in obtaining the required data. In response to a request transmitted by Chairman George H. Mahon of the House Appropriations Committee, OTA initiated an evaluation of the crash recorder program funded from our FY 1975 funds. This assessment will be completed in FY 1975.

Other projects have been scheduled for assessment in FY 1976 with funds requested in this budget. As previously indicated, OTA intends to study railroad technology at the request of the Senate Commerce Committee. The Office also plans an assessment of the automobile with particular regard to future economic safety and environmental impacts.

The OTA Transportation Assessments Group has worked closely with public groups and industry sources. In addition, there has been extensive cooperation with other Legislative branch agencies. Dr. Leon Cole of the Congressional Research Service is assisting with the direction of the Personal Rapid Transit Project. Information has been exchanged with General Accounting Office Staff members conducting their

own review of the Morgantown Personal Rapid Transit demonstration project. Cooperation with these groups extends to other areas of transportation as well. OTA has furnished two of the General Accounting Office divisions with summaries of substantive work in the automatic train control area to assist them with their work on the Washington Metro and other rapid-rail projects.

An advisory committee has been appointed to assist the program manager in development of assessment projects and to provide guidance in execution, and evaluation of results. The Urban Mass Transportation Advisory Committee is composed of:

Krambles, Mr. George Chairman	General Operations Manager, Chicago Transit Authority
Bierwagen, Mr. Walter J.	Member, General Executive Board, Amalgamated Transit Union
Burco, Dr. Robert A.	Public Policy Analyst, Public Policy Research Associates, Berkeley, Calif.
Fox, Mrs. Jeanne J.	Senior Researcher, Joint Center for Political Studies, Washington, D.C.
Goldmuntz, Dr. Lawrence A.	Chairman, Economics and Science Planning Washington, D.C.
McGrath, Dr. Dorn C.	Professor, Urban Planning, George Washington University
Oliver, Dr. Bernard M.	Vice President, R&D Hewlett-Packard Corp., Palo Alto, Calif.
Reich, Mr. Simon	Train Control Consultant, Gibbs and Hill New York, N.Y.
Salvucci, Mr. Frederick P.	Secretary of Transportation and Construc- tion, State of Massachusetts
Southerland, Jr., Dr. Thomas C.	Assistant Deap, School of Architecture and Urban Planning, Princeton University
Taylor, Dr. Stewart F.	Director, Transportation Systems, Sanders and Thomas, Inc., Pottstown, PA

Automatic Train Control (ATC) \$55,400 (FY 1975)

This assessment was requested by the Transportation Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee. Its purpose is to assess the state-of-the-art of automatic systems as employed in rail rapid transit and to provide a comparative critical analysis of the major systems in being and planned in the United States. The assessment analyzes and evaluates the experience of transit authorities in design, development, procurement, testing and operation to arrive at conclusions on safety, security, reliability, maintainability, role and function of the human operator, economics, performance and costs.

The assessment is being performed by a multi-disciplinary engineering team consisting of experts in train control, systems human factors, and reliability engineering. Some 18 site visits have taken place to transit properties, specialty transit installations (e.g. airport people movers), and manufacturers of signalling and automatic train control equipment. The data obtained from these visits and from the literature will be used as the basis of the analysis for the assessment.

Following a process of competitive bidding, OTA awarded this contract to Battelle, Columbus Laboratories. Work commenced on July 1, 1974, and is scheduled to be completed by June 30, 1975.

Urban Mass Transit: \$106,700 (FY 1975)

This assessment was requested by the Transportation Subcommittee of Senate Appropriations as part of the Automatic Train Control Study (ATC). Upon the advice of OTA consultants and staff, and with the concurrence of the Committee staff, the Urban Mass Transit Assessment was split from the other study because of its need for a different expertise than was available through the automatic train control project.

The Community Planning for Mass Transit Study is concerned with the processes by which communities have planned, selected (or rejected), and developed new or modernized urban rail transit systems in conjunction with other modes such as bus and personal rapid transit. Numerous studies in the past have addressed this problem, but none has attempted a comparative analysis in more than one city. Nine metropolitan study sites form the base for this study. These include: Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Denver, District of Columbia, Los Angeles, Minneapolis-St. Paul, San Francisco and Seattle.

The assessment covers both the process and the content of mass transit system planning. Process includes, among other factors: community organization, public participation, distribution of planning functions among governmental and private agencies, role of transit unions, and the relationships among local, regional, State, and Federal authorities. Content includes an analysis of categories of planning criteria in such areas as costs and benefits, technical feasibility, performance and service, environmental impact, land use, urban form and public acceptance. Comparative analysis is expected to yield results in the areas of Federal

transportation policy, planning guidelines, and financing local and regional organization.

Following a process of competitive bidding, OTA awarded the contract for this study to Skidmore, Owings and Merrill in association with Systems Design Concepts. Work commenced on July 8, 1974, and is scheduled to be completed by June 8, 1975.

Energy, the Economy and Mass Transit: Concern over the impacts of the energy crisis and the unstable economic situation caused the Senate Appropriations Committee to request that the Assessment of Community Planning be modified to include these critical aspects. Its purpose is to place public transit within the framework of national concern over energy and the economy and to analyze the potential impacts of these issues upon transit as well as the potential of transit for conserving energy or stimulating economic activity.

This study was awarded to Skidmore, Owings and Merrill in association with Systems Design Concepts as a change order to their basic Community Planning contract. Work commenced on December 2, 1974, and is scheduled for completion by June 8, 1975.

Personal Rapid Transit: \$49,000 (FY 1975)

Originally, Personal Rapid Transit (PRT) Systems were considered outside the scope of the automatic train control and community planning assessments because the more urgent need was felt to be a study of the more conventional modes of mass transit. However, communities are now examining personal rapid transit alternatives more closely and the problems of the Morgantown demonstration project have captured the attention of Congress. As a result, the Senate Appropriations Committee Chairman, Senator John L. McClellan, transmitted an additional request from the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Transportation Subcommittee to include PRT fully within the OTA assessment projects. After discussion with the Urban Mass Transit Advisory Committee, a separate project was devised to assess PRT.

Personal Rapid Transit is a new concept in public transportation that envisages, in its most refined state, a network of exclusive

Roadways (usually elevated) carrying automated small vehicles among the various activity centers of a metropolitan area. True it would use vehicles seating up to four people but larger variants accommodating up to 25 seated and standing occupants exist. These larger vehicles are known as Group Rapid Transit (GRT). These modes are quite different from conventional rail rapid transit which can haul up to 2,000 people per train. It also features direct service from origin to destination without intermediate stops, off line stations, and requires vehicles to operate at very short intervals (headways).

The assessment must be completed late in the winter of 1974-75 to be useful in the Congressional Committee hearing process. Because of the short time available for the study, only the essential issues and impacts can be analyzed. These include:

1. Definition of personal and group rapid transit
2. Potential for contribution to urban transit
3. Analysis of U.S. experience with such potential systems
4. Analysis of foreign experience
5. Major issues and Impacts
 - a. Technical
 - b. Social
 - c. Economic
6. Policy alternatives analysis

This assessment is being performed by a consultant to OTA assisted by five expert panels in various aspects of personal rapid transit. Work on the assessment commenced December 1, 1974, and is scheduled to be completed by March 15, 1975.

Crash Recorder: \$46,900 (FY 1975)

The National Highway Traffic and Safety Administration is charged with setting design standards for automobiles to enhance occupant safety. To set standards properly, a data base relating fatalities and injuries to the forces generated in crashes is needed. The Administration claims the current data base is inadequate and has proposed collecting the necessary data through the use of small devices (crash

recorders) placed in automobiles which would record collision forces and perhaps other data if a crash occurred. The crash recorder data could then be related to the degree of injury sustained by the occupant of the vehicle.

Congress has never appropriated funds for the crash recorder program because of the cost, existence of possible alternative ways of creating the data base, and uncertainty as to the effectiveness of the proposed program. During the last Transportation Appropriations Committee Conference it was suggested that OTA evaluate the proposed crash recorder program. Representative George H. Mahon, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, transmitted a letter from Representatives John J. McFall and Silvio O. Conte, Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the Transportation Subcommittee, asking that OTA undertake this evaluation. The contract was awarded to Economics and Science Planning of Washington, D. C. Work commenced on December 8, 1974, and is scheduled for completion on March 1, 1975.

Railroad Technology: \$357,800 (FY 1976)

Of the various types of land transportation, railroads are among the most energy efficient haulers of freight and passengers. Unfortunately, as a result of initial Federal land grants to induce their construction and a considerable investment by private enterprise, railroads early reached a privileged position. Recent Federal involvement has emphasized regulation of the industry. In the meantime, large Federal subsidies have accrued to highway and air transportation. These developments have tended to put railroads at a disadvantage.

