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Senate Hearings

Before the Committee on Appropriations

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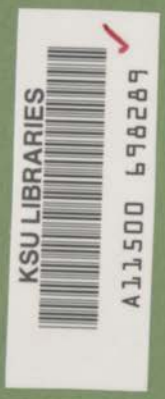
Fiscal Year 1977

94*th* CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

H.R. 14238



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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

H.R. 14238

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1977, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
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U.S. SENATE

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Staff Assistants, Legislative Branch

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LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1976

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

The subcommittee met at 2:50 p.m., in room S-128, the Capitol, Hon. Ernest F. Hollings (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Hollings and Schweiker.

COST-ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD

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

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ARTHUR SCHOENHAUT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
HARRY VAN CLEVE, GENERAL COUNSEL

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. We will begin our consideration of the 1977 budget estimates with the Cost-Accounting Standards Board. For the record, the amount requested is $1,700,000.

In order to set a good example, I will ask the clerk to insert in the record during the course of these hearings only the necessary pages from the justification material and to avoid duplicating the material printed in the House hearings.

Assisting the Comptroller General with this item are Mr. Arthur Schoenhaut, the Executive Secretary of the Board and Mr. Harry R. Van Cleve, the General Counsel.

Mr. STAATS. In the interest of saving time, I will try to highlight the statement.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Your statement will be included in the record. You highlight it.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF ELMER B. STAATS

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

I am appearing before you today in my capacity as Chairman of the Cost Accounting Standards Board to discuss the budget estimates for Board operations during Fiscal Year 1977.

On March 25, 1975, I appointed four Board members to serve for the next four years. I reappointed Mr. Herman W. Bevis and Mr. Robert K. Mautz to second terms. Mr. Bevis was Senior Partner of Price Waterhouse & Company, Certified Public Accountants; Mr. Mautz is currently a Partner in the firm of Ernst & Ernst, Certified Public Accountants. The Honorable Terence E. McClary, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), was appointed to succeed Mr. Robert C. Moot; and Mr. John W. Walker, Vice President and Controller of Texas Instruments, Incorporated, was appointed to succeed Mr. Charles A. Dana.

Mr. Arthur Schoenhaut is the Executive Secretary of the Board. He serves as Director of a professional staff, presently numbering 24, and a total staff of 37.

Our budget estimate for Fiscal Year 1977 is $1,700,000. This amount is $65,000 more than was appropriated for Fiscal Year 1976. This small increase is required to permit us to absorb the continuing effect of Federal pay increases.

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

The Board has promulgated eleven Cost Accounting Standards and implementing regulations. All of these Standards are required to be included in negotiated defense contracts covered by Public Law 91-379.

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

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

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

No. 403 Allocation of Home Office Expenses to Segments

No. 404 Capitalization of Tangible Assets

No. 405 Accounting for Unallowable Costs

No. 406 Cost Accounting Period

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

No. 408 Accounting for Costs of Compensated Personal Absence

No. 409 Depreciation of Tangible Capital Assets

No. 411 Accounting for Acquisition Costs of Material

No. 412 Composition and Measurement of Pension Costs

The Board has also twice solicited comments from the general public on a proposal for Standard No. 410, dealing with allocation of business unit general and administrative expenses to cost objectives. The Board also sought comments on a proposal for a Standard No. 413, which would have dealt with adjustment of historical depreciation costs for inflation. At its meeting last month, the Board decided to combine its proposed treatment of inflation with a proposal for a cost accounting standard on the cost of capital. This combined proposal was published for public comment in the Federal Register on March 5, 1976.

In addition, the Board has designed a Disclosure Statement of cost accounting practices which contractors must submit to the Government as a condition of contracting. These Disclosure Statements require major defense contractors to describe the principal practices they will follow for applicable negotiated defense contracts. Initially, each contractor who received negotiated prime defense awards in excess of $30 million in Fiscal Year 1971 was required to submit a Disclosure Statement.

The Board has subsequently amended its regulations on the Disclosure Statement, which now require firms which received $10 million of negotiated, defense awards subject to the Board's jurisdiction in Fiscal Year 1972 and in subsequent years to file Disclosure Statements as a condition of contracting. Also, beginning in Fiscal Year 1976, firms are required to count the value of subcontracts subject to the Board's regulations in determining whether they have met the $10 million level of awards.