These factors and others have brought on a series of railroad failures and bankruptcies particularly in the Northeast region. As railroad revenues have declined, investment in new equipment has declined as has maintenance of right-of-way and existing equipment. This situation has inhibited some of the efforts to revitalize rail service. AMTRAK has been particularly hard hit as some passenger trains are forced to restrictive speeds as low as ten miles per hour because of defective track and road bed.

The Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-518) provided for Federal assistance in upgrading tracks and road bed on routes used by AMTRAK services. However, because railroads operate their own freight service over the same routes, such assistance would benefit certain railroads at the expense of their competitors. Moreover, heavy freight usage would soon lead to track and roadbed deterioration.

Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, requested that OTA study the rail and roadbed problem with the idea in mind of developing a cost sharing formula for freight and passenger use. After several conversations with the Committee Staff, the subject was broadened to include other technological improvements in rail service. The concept of this study was presented to the TAB on March 19, 1974, and approved for further development work towards a project plan.

The rail technology assessment would attempt two objectives. First, it would put rail services, passenger and freight, within the perspective of the entire transportation network. Cases of both disappearance of rail service and improved service would be analyzed for their economic, social, and environmental impacts.

Second, the assessment would examine in detail the major technological advances that seem likely to be made across a broad spectrum of railroad issues including:

1. Track, road bed, and right of way
2. Rolling Stock
3. Propulsion units and types of power
4. Signalling and centralized train control
5. Systems operations
6. Multi-modal opportunities

In each area, new technologies would be identified and their potential impacts evaluated. The scope of the assessment would include such issues as railway management, labor relations and workrules, and organization.

Automotive Assessment: \$3,000 (FY 1975); \$336,000 (FY 1976)

During 1974, Senator Philip A. Hart, Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Environment of the Committee on Commerce, proposed that OTA undertake a study of the costs and benefits of safety and emission standards imposed on the automobile by the Federal Government.

To clarify the issues, the size, the scope and importance of the problem, a number of steps were taken including a brief review of the literature and preliminary interviews with various individuals active in safety and emission control research. To further this background planning, a one day workshop was held by OTA in mid-January. This workshop brought together 40 participants from diverse backgrounds including government agencies, industry, labor unions, independent study groups and public interest organizations.

Arising from these efforts was the strong recommendation that OTA should do work in the automotive area. However, there was considerable disagreement over the assessment methodology and the utility of a short range study.

Numerous suggestions were received for a longer term study on the future of the automobile. Such a study would encompass future use patterns, vehicle size, and the associated economic and social impacts: Impact areas would include fuel and materials consumption, safety, land use and environmental considerations, industrial structure and the economics of production and their effect on employment patterns in associated or dependent businesses. The staff is now working with Senator Hart's office and the Committees on Commerce and Public Works to define the scope and objectives of this study.

TECHNOLOGY AND WORLD TRADE

Senator HOLLINGS. Now I will insert the justification material regarding technology and world trade.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

TECHNOLOGY AND WORLD TRADE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Technology and World Trade Assessment Program focuses on the evaluation of the existing institutional structure and policy framework within which U. S. international trade in technology-intensive products, processes and services occurs. The program area considers the impact of U. S. policies on international trade in technology, in the areas of taxation, tariffs, business regulation, antitrust, patents, licensing, export restrictions, international standards, technology transfer, turnkey arrangements, international investment restrictions, international consulting arrangements, and Federal R&D and procurement policies. In addition, the program includes intensive case study analyses in the areas of East-West trade; trade with Japan and other members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; trade with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; and trade with less developed countries.

The assessment builds on preliminary staff and consulting work conducted in FY 1975, which is concerned with the impact of international standards on U. S. trade in technology-intensive items.

The assessment is designed to be responsive to requests from two Congressional Committees: the Joint Economic Committee and the Senate Committee on Commerce. The issue of international technology transfer will be included in the assessment in response to a House Committee on Foreign Affairs suggestion.

Technology and World Trade Assessment Program

The funding requirement for assessments in the technology and world trade assessment area is as follows:

Detail of Estimates
(In thousands of dollars)

<u>By Projects</u>	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Existing Policies	\$ -	\$ 4.0	\$ 95.0
Case Studies	-	-	62.3
Project Management	-	38.9	47.6
TOTALS	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 42.9</u>	<u>\$ 204.9</u>
<u>By Object Class</u>			
Salary & Benefits	\$ -	\$ 41.3	\$ 58.9
Contracts	-	-	124.1
Travel	-	1.6	19.9
Printing	-	-	2.0
TOTALS	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 42.9</u>	<u>\$ 204.9</u>

By Requesting Committee:

Existing Policies:

Joint Economic Committee
Senate Committee on Commerce

Case Studies:

Joint Economic Committee
Senate Committee on Commerce

International trade occupies an increasingly prominent role in the U. S. economy. Even with improved energy conservation and the development of alternative energy sources, the U. S. will have to rely on substantial oil imports for years to come. Even with improved national materials policy regarding stockpiling, substitutability and other options, the U. S. will need to import significant quantities of critical raw materials and commodities for the foreseeable future.

As prices for such items continue to climb, the U. S. balance of payments posture will be an ever-present problem. Also, recession and unemployment will exert continuing pressure to expand potential markets abroad as one means of rejuvenating U. S. industry and generating more jobs at home. At the same time, increasing competi-

tion from other advanced industrial nations will make it more difficult for the U. S. to compete effectively in international trade.

It is imperative that the U. S. strengthen its international competitive position. Accepting this as an important national goal, the role of technology and world trade becomes of paramount importance. Recent studies have shown that the major, vital component of U. S. exports abroad consists of technology intensive products and services, especially when U. S. agriculture is viewed as a high technology industry.

From this perspective the question becomes one of how do we utilize the Nation's scientific and technical talent and resources in such manner as to strengthen our international competitive position, consistent with the achievement of other national goals, such as full employment.

OTA plans a three-phase study to be conducted over a two-year period. Phase I (which will take one year) will delineate and evaluate the existing institutional structure and policy framework within which U. S. international trade in technology-intensive items occurs; Phase II (which will run parallel to the last six months of Phase I) will develop and evaluate detailed case studies in world trade and technology in four areas: (1) East-West trade; (2) trade with members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development including Japan; (3) trade with the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries; and (4) trade with less developed countries. Phase III, (which will start after Phases I and II and take one year) will consist of the identification and assessment of alternatives to the existing institutional structure and policy framework.

Existing Policies: \$4,000 (FY 1975); \$95,000 (FY 1976)

Evaluation of the existing institutional structure and policy framework will include examination of the state of the art of economic indicators with respect to technology and world trade;

and consideration of national policies with respect to taxation, industry regulation, antitrust, patents, licensing, export restrictions, tariffs, turnkey arrangements, investment restrictions, international standards, international consulting arrangements, technical information systems, and Federal R&D and procurement policies.

Case Studies: \$62,300 (FY 1976)

Case studies in the areas of trade will include consideration of such factors as: desirability of East-West trade in high technology products; transfers of technology per se through licensing, investment and turnkey arrangements; trade-export controls; national security; relationships with selected countries such as China, Yugoslavia, Romania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Cuba; transfers and cooperative efforts with Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development members; special examination of Japanese policy in the 1950's and 1960's; analysis of the trade impact of shifting patterns of energy R&D; and technology transfer to less developed countries.

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Senator HOLLINGS. I wanted to ask about the export of technology, Mr. Daddario. The Chairman, Mr. Teague, and myself, have been discussing it. I think we have a couple of small items just in a cursory fashion that we will defer.

What request have any of you gotten from members or committees relative to the export of technology and its impact upon the jobs in this country?

Mr. DADDARIO. We have had requests by the Joint Economic Committee, Senate Committee on Commerce and the House Committee on Science and Technology.

The Technology Assessment Advisory Council is also interested in this. Dr. Fred Bucy is on that Advisory Council, and has been working with us to establish an international trade program which Mr. Mottur is working on.

This area takes into consideration the technology transfer, turnkey operations, such things as international copyrights, patents. We have found considerable Congressional interest.

In fact, just today, one of the science advisers called because he has an interest in this area, and wanted me to know that he feels that is an important area for examination.

Also the National Academy of Sciences has a program just getting underway in this area.

Dr. Harold Brown, the Chairman of our Advisory Council, has just returned from Russia where he had communications with the Minister of Science and Technology who was also interested in the whole area of technology assessment and technology transfers. There is a tremendous amount of activity. We are trying to put a program together. We are going at it very carefully, because it is a difficult one to manage and one to be sure that we have to approach in the right way.

Mr. Chairman, we will be making a proposal to the board.

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. Bucy has not made a recommendation as yet?

Mr. DADDARIO. He has not made a recommendation as yet, but he is working with us very closely. He is helping us to establish the definition of the problem and we are discussing with him the kinds of people that ought to be involved in the program.