As of December 31, 1975, the Board had received copies of 1,328 Disclosure Statements from 165 companies required to make disclosure to the Government of cost accounting practices. The Board has established a computerized data bank into which are placed the responses contained in every Disclosure Statement received. We have the capacity to provide aggregate data with respect to any question or combination of questions covered by the Disclosure Statement. This data bank is of considerable assistance to the Board in its research into possible Standards. Much of this information has been published in the Board's 1974 and 1975 Progress Reports to the Congress.

The Board is also working on a number of other subjects, many of which we believe will culminate in Cost Accounting Standards. I have attached as Appendix A to this statement a brief description of fourteen subjects on which the Board has authorized research and development looking toward the potential promulgation of Standards.

The task of issuing sound, fair Cost Accounting Standards is exceedingly complex. To assist the Board in achieving its objectives, the Board has continued its policy of seeking the cooperation of all those who have an interest in its work. The Board has established active, open consultations with representatives of all groups, including Government agencies, professional and industry associations, the academic community, and representatives of individual companies. Participation

on both an individual basis and an organizational basis has been excellent. There are now more than 2,000 organizations and individuals to whom Board proposals and promulgations are regularly mailed during the course of the Board's research. These organizations and individuals generally have provided constructive reviews and comments on Board materials.

Recognizing that training in its regulations and newly issued Standards could materially assist both industry and Government, the Board actively participated in programs under which training in its materials could be provided to interested persons through the established training programs of the Civil Service Commission, the Army Logistics Management Center, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, and the National Contract Management Association. As valuable as this early training was, the Board has concluded during the past year that it should again actively encourage the creation of additional training opportunities for federal personnel in Board standards and regulations.

In addition to participating in formal training, Board Members and staff have spoken to interested groups and participated in panels, conferences, and the like, most of which were sponsored by accounting or legal professional associations or by industry associations. These occasions have afforded opportunities to provide interested parties with information about the Board and also to answer questions and to discuss concerns about the Board's Standards and regulations. The Board pays all travel and living expenses in accordance with the standardized travel regulations whenever the staff members attend out-of-town meetings.

The Board has also worked cooperatively with Federal agencies in the development of regulations implementing Cost Accounting Standards and pertinent Board rules and regulations. The three principal

relevant agencies--the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Energy Research and Development Administration--all issue implementing regulations. The General Services Administration in its publication of the Federal Procurement Regulations has also provided that the Board's Standards, rules and regulations, as a matter of policy, shall be extended to most of the negotiated contracts of the civilian executive agencies. The result of this coordination is that the regulations of all agencies are generally parallel in structure and content.

The Board also sponsored establishment of an Interagency Advisory Committee to which procurement and finance representatives of DOD, ERDA, NASA, GSA, the Department of Health Education and Welfare and the Department of Transportation are appointed. This Committee meets from time to time to discuss problems of common interest concerning the Board's regulations and Cost Accounting Standards and to discuss ways whereby uniform action can be taken by all Executive Branch agencies on such matters. Recently the Director of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy was made Chairman of this Committee, replacing the Deputy Administrator of General Services, who chaired the Committee in the past.

The Board has for three years been receiving annual reports from the Federal agencies which use Standards. The reports have provided an opportunity, which the Board welcomes, for agencies to comment on their experience in the use of Standards and Board regulations. The Board has had, however, no formalized way of obtaining similar evaluations from contractors and the accounting profession. Although the Board has from time to time invited representatives of contractors, industry associations, and accounting professional associations to meet with the Board to discuss the Board's work, those meetings usually

focus on a particular proposed Standard or on an identified issue in the Board's regulations.

To provide a forum to which all interested persons could be invited to discuss with the Board their evaluations of promulgated Standards and regulations, the Board convened an Evaluation Conference last June. The Board expected that the advice and comments which it would receive would assist it in its future work as well as inform it of any widely-held view suggesting modification of existing standards or regulations.

Nine representatives of organizations or firms accepted the invitation to appear at the Evaluation Conference, and almost 300 persons attended it. Additionally, some 13 additional organizations submitted written comments, although they did not avail themselves of the opportunity for a dialogue with Board Members.

The Board found the Evaluation Conference met our expectations for it. To judge from what we heard, experience with promulgated Standards has been largely very affirmative. Almost all of the recommendations for modifications or changes were addressed to problems arising from the implementation of the Board's regulations and Standards.