EXPLORATORY ASSESSMENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. The balance of the justification material will be placed in the record.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

EXPLORATORY ASSESSMENTS PROGRAM
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Exploratory Assessments Program is conducted by senior staff members and expert consultants as well as by an ad hoc advisory panel. Unlike other OTA programs that address specific subject areas, the Exploratory Assessments Program provides a systematic process for defining certain assessment proposals submitted to OTA, and for conducting mini-assessments of emerging issues. During the current fiscal year, the Exploratory Research group began a mini-assessment of rural telecommunications, requested by Senator Herman Talmadge, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Additional Congressional requests, including one for an assessment of national research and development priorities, are being studied.

Expenditures of \$293,000 are planned for FY 1976.

Fund requirements for this essential function, which have been included in our work plans, are:

Details of Estimates

(In thousands of dollars)

<u>By Projects</u>	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Exploratory Assessments	\$ -	\$ 54.4	\$ 97.5
Rural Telecommunications	-	41.0	0.0
Program Management	<u>\$31.7</u>	<u>160.5</u>	<u>195.7</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$31.7</u>	<u>\$255.9</u>	<u>\$293.2</u>

<u>By Object Class</u>			
Salary & Benefits	\$ 29.5	\$209.6	\$216.0
Contracts	-	6.0	58.2
Travel	2.2	39.8	18.7
Printing	-	.5	.3
TOTALS	<u>\$ 31.7</u>	<u>\$255.9</u>	<u>\$293.2</u>

By Requesting Committee

Exploratory Assessments

(Reviews new requests by Congressional Committees)

Rural Telecommunications:

Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Exploratory Assessments: \$54,400 (FY 1975); \$97,500 (FY 1976)

The Exploratory Assessments group is currently the only OTA group not tied to a specific subject area. One of the most important functions in the area of the Exploratory Assessments Program is the review of Congressional requests for new assessments not falling into established program areas. Certain new project proposals receive a thorough and systematic review and evaluation, for example, see the description of a proposed National R&D assessment, which follows. It also attempts to uncover emerging issues of probable Congressional interest. As certain areas are suggested to be emerging problem areas, this Exploratory Assessments Group in conjunction with the Council will attempt through staff analyses and mini-assessments to determine whether or not there is a legitimate area of concern.

Consultants are made available to the Exploratory Research program manager from OTA's broad group of consultants and panel members. In addition the consultants listed below are available to advise on matters of Technology Assessment methodology:

Dr. Lawrence J. Fogle, Chairman, President, Decision Science, Inc., San Diego, California;

Dr. Martin Greenberger, Professor, Department of Mathematical Sciences, Johns Hopkins University;

Dr. Robert E. Machol, Professor, Graduate School of Management, Northwestern University;

Michael Mesarovic, M.D., Director, Systems Research Center, Case Western Reserve University;

Dr. Ithiel DeSola Pool, Professor, Department of Political Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and

Dr. Dennis Meadows, Professor, Thayer School of Engineering, Dartmouth College.

The Rural Telecommunications assessment described below is an example of a technology that will have an impact on all sectors of society and one that has the potential of being of high priority. This request met the Exploratory Assessments Group's designed function of sounding out new concepts and proposals received by the Office and it was one that the Group is examining by means of a mini-assessment.

Rural Telecommunications: \$41,000 (FY 1975)

In a letter of June 25, 1974, Senator Herman E. Talmadge, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, proposed that the Office undertake a technology assessment of "the feasibility and value of experimental efforts to develop public service for rural areas through the use of broadband communications techniques, whether cable or satellite."

In order to clarify the issues, size, scope, and importance of this problem, a number of steps were undertaken, which included a brief review of the literature and contacts with other government and private institutions.

A number of related activities are either underway or already completed that will be drawn upon and lend support to this study. The National Science Foundation will be funding a technology assessment of transportation telecommunications trade-offs. While not specifically focused on rural areas, it should have some value for this project. The Denver Research Institute has conducted some preliminary cost studies on rural telecommunications for the Office of Telecommunications Policy. George Washington University has completed, for the Department of Transportation, a phase I study of the revitalization of small communities particularly focusing on transportation options. This continuing project will be monitored. The Cable TV Information Center has volunteered to cooperate with us in this project as has the National Academy of Science's Committee on Urban Telecommunications.

As a result of this preliminary investigation, a package of background material was assembled and the Exploratory Assessments Group conducted a mini-technology assessment on October 2, 1974. The Exploratory

Assessments Group attempted through the mini-assessment to explore, in an inter-active and dynamic way, the scope, range, and depth of issues which should be covered by the proposed technology assessment. Taking part in the mini-assessment was Mr. Giltmier, who is a staff member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

As a result, an internal staff effort has been initiated. It will be assisted by consultants expert in the area of rural sociology, demography, political science, and broadband communication technology. The work focuses on the problems of rural America in contrast to small suburban communities. It is concerned with those areas of the U.S. comprised principally of small towns and independent farms, not in the immediate vicinity of major population centers.

National R&D Priorities:

Three inquiries have indicated interest in an assessment of National R&D priorities:

1. Congressman Teague, Chairman of the House Committee on Science and Technology, and Ranking Minority Member Mosher, in letters dated January 22, 1974, and December, 13, 1974.
2. Senator Hubert Humphrey, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Agriculture and Forestry, in a letter of November 7, 1974.
3. Senator Frank E. Moss, Chairman of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences, in a letter dated October 10, 1974.

These letters raised a series of issues dealing with increasingly urgent Congressional concerns having to do with R&D. The letters highlighted the following items, among others, meriting urgent attention:

1. What is the present composition of mix of Federally supported R&D in relation to national needs?
2. What are the objectives, social and otherwise, which National R&D priorities are intended to serve?
3. What are the characteristics of a better R&D information base to assist Congressional decision making?
4. Is it feasible to develop a methodology whereby the positive and negative consequences of R&D can be usefully assessed?
5. Is there a relationship between R&D and productivity that can be measured? Anticipated? Planned and controlled?

6. Is it possible to usefully evaluate and determine the period between R&D and the flow of benefits to society?
7. Is it feasible to develop an index of relative merit or potential for allocating of expenditures and assigning priorities among alternative projects?
8. Is there any reasonable way to estimate the percentage of the total National wealth that should be expended on R&D?
9. Is it useful and feasible to distinguish between governmental and nongovernmental levels for such expenditures?

The items vary widely in the degree of precision, accuracy, and reliability to which they may be assessed. To deal with these issues in a way useful to Congress requires a continuing program, either by OTA or at the agency level, to provide the necessary flow of current data, studies and analysis. Thus, the three major phases of a workplan in this area would comprise one or more of the following elements:

1. A state-of-the-art series pulling together what is now known, and putting it in a format that is most applicable to Congressional Committee needs.
2. The identification and prioritization of projects forming a systematic integrated study and research program.
3. The implementation of such a research program, either by OTA, by the Committee staffs or by the agencies, most likely by all three.

The Exploratory Assessments Program Group is identifying and evaluating the work of investigators and researchers in this field in order to assist in formulating a recommendation concerning these requests for consideration by the Board.

TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL

Fund requirements related to the activities of the Technology Assessment Advisory Council, a group established by statute, are as follows:

Detail of Estimates
(In thousands of dollars)

<u>By Project</u>	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Operational Cost	\$ 36.6	\$ 97.1	\$ 104.7
TOTALS	<u>\$ 36.6</u>	<u>\$ 97.1</u>	<u>\$ 104.7</u>
<u>By Object Class</u>			
Salary & Benefits	\$ 21.0	\$ 62.1	\$ 76.7
Contracts	2.3	-	-
Travel	13.1	35.0	27.3
Printing & Other	.2	-	.7
TOTALS	<u>\$ 36.6</u>	<u>\$ 97.1</u>	<u>\$ 104.7</u>

The Council is established by statute. Upon request by the Board, the Council reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on activities undertaken by the Office or on the initiation thereof; reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on the findings of any assessment made by or for the Office; and undertakes such additional related tasks as the Board may direct.

Ten public members "who shall be persons eminent in one or more fields of the physical, biological, or social sciences or engineering or experienced in the administration of technical activities, or who may be judged qualified on the basis of contributions made to educational or public activities" are appointed to the Council by the Board for staggered 4 year terms. The Comptroller General and the Director of the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress are statutory members.

The Chairman and Vice Chairman are elected by the Council.

Members of the Advisory Council are listed below:

Brown, Dr. Harold, Chairman	President, California Institute of Technology
Wenk, Dr. Edward, V. Chairman	Director, Program in the Social Management of Technology, University of Wash.
Bucy, Mr. Fred J.	Executive V. President, Texas Instruments Inc.