At its next meeting after the Evaluation Conference, the Board approved Staff proposals for priority projects to address the concerns most frequently mentioned at the Conference and discussed in the written submissions. One of these projects is concerned with whether the Board should in a Standard or in some other formal fashion promulgate its definition of materiality and make it more readily available in the administration of contracts containing Standards. Another project is to define the phrase "cost accounting practice," which is used in the law establishing the Board and in the Board's regulations. The third approved project was for staff exploration of whether the

Board can assist the contracting parties in implementation of agency procurement regulations and in determining the amounts of price adjustments required by Board regulations.

The Board continues to study the possibility of establishing higher thresholds for application of its requirements to defense contracts. Currently the Board is seeking data which will help it determine whether an exemption from its requirements which would be based on the volume of a company's sales to the Federal Government would be consistent with the purposes sought to be achieved by the law establishing the Board.

Turning now to our request for appropriations, our budget estimate of $1,700,000 for Fiscal Year 1977 will be allocated as follows:

$1,308,000 for salaries and related benefits of the members of the Board, permanent professional staff, part-time consulting assistants, and supportive clerical staff. The increase of $65,000 over the amount projected for Fiscal Year 1976 covers the continuing effect of Federal pay increases and the annualization of positions filled during this year.

$100,000 for travel of Board members and staff, this being no increase over the amount projected for Fiscal Year 1976.

$160,000 for contractual services, computer services and reimbursement to other Government agencies for administrative and personnel services; this is the same amount projected for these services in Fiscal Year 1976.

$132,000 for costs of space and services furnished by GSA, communications, utilities, printing and reproduction, supplies, materials, and equipment, which again is the same amount projected for Fiscal Year 1976.

The amount for salaries covers 42 permanent positions. These are for the 3 Board members entitled to compensation, for the 37 present staff members and for 2 positions which remain to be filled.

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

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

This statement covers, in general, a summary of the Board's activities, in the areas in which we propose to continue our research for development of possible Cost Accounting Standards and our budget estimate for Fiscal Year 1977. I will be glad to answer any of your questions.

APPENDIX A

CURRENT STUDIES

Selection of specific areas for research and possible development of Cost Accounting Standards is based primarily on (1) relationship to

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

1. Allocation of Manufacturing Overhead - This project covers the allocation of pools of indirect costs of manufacturing overhead.

2. Distinguishing Between Direct and Indirect Costs - This study covers the accounting concepts and principles governing consistent classification of costs as direct or indirect, and the bases for making distinctions.

3. Deferred Compensation - This research involves inquiry into the criteria for the measurement and assignment of deferred compensation costs, including profit sharing, stock options, and bonuses, but not including pension costs.

4. Accounting for Cost of Service Centers - Research on this subject involves the development of concepts for use in the accounting for the cost of service centers.

5. Accounting for Contract Terminations - This study concerns the inquiry into cost accounting principles and practices applicable to contracts which are terminated for the convenience to the Government.

6. Adjustments and Allocations of Pension Costs - This project deals with the criteria used for measuring and assigning to cost accounting periods the value of actuarial gains and losses. Criteria will be developed for both regular recurring and abnormal gains and losses. The Standard will also provide criteria for allocating pension costs from a home office to segments.

7. Accounting for Intracompany Transfers - This project is in the preliminary research stage. It covers inquiry into the accounting problems involved in the pricing of intracompany sales or transfers of goods and services.

8. Accounting for Direct Materials Not Incorporated in Contract End Items - This subject encompasses the accounting for the cost of materials which are allocable directly to contracts and other final cost objectives but which are not incorporated in end items.

9. Accounting for Insurance Costs - This research deals with criteria for the measurement of insurance costs, including self-insurance, and the appropriate treatment of retrospective premium adjustments.

10. Allocation of Material-Related Expenses - This subject deals with the criteria for expense-pool creation and allocation-base selection pertaining to material-related expenses. The initial scope includes the functions traditionally associated with the flow of materials, such as material planning and control, purchasing, receiving and stores, internal and external transportation, distribution, etc.

11. Indirect Costs of Colleges and Universities - This study involves an inquiry into the nature and composition of indirect cost rates of colleges and universities which have Government contracts and grants.

12. Allocation of Engineering Overhead - This subject covers the allocation of pools of engineering costs.

13. Allocation of Other Operations Overhead - This subject covers the allocation of pools of costs of operations other than manufacturing and engineering costs.

14. Independent Research and Development and Bid and Proposal Costs - This subject covers the accounting for costs of performing independent research and development and costs of preparing bids and certain proposals by contractors engaged in Government contracts.

SUMMARY OF STATEMENT

Mr. STAATS. The budget request is $1,700,000, which is $65,000 more than was appropriated for 1976. The board has to date promulgated 11 standards. We have two that are in process that will probably be issued in the next month or two. We have identified 25 additional areas where the staff has done research to one degree or another.

I would like to call your attention, if I may, to page 4 which indicates that 1,328 disclosure statements were received from 165 companies required by law to make disclosure. The statements have now been placed into the Board's computerized data bank. They are extremely useful to us in our research on new standards, because the data display all of the various accounting practices used by contractors. In addition, we have made aggregations of these data available to industry and to universities.

AGGREGATION OF DATA

Senator HOLLINGS. What kind of aggregations are you making?

Mr. STAATS. We do not display any company by name, we aggregate instead by type of accounting practice—how they would allocate overhead, for example, what they do by way of handling their research and development costs, things of this type.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you protect the company from the Freedom of Information Act?

Mr. STAATS. Yes. We have a case in court on this now where we have promised, as we think proper, confidentiality, under the Freedom of Information Act.

A suit was brought and the lower court affirmed our position. The case was appealed. While the Circuit Court did not reverse the lower court, it simply said the burden of proof was on the respondent to demonstrate the injury that would result from disclosure.

That is where the matter now rests.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have a recommendation to the Congress so you don't have to meet the burden? It ought to be clear that anybody's financial information of that kind ought to be confidential, but the court can say maybe no, maybe yes. We ought not to have that kind of thing. Should we amend that statute?

Mr. STAATS. We think we are going to win this case in court. But if we don't, you are going to be hearing from us. We don't see any value in disclosure. We don't believe, in other words, that there is anybody that can make a proper interpretation just from looking at a company's statement of accounting practices and draw any valid conclusions from it.

We simply feel it is going to be something that is going to be discussed and talked about.

Senator HOLLINGS. Exactly. That is what we hope for and not have companies in the newspaper.

Mr. STAATS. If we lose this case, we will undoubtedly come to Congress and get that kind of legislation from you.

EVALUATION CONFERENCE

With respect to the remainder of the statement, I would like to point out on page 7, since we were here last year on this matter,

we as a board decided that it would be helpful to us, and we believe useful to the industry, if we were to ask everyone who was interested and concerned with the Board's operation to meet with us in what we called an evaluation conference. It was held in Chicago, and we invited anybody to submit written statements in advance if they cared to.

We had about 300 people who came to this conference. It turned out very well. Some of the criticisms we had heard before. Some of them, frankly, were new to us. But from that conference, we have undertaken a number of studies, a number of efforts, which we believe will result in better acceptance of the standards by industry.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you going to hold some more conferences?

Mr. STAATS. We think we will. We would like to get these studies a little further along. I don't know if we need to do this every year but certainly, from time to time and not less than every two years.

We need to open it up for anybody who has problems and have them voice those problems to us. Our whole board sat in on these meetings for a full day in Chicago. It was very useful. We have discussed the desirability of having a follow-up conference of this type.

I think we are all in agreement that it would be a good idea. With respect to the budget estimate itself, I think I can't do better than point to page 10 which shows that we have 42 permanent positions. These are made up of the three board members who are on the payroll. The Assistant Secretary of Defense Department, Comptroller and I are all, of course, officials of the government and don't count in this regard.

In addition, we have 37 other staff members of which 24 are professional. We have two vacancies at the present time.

The table on page 3 of the appendix, I think, dislays better than anything else, where the increase of $65,000 takes place. There is no change except in the pay and benefits for personnel. All the rest of the items are unchanged from 1976.

Senator HOLLINGS. I have a few written questions I am going to submit because I am behind time. I will let my distinguished colleague ask questions.

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Senator SCHWEIKER. What is your time frame of completing it, your whole program?

Mr. STAATS. There is no expiration date in the statute. We are so far from completing the whole list that we really haven't attempted to fix a time table.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How many cost accounting standards do you envision?

Mr. STAATS. We have issued 11. We have two about ready to be issued. We have 25 additional topics which are under review, research which will be undertaken for the next several years.

Senator SCHWEIKER. When the 25 are done, will that be the definitive part of the work?

Mr. STAATS. Not necessarily so. New problems come up from time to time. One of the things for example, that we are always concerned

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with is the relationship of the standards that we issue to those that are issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, which is a private nongovernmental institution which works really as an adjunct to the SEC.