Henderson, Mrs. Hazel	Author and lecturer on environmental and social issues, Princeton, N. J.
Leathers, Dr. J. M.	Executive Vice President, Dow Chemical Corporation
McAlister, Dr. John Jr.	Associate Professor, Dept. of Engineering-Economic Systems, Stanford University
Odum, Dr. Eugene P.	Director, Institute of Ecology, University of Georgia
Robbins, Dr. Frederick C.	Dean, School of Medicine, Case Western Reserve University
White, Dr. Gilbert F.	Director, Institute of Behavioral Science, University of Colorado
Wiesner, Dr. Jerome B.	President, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Jayson, Mr. Lester S.	Director, Congressional Research Service Library of Congress
Staats, Mr. Elmer B.	Comptroller General of the United States

Members were appointed to the Technology Assessment Advisory Council in January, 1974. The Council at its first meeting on January 24, 1974, elected as its first Chairman Dr. Harold Brown, President of the California Institute of Technology and as Vice-Chairman Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr, Director, Program in the Social Management of Technology, University of Washington. In calendar year 1974 the full Council held seven meetings for the purpose of formulating its advice and assistance to the OTA Board on assessment activities.

Over the several months since the Council organized and began operations, it has laid out the following list of functions: recommending issues for future assessments; recommending on priorities among the Congressional requests for assessment; providing an overview of technology assessment methodology and procedures, including procurement policy, staffing, panel selection, public participation and OTA performance in general; participating in assessment panels as individuals; critiquing and commenting on assessment studies while they are underway and prior to their transmittal to the Board. This is an ambitious list, but the Council concluded that these are all possible ways in which it could contribute to the overall process of technology assessment. While it has given some attention to all of these items, there remains the need

to fully develop operational methods for deciding how much can be done in each of these areas. The Council established several ad hoc subcommittees to formulate and make recommendations on a range of issues of concern to the TAB.

Recent Activities:

Upon the request of the TAB, the Council undertook to develop recommendations on what a technology assessment of National Growth Policy could entail. The Board requested that the Council do this largely as a result of concern that the subject is potentially open-ended and unbounded. The Council developed a study program, which included a summary of the interests of various Congressional committees in an assessment connected with national growth policy. The report highlighted a specific technological focus of common interest to several Congressional committees concerned with growth policy involving both the problems of energy facility siting and the technological factors influencing the location of such facilities. The Council's recommendations to the Board were approved in December, 1974, and therefore, the initial part of the energy facility siting portion of the growth policy assessment was assigned to the Oceans Assessment Program.

Another activity involves making recommendations among possible topics for technology assessment. As part of this activity the Council initiated a series of regional meetings around the country to obtain opinions on these matters. The five regional meetings were held in: Boston, Dallas, Chicago, Seattle and La Jolla. The possible priority items for assessment developed in these meetings covers a spectrum of technologies, problems, and issues of regional, national and international importance. There are a number of recurring themes, with substantial overlap. Among them are: food, energy and other resources, water (which relates to the first two), transportation and land use, health and the interaction of government regulation, technological innovation, and economic and social health.

The Council has recently made its first report to the Board recommending those issues that should have the highest priority for assess-

ments. The recommendations reflect the very complex task of trying to select and compare issues, some of which represent specific effects of technologies, and other social, political, or economic problems. The process of deciding on those items suitable for study by OTA is one of the most important contributions that the Council provides to OTA and the Board

In connection with its priority activity, the Council has made six specific recommendations to the Board.

1. The OTA staff, in its review and analysis of assessments, should specify the criteria used in presenting topics to the Board. The OTA criteria list should be amended as new insights are gained. Critical evaluation also should be made of topics selected in light of the existing criteria.
2. In fulfilling Congressional requests, OTA should make full use of existing assessments already done by other organizations, and should analyze them independently, whenever possible, as a substitute for performing its own assessment.
3. In contracting for assessments, OTA should maintain flexibility in its methods. Included should be the options of fixing the level of funding in advance of the RFP, and awarding a small number of preliminary contracts before selecting a best proposal.
4. Meetings of specialists and generalists to uncover emerging issues should be institutionalized as part of the Council process to provide "early warning" information to OTA and the Congress.
5. A certain portion of the OTA budget should be set aside for "early warning" studies. Part of this should be allocated for study of selected innovative and creative ideas submitted by interested groups.
6. The Council's subcommittee on assessment priorities should continue and should make recommendations to the Council for specific priorities among assessments.

A third activity which has concerned the Council in its first year has been the question of technology assessment methodology. The Council, after an extensive study, has made some 18 recommendations to OTA which represent the Council's views on how the OTA should be

evolving in over the next several years. The Council's recommendations cover: procurement, public participation and assessment evaluation. The Council believes that the recommendations it has put forth in these areas should be viewed as guidelines on how OTA should develop rather than a definitive blue-print of exactly how things should be done. This will be an area of Council activity which will receive increased attention over the next year.

With its diverse composition, its wide range of experience, and its interests across a wide range of public policy issues, the Council has provided advice and assistance on assessment activities including: Solar Energy, Oceans, Materials, Chemical Effects on Health, etc.

It is through these kinds of activities that the Council is becoming an instrumental force in developing technology assessment as an important activity of the Congress.

During FY 1976, Council activities are expected to continue along the same lines as in FY 1975. However, as more assessment reports become available, it is expected that there will be more effort devoted to review and comment on assessments than in FY 1975.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Funds have been included in our estimates for this activity as follows:

Detail of Estimates (In thousands of Dollars)

<u>By Projects</u>	<u>FY 1974 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976 Estimate</u>
Public Participation	-	27.0	63.0
Public Affairs	\$ 5.4	\$ 13.5	\$ 16.1
Project Management	<u>2.3</u>	<u>85.2</u>	<u>79.5</u>
TOTALS	<u>7.7</u>	<u>\$125.7</u>	<u>\$158.6</u>
 <u>By Object Class</u>			
Salary & Benefits	\$ 2.3	\$102.0	\$106.1
Contracts	-	8.0	23.8
Travel	-	9.7	21.7
Printing & Other	<u>5.4</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>7.0</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$ 7.7</u>	<u>\$125.7</u>	<u>\$158.6</u>

The successful achievement of the Office of Technology Assessment's mission depends in part upon a "two-way" exchange of information with the public on the assessment of technology and its impacts. Not only is it important that there be widespread public awareness of technology assessment and its potential for improving Congressional decision making on technological issues, but also that OTA receive direct inputs from those persons and groups in society who stand to be affected, either directly or indirectly, by the proposed technological applications under assessment. Accordingly, the OTA organizational structure contains two separate, but complementary, staff functions; Public Participation and Public Affairs.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAM: \$27,000 (FY 1975); \$63,000 (FY 1976)

Under the leadership of an Officer of Public Participation, who reports directly to the Director, an overall program of activities is being developed to facilitate appropriate citizen involvement in the technology assessment process, including the establishment of improved communications with business, industry, citizen/consumer, labor, public interest, professional and impacted groups, and the creation of outreach mechanisms, and public education programs.

Public participation is recognized in the Technology Assessment Act itself, particularly in providing for a Technology Assessment Advisory Council (TAAC) and for disclosure of assessment information. Full disclosure is anticipated, except in instances where the Board might find it advisable to withhold information in accordance with provisions in section 552(b) of Title 5 of the U.S. Code. In addition, OTA conducts its activities in accordance with the rule of the House and Senate on public access to hearings and mark-up sessions as provided for in the Legislative Reorganization Acts of 1946 and 1970.

Public participation is an area of concern to the Council, which has suggested the following purposes for public participation in technology assessment:

The basic purpose of encouraging public participation in technology assessment is to stimulate a dialogue between the developers of technology and societal spokesmen for the utilization or modification of technology, alternative approaches to the problem at issue,

and identification of other societal problems and opportunities relating to technology can be applied.

Public participation should include parties at interest (those with a stake in the technology) and parties impacted by the technology (future generations, consumers, labor, the public at large, etc.) An outreach effort will be made to involve weak and diffused interests in the assessment process. When an assessment impacts the areas of interest of a government agency, representatives of that agency should be consulted.

OTA is attempting to learn as much as possible about appropriate ways to achieve effective public participation through a continuing program of experimentation with various innovative methods to facilitate interaction between assessors and interested public parties, and through continuing interactions with people conducting similar programs in other agencies. During this experimentation period, important questions have been raised as to how much new participation should be encouraged and incorporated and how OTA should keep public hopes from focusing on technology assessment as a panacea for the ills of society. Therefore, an important ingredient in OTA's public participation effort will be balance.

OTA's main initial effort in public participation has concentrated on the development of a public participation experiment to be conducted as an integral part of OTA's regional assessment of the impacts of proposed new use demands off the coasts of New Jersey and Delaware. This project reflects the plans and objectives of the Oceans Assessment Program, and is budgeted under that program for approximately 10 per cent of the overall cost of the project. The information generated should directly benefit the project as well as provide insights on how public participation can be integrated into OTA's overall activities.