We also have a very strong interest in the accounting practices for the oil companies and other similar companies. New problems will be coming up from time to time.

Whether the list of the 25 will be a complete list, I don't know. Some of the 25 might wash out. Some of the standards we have studied, in fact, washed out because we either felt that the standards were not necessary or could be consolidated.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That is all I have.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that all on the Cost Accounting Standards?

Mr. STAATS. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. I will submit some additional questions for written response in the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

The following questions (shown in *italics*) are provided for the record with corresponding answers.

NEW STANDARD ON COST OF CAPITAL

At last year's hearing, you mentioned that both you and the contractors wanted a cost of capital standard. On page 833 of the hearings you stated you were working on it. That was last April 18th! How come it took until last week, March 5th, to put that standard before the public?

The Board's approach to the preparation of Cost Accounting Standards is described on pages 4-6 of its 1975 Progress Report to the Congress. The length of time it takes for the research, development, and promulgation of a Standard varies with the complexity of the subject matter. The process usually takes at least 2 full years, and the subjects usually involve cost accounting issues which are familiar to most interested parties. The Board can typically make use of a vast amount of practical experience in contract situations dealing with many cost accounting issues under consideration. The issues relating to cost of capital are different. Accountants have discussed some of the relevant concepts for many years, but there has been no practical, day-to-day operating experience with the application of those concepts to contract costing.

The Board had performed some preliminary research work before the April 18, 1975, budget hearing. Without that preparation we would not have been able to make a research mailing of an issues paper as early as we did on April 29, 1975; that issues paper was distributed to about 1,000 interested parties. It contained 14 specific questions and showed the rough outlines of a possible Cost Accounting Standard. Responses to that research mailing were received in July and August 1975. The Board discussed the topic at its October 1975 meeting and directed the development of a specific draft Standard.

On December 5, 1975, the staff made a public distribution of an informal proposal on cost of money as an element of the cost of capital. The Board has found that it benefits significantly from the informality of response which is associated with such preliminary versions of Standards. We believe that the subject matter of the proposed Standard was before the public long before March 5, 1976.

The March 5, 1976, publication in the Federal Register is a formal request to the public for comment on an exposure draft of the Standard. Our present time schedule contemplates promulgation of the Standard by July 1, 1976.

EVALUATION CONFERENCE

What is the status of the three projects commissioned by the Board following the Evaluation Conference?

As indicated in the prepared statement, the Board has undertaken on a priority basis three projects designed to address the concerns most frequently mentioned at the Evaluation Conference held last June. The status of each of the three projects is discussed below.

1. Definition of Materiality--Several participants at the Evaluation Conference suggested that the application of a materiality

rule or regulation by the relevant Federal procurement agencies would eliminate several difficulties involved in the administration and implementation of Board rules, regulations, and Standards. Some of these participants noted that the Board's Statement of Operating Policies, Procedures and Objectives (dated March 1973) contains a materiality statement which would seem appropriate if applied uniformly by the procurement agencies. It was noted that the Board's policy statement is not regulatory; therefore, recommendations were made either to promulgate the Board's policy statement on materiality as a Board regulation or, alternatively, to encourage the Federal agencies to publish the Board's materiality criteria as part of their regulations.

Subsequent to the Evaluation Conference, the Board's staff met with the Board's Interagency Advisory Committee to discuss the most advantageous means of instituting a materiality concept in the application of the Board's promulgations. The Interagency Advisory Committee is chaired by the Administrator of the Office of Federal Procurement Policy and is composed of procurement and finance officials from each of the defense procurement agencies and from the Department of Transportation and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The members of the Advisory Committee agreed that a materiality statement substantially derived from the Board's policy issuance on materiality would be incorporated in the two major procurement regulatory systems, the Armed Services Procurement Regulation and the Federal Procurement Regulations. The application of these regulations on materiality, which have recently been published, will be closely monitored by the Board to determine whether they appropriately provide the necessary remedial action for some of the administrative and implementation problems reportedly encountered in applying the Board's promulgations.

2. Definition of "Cost Accounting Practice"--The Evaluation Conference discussions indicated that there was a need to define the term "cost accounting practice" because of reported problems concerned with determining whether contractors are maintaining consistency with regard to their disclosed or established accounting practices as required in the Board's regulations and Standards. Subsequent to the Evaluation Conference, the Board's staff discussed possible definitions of the term "cost accounting practice" with individual contractors, professional organizations, and industry associations. Each of these groups was asked to provide suggestions and rationale that could be used for formulating a proper definition. In particular, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants Committee on Liaison with the CASB was asked to draft proposed criteria for determining what constitutes a change in cost accounting practice. The Board suggested that the Committee gear such proposed criteria to the concepts in Accounting Principles Board Statement No. 20 which deals substantively with changes in accounting practice for determining when disclosure of such changes must be made in published financial statements.