Among the goals of this initial effort are: providing a defined yet flexible role for a concerned public, including both potential critics and supporters of the technologies under assessment; providing them with constructive channels through which to voice their viewpoints, and concrete opportunities to obtain factual information about the potential impacts. Implicit in this objective is the need to identify the viewpoints of weakly represented groups which might not otherwise be heard, and to facilitate participation by voluntary groups with limited resources. The end result of

this activity will be to insure that citizen viewpoints are reflected in the final assessment report.

Other elements of the OTA Public Participation Program involve:

The establishment of mechanisms through which the Nation's various technical and professional societies, on an on-going basis, can become involved in OTA activities. It is anticipated that these organizations can provide valuable advice and support, particularly in regard to technology assessment methods, either through participation in panels or through regular meetings or seminars.

Regular communications, including notice of the Board and Council meetings, have been established with groups structured for the purpose of advancing public participation in technology assessment. In this way, such organizations can keep abreast of OTA's plans and on-going activities and can identify opportunities to make meaningful contributions through their participatory efforts.

Additionally, a series of meetings has been initiated to allow various interested groups an opportunity to learn directly about OTA activities and to interact with OTA staff members including assessment project leaders. Groups with diverse interests -- civic, professional, consumer, labor, industrial, environmental, public interest, etc. -- will be invited to participate and to contribute to assessment projects as appropriate.

When a technology assessment is published, the stage of public dissemination is reached. At this point, the Public Information Officer working in conjunction with the appropriate Congressional Committees, seeks to obtain the widest possible public awareness of OTA findings.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM: \$13,500 (FY 1975); \$16,000 (FY 1976)

To insure the widespread public dissemination of information about OTA activities and to insure that the Office is responsive to all inquiries, the following functions are overseen by the Public Affairs Officer:

OTA Speaking Engagements. As time permits the Director and Deputy Director make themselves available to address interested groups and respond

to all inquiries. In support of these activities, OTA has developed a staff capability for preparation of speeches and is in the process of developing a basic package of audio-visual aides for use in educational presentations.

Annual Report. In compliance with Section 11 of the Technology Assessment Act, an annual report on OTA activities, methods and plans, is to be prepared and submitted to the Congress no later than March 15 of each year. This report is printed in sufficient quantity to permit wide distribution.

Educational Brochure. An explanatory pamphlet or brochure detailing the concept, the background and the purposes of OTA is being prepared. This document is being written for general public consumption and will be utilized to fill many requests for general information from students and other interested citizens.

News Releases. Information about OTA assessment activities is issued in a timely manner to the news media and to interested individuals.

Computerized Mailing Services. In order to disseminate reports, news releases and other informational communications, OTA is compiling an extensive mailing list of interested parties and news media outlets. The use of computer services facilitates prompt mailings and provides through a system of subject coding the capability of targeting special mailings to selected subgroups within the overall list.

Newsletter/Bulletin. A prototype format for a possible OTA newsletter is being developed for discussion purposes. If the Board so desires, such a communication might be circulated on a regular basis to Congressional staffs or other parties interested in keeping abreast of OTA activities.

Meeting Notices. Both the Board and the Council conduct their business in meetings open to the public. Notification of such meetings is established via the Congressional Record, distribution of notices to Congressional press and media galleries, and by direct mailing to interested groups and individuals.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Funds required for the Office of the Director have been included in our estimates, as follows:

Detail of Estimates
(In thousands of dollars)

<u>By Projects</u>	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Estimate</u>
Operational Cost	<u>\$135.5</u>	<u>\$224.1</u>	<u>\$225.1</u>
TOTALS	<u>\$135.5</u>	<u>\$224.1</u>	<u>\$225.1</u>
<u>By Object Class</u>			
Salary & Benefits	\$129.0	\$215.1	\$214.1
Contracts	-	-	-
Travel	6.5	9.0	11.0
Printing & Other	-	-	-
TOTALS	<u>\$135.5</u>	<u>\$224.1</u>	<u>\$225.1</u>

This Office provides executive direction for OTA. At the request of the Director the following consultants are available to assist him:

Fubini, Dr. Eugene G.	President, Fubini Consultants, Ltd.
Huntoon, Dr. Robert D.	Former Dep. Dir. National Bureau of Standards
Katz, Dr. Milton	Director, International Legal Studies, Harvard Law School
Tollison, Dr. Robert D.	Chairman, Dept. of Economics, Texas A&M
Yarmolinsky, Dr. Adam	Ralph Waldo Emerson Professor, University of Massachusetts

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

Funds required for our administrative and information services area are detailed, as follows:

Detail of Estimates
(In thousands of dollars)

<u>By Projects</u>	<u>FY 1974 Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975 Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976 Estimate</u>
Operational Costs	\$149.9	\$415.4	\$509.8
TOTALS	<u>\$149.9</u>	<u>\$415.4</u>	<u>\$509.8</u>
 <u>By Object Class</u>			
Salary & Benefits	\$ 49.4	\$230.4	\$211.0
Contracts	50.6	69.0	100.0
Travel	-	1.0	45.3
Printing	2.3	-	2.5
Rent & Communications	20.3	64.0	90.0
Supplies	7.5	24.0	34.0
Equipment	19.8	25.0	25.0
Transportation of things	-	2.0	2.0
TOTALS	<u>\$149.9</u>	<u>\$415.4</u>	<u>\$509.8</u>

The Office of Administration provides all administrative support functions for OTA. These functions include procurement and contracting, budget and financial accounting and control, library and information services, office management and scheduling, payroll, personnel, travel, office space, security, accounts payable and receivable, reproduction and printing and other miscellaneous administrative support services. The program and project cost center accounting system is operated by the OTA Administrative Office. The office maintains a reimbursable contract with the General Accounting Office for the processing of CTA's payroll purchase orders, accounts payable and receivable and maintaining the accounts with Treasury. Through this arrangement the Office of Administration provides all services required to support the assessment programs without having to duplicate the expensive clerical and computer operation necessary for detailed payroll and accounting functions. The Office of Administration personnel have technical as well as administrative backgrounds. Therefore, with this added insight they are able to insure that the administrative burdens are not placed upon the professional research personnel.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1976,
THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1976

Appropriation Language

For "salaries and expenses" for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, \$1,625,000.

Justification of Estimates

Our total budget request for the period July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976, is one-fourth of our FY 1976 budget amount and provides for a continuation during the quarter at the same rate requested for FY 1976. However, we have made an allowance during the quarter to provide for an increase in printing costs, a small increase in staff, and for the annualization of staff expected to be on board June 30, 1976. This increase will require additional funds for personnel compensation and benefits, which we expect to absorb along with the increase in printing costs through reductions in travel and in the amount requested for technology assessment contracts during this quarter.

Below is a schedule comparing by object class our estimates for the quarter with one-fourth of our FY 1976 budget estimates.

<u>Object Class</u>	<u>one-fourth of FY 1976</u>	<u>7/1/76- 9/30/76 Quarter</u>	<u>Changes 1976 to Quarter</u>
(In thousands of dollars)			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Permanent positons	\$ 344	398	+\$54
11.3 Positions other than permanent	<u>122</u>	<u>122</u>	<u>--</u>
Total personnel compensation	466	520	+ 54
12.0 Personnel benefits	28	36	+ 8
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	108	86	- 22
22.0 Transportation of things	-	1	+ 1
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	23	23	-
24.0 Printing and reproduction	14	42	+ 28
25.0 Other services (Technology assessment contracts)	971	903	- 68
26.0 Supplies and materials	9	8	- 1
31.0 Equipment	6	6	-
Total obligations	<u>\$1,625</u>	<u>\$1,625</u>	<u>-</u>

Increase in Personnel Compensation and Benefits

The major increase in our estimated cost for personnel compensation and benefits during the quarter results from our plan to have six more staff members on the rolls for this period (three assessment project directors and three senior professional staff). This additional staff is required for new projects planned for this period. These new projects include assessments in the area of food production and consumption changes, health monitoring system, materials and manufacturing, conservation of energy, ship building and marine transportation, and transportation for rural areas and small cities.

Increase in Printing Costs

The amount for printing and reproduction has been increased because printing costs have been rising rapidly and the Government Printing Office

has indicated that we may expect additional significant increases in the near future. At this time, it appears that our estimate for printing costs in FY 1976 is significantly understated. For this reason, our estimate for the quarter is above the rate provided for in FY 1976.

DETAIL ON POSITIONS AND COMPENSATION

	1976 Estimate		1976 T Estimate	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
(In thousands of dollars)				
Director (executive level III)	1	\$ 40.0	1	\$ 40.0
Deputy Director (executive level IV)	1	38.0	1	38.0
Assessment Program Managers	8	274.6	8	274.6
Assessment Project Managers	7	214.0	10	322.0
General Counsel	1	36.0	1	36.0
Administrative Officer	1	36.0	1	36.0
Public Affairs Officer	1	29.0	1	29.0
Public Participation Officer	1	30.0	1	30.0
Executive Secretary to the Council	1	34.6	1	34.6
Senior Professional Staff	10	263.2	13	371.2
Professional Staff	2	37.6	2	37.6
Staff Assistants	2	43.0	2	43.0
Administrative/Management Assistants	3	67.0	3	67.0
Librarian/Information Specialist	2	29.2	2	29.2
Senior Research Assistants	1	16.0	1	16.0
Research Assistants	5	44.2	5	44.2
Senior Secretaries	3	43.5	3	43.4
Secretaries	8	84.6	8	84.6
Secretaries/Technical Assistants	6	48.1	6	48.1
TOTAL - Permanent Positions	64	\$1,408.6	70	\$1,624.5
TOTAL - Professional	(46)	\$1,232.4)	(52)	\$1,448.4)
TOTAL - Clerical and Technical Support	(18)	\$ 176.2)	(18)	\$ 176.1)
Pay above the stated annual rate	--	\$ 10.8	--	\$ 6.3
Lapses	-2	-45.4	-52.5	-1,232.8
Net permanent (average number)	62	\$1,374.0	17.5	\$ 398.0
Average positions other than permanent, (including Technology Assessment Advisory Council, <u>ad hoc</u> panels, and consultants)	14	490.0	3.5	122.0
Total personnel compensation and average	<u>76</u>	<u>\$1,864.0</u>	<u>21.0</u>	<u>\$ 520.0</u>

Object Classifications for Period
7/1 - 9/30/76

(In Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 1976 Estimate \$ 1374	Full Year Reallocation Reflected in Terms of FY 1976 Estimates \$ 216	Adjusted Allotments \$ 1590	Period ^{1/} 7/1-9/30/76 Estimates \$ 398
11.1 Permanent Positions				
11.3 Positions other than Permanent	490	-	490	122
Total Personnel Compensation	\$ 1864	\$ 216	\$ 2080	\$ 520
12.0 Personnel Benefits	110	33	143	36
21.0 Travel & Transporta- tion of persons	435	- 90	345	86
22.0 Transportation of things	2	-	2	1
23.0 Rent, Comm.& Utilities	90	-	90	23
24.0 Printing	56	112	168	42
25.0 Other Services	3884	-271	3613	903
26.0 Supplies & Materials	34	-	34	8
31.0 Equipment	25	-	25	6
Totals	\$ 6500	-	\$ 6500	\$1625

782

^{1/} Based on 25% of Adjusted Allotments

Office of Technology Assessment
Detail of Estimates by Program Area
and Major Object Class

By Assessment Program	FY 1976		Period
	Year	Quarter	7/1 - 9/30/76
	(In thousands of dollars)		
Energy	\$ 858.2	\$214.6	\$215.6
Food	1,007.5	251.9	249.0
Health	566.4	141.6	146.2
Materials	779.3	194.8	196.8
Oceans	998.0	249.5	249.1
Transportation	794.3	198.6	196.8
Tech. & World Trade	204.9	51.2	50.0
Exploratory Assessments	293.2	73.3	59.3
Advisory Council	104.7	26.2	26.7
Public Affairs and Public Participation	158.6	39.7	42.7
Office of the Director	225.1	56.3	56.8
Administration; Information Services	509.8	127.3	136.0
Totals	<u>\$6,500.0</u>	<u>\$1,625.0</u>	<u>\$1,625.0</u>

By Major Objects

Salary & Benefits	\$1,974	\$ 494	\$ 556
Contract & Other Services	3,884	971	903
Travel	435	108	86
Other	207	52	80
Totals	<u>\$6,500</u>	<u>\$1,625</u>	<u>\$1,625</u>

DETAIL OF ESTIMATES BY ASSESSMENT PROGRAM
 Period 7/1 - 9/30/76
 (In thousands of dollars)

Assessment Program (Object)	Staff Salaries (11.1)	Non-Permanent (11.3)	Benefits (12.1)	Salaries & Benefits (21.0)	Printing (24.0)	Contracts (25.0)	Other Charges	Total
Energy	\$ 55.6	\$ 24.0	\$ 5.0	\$ 84.6	\$ 4.5	\$113.2	\$ -	\$ 215.6
Food	37.0	16.0	3.3	56.3	5.1	175.6	-	249.0
Health	32.0	5.0	2.9	39.9	4.7	97.1	-	146.2
Materials	33.1	10.0	3.0	46.1	7.0	137.7	-	196.8
Oceans	36.5	19.0	3.3	58.8	7.2	169.5	-	249.1
Transportation	30.0	15.0	2.7	47.7	1.7	139.0	-	196.8
Tech. & World Trade	9.0	5.0	0.8	14.8	1.5	28.7	-	50.0
Exploratory Assessments	43.5	7.0	3.9	54.4	0.2	-	-	59.3
Advisory Council	11.4	7.0	1.0	19.4	0.5	-	-	26.7
Public Affairs and Public Participation	17.1	8.0	1.5	26.6	5.3	5.4	-	42.7
Office of the Director	48.7	1.0	4.4	54.1	-	-	-	56.8
Administration; Information Services	44.1	5.0	4.2	53.3	4.3	36.8	38.0	136.0
TOTALS	\$398.0	\$122.0	\$36.0	\$556.0	\$42.0	\$903.0	\$38.0	\$1,625.0

Funds required for the transition quarter (July through September, 1976) provide for the continuation of approved assessments listed in our FY 1976 work plans, but will not have been concluded. These funds will also provide for the initiation of assessments briefly described below:

Food Production-Consumption Changes

This assessment will provide the Congress with a thorough analysis of the significance, impact, and consequences of key suggestions that have been made to modify food production-consumption patterns in the U.S. and to relate such to intended effects.

Health Assessments

Projects in the area of health to be initiated during the transition quarter include definitions, studies, or assessments of (1) the effect of payment mechanisms on utilization rates, (2) the efficacy of new techniques and procedures, (3) measure the cost of administering National Health Insurance, (4) the effect of rate regulation on the price of health care, (5) measures of productivity on health care, (6) physicians' fees, and (7) hospital outpatient services.

Conservation of Energy

This assessment is designed to address a portion of the larger request of the Senate Commerce Committee for an assessment of energy savings in manufacturing processes. Both the technical feasibility and the economic and social impacts of the uses of materials to conserve energy will be assessed. Areas to be assessed will include (1) trade-offs between energy and materials conservation, (2) extension of useful life of products, (3) recycling of energy intensive materials, (4) reduction of weight and size of mobile structures, (5) manufacturing process selection to minimize energy use, (6) trade-offs involving the exportation of energy intensive scrap metals, (7) housing designed to reduce thermal transfer and (8) material R&D in technologies to reduce energy requirements in energy-intensive processes.

Oceans and Transportation

The two assessment projects involved are in the areas of (1) Shipbuilding and Marine Transportation Technology and (2) Outer Continental Shelf Mining.

Shipbuilding and Marine Transportation Technology

The U.S. merchant marine fleet has declined considerably due to foreign competition. Increases in cost occasioned by the rise in the price of oil could further effect the decline. These conditions have led two House Committees to request a study of Marine Transportation Technology from OTA. Leonor K. Sullivan, Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Olin E. Teague, Chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology, requested this study in March of 1974.

This study bridges both the transportation and oceans areas and should be conducted jointly. Increasing use of multi-modal techniques, particularly containerization, has impact on rail and highway transportation as well as on marine transportation. Thus, this project could be best conducted by OTA cooperative efforts between the Oceans and Transportation groups.

The shipbuilding and marine transportation technology project would begin by analyzing the U.S. ship industry as a whole in comparison with the industry of other nations and where appropriate with alternative forms of transportation. From this perspective, the principal factors for the decline of American Shipping would become apparent and would lead into the assessment of various technological options for assisting industry recovery.

Examples of technology that would be assessed include:

1. construction methods
2. propulsion systems
3. hull designs
4. control systems
5. loading and unloading systems
6. safety systems and methods

The study would take into account impacts on marine labor, national and international laws and conventions concerning shipping, freight rate practices among shipping companies, and shipbuilding capabilities.

Estuarine and Outer Continental Shelf Mining

Interest in this assessment has been partly reflected in Ocean Resource requests, coastal zone planning and outer continental shelf amendment considerations. In addition, the National Ocean Policy staff seeks sharper definition of the technical, legislative and policy issues related to these offshore mining activities.

The estuaries and shelf of the U.S. have two major types of reserves: placer and "hard rock." The first or placer deposits are the unconsolidated or semi-consolidated materials such as sand and gravel, muds, etc. formed principally by erosion and glaciation over thousands of years. These deposits are potential target for alluvial gold, tin, ilmenite, rutile, phosphates, argenite, sand, gravel and a few other "heavy" minerals. While there is potential for extracting all of these minerals, estuarine and offshore sand and gravel would be the principal focus of the study.

The largest economic sand and gravel resources in the U.S. are now offshore. Environmental and other constraints will prevent full development of these resources which will be needed increasingly by the building industry. It is therefore important that this assessment consider the alternatives and conflicting uses related to these resources and the impacts of denying or permitting their development. This assessment extends the "multiple-use" concept of considerations of the present Oceans I assessment.

The second or "hard rock" type resources in estuarine and continental areas are virtually unknown at this time. The principal reason is that no equipment exists to rapidly and remotely evaluate the contents of the consolidated materials (rock). Drilling or coring, the present method of examining consolidated materials, is a prohibitively expensive "prospecting" method for veins of high ore content over the huge expanse of the continental margins. Thus, this assessment would be a review of existing technology, the potential minerals expected to occur, and their importance relative to future national supply needs. Research and development initiatives could be another product of this assessment.

Transportation Systems for Small Cities and Towns

Public transportation is becoming important even in small cities and towns but very little work has been done in this area. OTA's urban transportation assessments are directed to the large metropolitan regions of the country. Naturally the issues and impacts are quite different between the two cases. Small cities and towns generally lack the population density and activity centers to support fixed guideway systems and even bus systems would run at large deficits if fare structures were kept low and service fairly frequent. On the other hand, these localities are experiencing problems of pollution, congestion and restricted mobility which must be dealt with.

This assessment would cover the basic planning choices available, analyze transit modes best suited to communities of this size, and assess the impacts of various systems and policies designed to bring them about. This assessment would be of interest to the Public Works Committees of both the House and the Senate and also to the transportation subcommittees of the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees.

Rural Transportation

One of the central problems of rural life is the lack of transportation alternatives available. This impacts freight as well as passenger service. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry issued a committee print in the early part of 1974 which indicated some of the severe dislocation produced by the shortage of transportation for agricultural products. This included layoffs, shortages of produce, and higher prices to consumers. These dislocations were caused by higher fuel costs, freight rate regulation that was too restrictive, and reduction in railroad capacity to carry perishable produce. The inability of rural residents to find passenger transportation outside of the private automobile, the horse, or the occasional country bus is well documented.

This assessment would cover the basic services of rural transportation and assess the impacts of the current situation where there is an absence of such transportation. The assessment would consider alternative methods of providing the additional freight and passenger

services and assess the impacts of such actions. This is vitally important since a number of these actions will have a profound impact upon such areas as highway safety and maintenance, fuel economy, etc.

Large Trucks

One of the major objectives of the trucking industry has been to increase the length, width and load limits of truck operating on the Federal Interstate and primary highway system. Reasons for this generally hinge around the need to increase productivity in the industry and to save fuel.

While this is a major element of the rural transportation assessment mentioned earlier, it has implications which are independent of that study. For example, while trucking in agricultural service may not be competitive with the railroads, larger trucks in inter-city service certainly would be and might affect the already shaky profit position of the major rail carriers. The larger trucks, or trucks employing two trailers for each tractor, may be more efficient users of fuel than smaller trucks but they probably do not compare favorably with rail freight.

By considering such impacts as those in the areas of economics, competition with other modes, highway safety, highway maintenance, environmental and other social impacts, this assessment would provide an important tool of analysis in the general area of freight movement in the U. S. The House and Senate Public Works and Agricultural Committees would certainly be interested in this assessment.

Policy Options in Technology and World Trade

During the fifth quarter of FY 1976 an assessment to delineate and evaluate a range of prospective policy alternatives and options regarding technology and world trade (including the pros and cons of each) will be started. The options will be prepared in a form to be of maximum benefit to the requesting Congressional committees; i.e., they will be designed to have maximum relevance to legislation and the Congressional oversight role of Executive Branch agencies.

It is expected that the results of these studies will aid Congress in better shaping U. S. policy to strengthen our international competitive position.

OTA CONTRACTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have a listing of the contracts issued to date by OTA?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes, we do, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you want to submit those for the record?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes, we can submit these for the record. This exhibit lists the contracts for fiscal years 1974 and 1975.

[The charts follow:]

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CONTRACTS

Showing Subcontractors

Fiscal Year 1975

<u>No.</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Obligated</u>
OTA-C-5	Michigan State University	\$ 72,936.
OTA-C-6	The Futures Group	18,527.
OTA-C-7	Sidney M. Cantor Associates, Inc.	35,725.
OTA-C-8	Braddock, Dunn and McDonald Hittman Associates Ecological Analysts, Inc.	523,261.
OTA-C-9	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill	98,738.
OTA-C-10	IBM	327,869.
OTA-C-11	Economics and Science Planning, Inc.	42,905.
OTA-C-12	Ultra Systems Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc. The Future Group	271,658.
OTA-C-13	George Washington University	<u>40,998.</u>
	Subtotal	\$ 1,432,617.
	U.S. General Accounting Office	<u>12,000.</u>
	Total - FY 1975	<u>\$ 1,444,617.</u>

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT CONTRACTS

Showing Subcontractors

Fiscal Year 1974

<u>No.</u>	<u>Contractor</u>	<u>Obligated</u>
OTA-C-1	Family Health Care, Inc.	\$ 149,409.
OTA-C-2	Midwest Research Institute Honeywell Black & Veatch U. of Pennsylvania Spectrolab-Textron	311,300.
OTA-C-3	Battelle Memorial Institute	218,501.
OTA-C-4	Skidmore, Owings and Merrill Systems Design Concepts, Inc.	232,604.
	Subtotal	\$ 911,814.
	U. S. General Accounting Office	<u>12,000.</u>
	Total - FY 1974	\$ 923,814.

CONTRACTING PROCEDURES

Senator HOLLINGS. How do you contract? We talked at one time, I think, about the Food Assessment Contract. In the awarding of a contract, we have set up a system to be careful that there is no appearance of any kind of conflict of interest, have we not?

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, we are watching that very carefully. In fact, the way it works, our own internal staff, the public panels that work with our staffs, people from outside and on occasion we bring people in from the various agencies with an interest and a capability in this area, to examine the proposals and the contractor's staff, ask the questions and then come to me with recommendations.

There has not been an instance up to now where I have not accepted their recommendation, and I have kept myself in a position so I can make the final judgment in each instance. We are watching contracting procedures very, very carefully.

STAFFING

Senator HOLLINGS. How many positions do we have authorized in OTA and how many additional are being requested?

Mr. MCGURN. The number of positions that are in the budget have no specific authorization, per se. Our positions are adjusted from time to time to meet our work requirements within available funds. We have 56 positions in the budget for fiscal year 1975 and eight more, for a total 64, requested for 1976.

AVERAGE SALARY

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the average salary of the permanent positions?

Mr. MCGURN. The average salary of the permanent positions is for fiscal year 1976 is \$21,600. For fiscal year 1975 it is \$22,000.

Senator HOLLINGS. The eight new positions, have they leveled off at that \$21,000 or what are the salaries of the eight new positions?

Mr. MCGURN. The eight new positions average slightly below our 1976 average and, in effect, reduce our average salary.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the salary level?

Mr. MCGURN. The eight new positions are primarily in three areas, program managers, senior professional staff members and clerical and technical support. There is an increase of six professionals and two technical and support. The net average salary of the eight additional positions is about \$18,250.

CONTRACTING VERSUS USE OF STAFF

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the distribution of the cost of assessment work load between the regular staff and that let on contract? What is that proportional breakdown, and what direction are you headed in?

Mr. MCGURN. Roughly 70 percent of our cost is allocated to contractors and consultants. Our staff salaries and related benefits and travel represent about 30 percent of our cost. You can find the detail breakdown of these areas on page 2-A-1.

Mr. DADDARIO. I would expect, Mr. Chairman, in answer to your question as to which direction we are going, that we ought not to be completely contract oriented.

We find that there are certain types of activities we can perform better through the use of consultant panels and development of the OTA program staff areas.

As we continue our activities, we will have to be very careful how we allocate our funds. Through the panel approach and the use of the internal staff we have been able to get by with less people, because the people have been highly motivated and excited about the work they are doing and are spending extra days and evenings performing the activity.

We will have to determine where the tradeoffs are, and I would rather make more use of our panels and consultants but I would not want to do it if it meant we would have to increase the staff considerably. We will have to take into consideration the efficiency of the operation, especially in view of our physical space conditions and the ability to attract the kinds of people who would be able to make that kind of effort required.

But we do want to get away from dependency on contractors for the majority of our business, and do more of the panel and in-house work.

COORDINATION WITH CRS AND GAO

Senator HOLLINGS. On the coordination and elimination of the duplication, I notice with our oceans effort that we not only have OTA heading it up but we have OTA helping us to coordinate with the Congressional Research Service, the Library of Congress, and the General Accounting Office. It makes a formidable team. They are working closely together. Perhaps we can work that out on some of these other programs.

Mr. DADDARIO. We are trying to coordinate in every area, Mr. Chairman. Sometimes it is difficult in coming to a determination as to whether or not we are really doing the same thing. There are occasions when subjects are labeled in the same way but the work is not necessarily the same.

I do think it is important for us to take advantage of all similar activities being performed by GAO and CRS, as well as other agencies of government. In this regard, I think we are doing quite well. We have people from some of the Executive agencies and departments who are detailed to us, working with us. This is not only very helpful to OTA in our work, but allows these people to learn about the Congress in a manner otherwise not available to them.

When they go back to their agencies, they are going to be more knowledgeable, and I think better able to conduct their duties.

So we are trying to develop not only cooperative efforts from within the Congressional activity, but also cooperative activities in the Executive Branch.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Senator HOLLINGS. The Advisory Council, are they still sustaining a high rate of interest?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have anything additional budgeted for them?

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, we have considered the needs of the Advisory Council. We have an executive secretary. In every instance, where the Advisory Council is asked for work to be done, such as in the priorities area, and in the areas of methods and procedures, and the nuclear program assessment, we have added whatever staff was necessary, whatever resource was necessary to meet their requirements.

I do think that it is much better to have a flexible position so that people can be utilized in the most efficient way, and so that people will be used to working within the activities of the OTA as a whole, rather than to be segmented off into different directions.

I do think that it is more productive, and that it allows us to point our resources to wherever they are needed by the Advisory Council. I think they would agree that they have received good support.

COUNCIL REVIEW OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

Senator HOLLINGS. Last year the Council testified in support of the budget, do they have any recommendation this year with regard to this budget request, or do you know?

Mr. DADDARIO. We have their full report on their review of the budget. They have a budget subcommittee which you will recall reported to the Advisory Board at the last meeting where they made some 14 points, some involving the budget and some involving the other activities. The councils recommendations were taken into consideration and the information that has come from their findings has been examined by Mr. McGurn and the people working on the budget.

NATIONAL GROWTH POLICY

Senator HOLLINGS. There have been bills; Senator Humphrey introduced one; I introduced one. It has been several years now, about the national growth policy. Is there anything going on in the Technology Assessment Board on the national growth policy?

It would permeate every discipline and every division in the department. And the technological impact of the development of technology on national growth, it seems like there ought to be a running study. Somebody ought to be handling that.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, we had a group on the Advisory Council and internal staff working on an overall national growth program. I believe John McAlister worked on it. The Council recommended, as a part of the national growth issue that we could best handle the energy siting aspects in conjunction with the Oceans Program, and the coastal zone assessment which is addressing these considerations.

It does appear to me that as we keep working on our assessments, all of them in a sense fall into a pattern that relates to national growth. A picture should emerge which perhaps will become a benchmark which we will be able to use to get at this problem in a manageable way.

Dr. Leathers and his advisory panel subcommittee had difficulty in defining and specifying how to work in this area. He worked with economists and other committees of the Congress who have had an interest. The recommendation that his group made, I feel to be a sound one, and it is one that we can build on.

PUBLISHING OF REPORTS

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the policy with respect to publishing and distributing and perhaps selling your report?

Mr. DADDARIO. We publish and print all of the reports; and make them available. We do it through the Government Printing Office. We have had an inquiry of late asking whether or not we would be interested in having some of our studies printed for sale. My answer to that was that I thought we probably would, and it would be a matter that I would take up with the board if any publisher had an interest.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have any questions.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Senator SCHWEIKER. Do you feel that the Advisory Council is reasonably satisfied with the way that they function at this point? You commented on it a moment ago. I wasn't quite clear. You feel they are a vital part of the system? Early in the game they were a little upset about our procedural flow of stuff. That was early. I just wondered if we worked that out also.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, in regard to Senator Schweiker's question, the Advisory Council Executive Secretary has sent out a checklist so that the council members can ask for those materials they want rather than be inundated with getting everything available. We are giving them everything possible to assist them in their activities.

I don't mean by that that everything always will be in peace and harmony. That ought not to be. The Advisory Council, just by name, is one that should inquire, should question, and give advice to the Board. This is its statutory responsibility.

The Council and the panels that we have with each of OTA's programs find that they are dealing with exciting areas of activity, and they believe in making a meaningful contribution.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What kind of attendance are we getting at your Advisory Council meeting?

Mr. DADDARIO. I would say on the average that at each Advisory Council meeting there have not been more than two people absent.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That is pretty good.

HOUSE ACTION

Senator HOLLINGS. How are you doing in the House? Is the House Subcommittee saying there is no use to putting it all in this year because the Senate will put it all in?

Mr. DADDARIO. I went to the White House Press Photographer's dinner last night. Congressman Casey, Chairman of our Appropriations Subcommittee on the House side, was at the table with me. He said nothing about the subject. I didn't raise the subject either.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is there anything that you or Mr. DeSimone or any of your associates wish to add? You have the whole team here.

I think that makes a good record in my opinion. We have just to be awfully cautious to make sure that we are on base with the Science and Technology, the very thing that you introduced. When we get to the financing end, the no-fault insurance, you know, medical malpractice, I would like to leave doctors alone anyway.

Senator SCHWEIKER. The question is will they leave you alone?

Senator HOLLINGS. You get into that field and they say how did you get into it and everything else.

ADEQUACY OF RESPONSE TO CONGRESSIONAL REQUESTS

Senator SCHWEIKER. I just had one question.

Do you get the feeling—we have had a lot of requests and obviously a lot of unfulfilled requests—basically that we have met the urgent request and that nobody is basically going to be angry because we couldn't crank it all in in one period of time or one appropriation?

In other words, what reading do you get of the more urgent to the more higher priority requests that we have had?

Mr. DADDARIO. I think we are meeting the more urgent requests. Obviously, Senator Schweiker, the ones that are the most important are the ones about which there is a crisis, such as energy and certain aspects of food and materials. But as we have gone along, our staff people have worked with the staffs of the committees and the members of the committees that have been involved and we find an increasing awareness of what is being done and an increasing desire to ask us questions about this. We see this trend growing all the time.

CONGRESSIONAL USE OF OTA WORK

The growth of our activities and the relationships with the committees, I think, is healthy. One aspect of it is that in several different instances within the last month or so, there have been hearings that have been held both in Senate and House side where ongoing work, ongoing assessments are of help; where materials and data that we have are being considered by the staffs of these committees to be of more significant help than anything else that they have.

That is very healthy, because it gives us a chance to be of help, and it gives us a chance to be in an adversary process to get our materials questioned, and receive feedback to our assessment. So the report, Mr. Chairman, you referred to earlier on the separation of leasing for exploration from leasing for development of OCS oil and gas is hopefully going to be of help to Congressman Yates and his subcommittee on the Interior and Appropriation on the House side.

Mr. Johns, I think there was a meeting today. Maybe you could say something about that.

Mr. JOHNS. We briefed them on the contents of both that report and the report that was published from data that we have prepared on the New Jersey Assessment. It answered or seemed to answer a number of questions which they had asked us informally related to the hearings that they planned to have with Interior on appropriations next week.

Mr. DADDARIO. They forwarded a whole set of questions to us and asked us to react to them. Mr. Niblock touched base with the staffs of the other committees that he had dealt with to make sure there would not be any problems.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That is all I have.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HOLLINGS. If there is nothing further, let me say again we appreciate your appearance. The subcommittee will be in recess until 10 a.m. in the morning, when we will hear from the GAO and the Cost Accounting Standards Board.

COMMUNICATION

[CLERK'S NOTE: The following letter was received subsequent to the hearing and has been inserted in the record at the direction of the Chairman.]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT
Washington, D.C., May 12, 1975.

HON. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations,
Committee on Appropriations, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The General Accounting Office has raised a question concerning the authority of the Office of Technology Assessment to rent space for a day or two in the District of Columbia to accommodate meetings of our Advisory Council and consultant panels. While we feel that our Act and legislative history clearly intended to provide us with the authority in question, it has been suggested that an appropriate phrase, included in our appropriation language, would remove the question.

We have explained to your Subcommittee our problem with limited space, and I am sure that you are aware that an essential part of the assessment function requires us to assemble panels of experts and provide accommodations for our Advisory Council. So that our authority will be clear in this regard, it is requested that the phrase "including rental of space in the District of Columbia for meetings" be inserted in our FY 1976 appropriation language, immediately after "Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-484)".

Sincerely,

OLIN E. TEAGUE
Chairman.

[Whereupon, at 4:35 p.m., Thursday, April 17, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Friday, April 18.]

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