We expect that the input from the sources mentioned above, in addition to research undertaken by the Board's staff, will enable the Board to publish a proposed definition of a cost accounting practice in the Federal Register for comment by interested parties some time in the latter part of this year.

3. Assisting Contracting Parties in Implementation of Agency Procurement Regulations and in Determining Amounts of Price Adjustments Required by Board Regulations--Many of the comments received at the Evaluation Conference related to the need for uniform and expeditious contract administration of Board regulations by the relevant Federal procurement agencies. Several participants recommended that the Board

become more directly involved with the procurement agencies in compliance problems on individual contracts. As a consequence, the Board undertook a project to investigate means by which the Board and its staff can more expeditiously and directly participate in resolution or avoidance of implementation and contract administration problems related to Board promulgations. Research by the Board's staff indicated that the areas in which the Board and its staff can be most helpful are to assist the relevant Federal agencies in (a) providing implementation instructions to be incorporated in agency procurement regulations and (b) determining the amounts of price adjustments required by Board regulations; i. e., equitable adjustments resulting from institution of new Standards, voluntary changes in accounting practices instituted by contractors, and instances of noncompliance with Board regulations and Standards.

This project was discussed also with the Interagency Advisory Committee in order to obtain their recommendations as to the most advantageous way the Board and its staff can assist in such matters. It was the consensus of the Committee members that the Board should not become involved in compliance matters on a routine basis but rather should assist the agencies and the contractors when negotiations relating to compliance with Board matters reach an impasse. In such cases, the Board's staff will assist the contracting parties in helping to resolve price adjustment problems.

ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY OF THE BOARD

The Board establishes standards and regulations. What authority has the Board to require compliance with the standards and regulations? Who has that authority? How would the Board know the type of compliance by contractors? Do you believe that the Board should have some type of authority to require compliance?

The Board has no specific statutory authority to compel compliance with its rules, regulations, and Cost Accounting Standards. Section 719(h)(1), 50 U.S.C. App. 2168(h)(1), requires the return, with interest, of any increased costs paid by the United States by reason of a contractor's failure to comply with Cost Accounting Standards and the Board's rules and regulations.

The Board has authority to issue rules and regulations for the implementation of Standards and has exercised that authority to evaluate the effectiveness of the Standards, rules and regulations which it promulgates.

Most of the Board's evaluative needs can be met by reviewing reports from contracting and audit organizations. To this end, the Board and the major contracting agencies have worked cooperatively to establish reporting requirements which have been embodied in the agencies' procurement regulations.

The Board receives these annual reports from all Federal agencies which include the Board's requirements in their contracts. These reports provide information to the Board on contractor compliance. Any additional information needed by the Board can be obtained at its request by the Department of Defense and the General Accounting Office.

The basic responsibility for securing compliance by contractors with Board promulgations rests with the relevant Federal contracting agencies. They are responsible for such things as:

1. Incorporating all applicable CASB promulgations into their procurement regulations;

2. Including the contract clause in all appropriate contracts;

3. Receiving Disclosure Statements;

4. Reviewing and approving the adequacy of such Statements;

5. Reviewing contractors' records to determine whether or not contractors have (a) followed consistently their disclosed cost accounting practices and (b) complied with promulgated Cost Accounting Standards;

6. Making appropriate contract price adjustments because of changed accounting practices, failure to follow existing Standards, or the implementation of new Standards; and

7. Evaluating the validity of claims by contractors for exemptions, under criteria established by the Board, or exclusions as established by P.L. 91-379.

Another element of compliance concerns the manner in which relevant contracting agencies implement the requirements established by the Board. Special and recurring reviews of agencies' compliance with Board promulgations should be performed by the agencies' internal review staffs and by the U.S. General Accounting Office.

Since there is adequate authority in the procurement agencies to require full compliance with the Board's requirements, the Board does not at this time see any need for its own specific compliance authority.

PERSONNEL

The Board has traditionally listed three Board Members as permanent positions. How much is provided in the budget request for their compensation? Aren't these really intermittent positions and shouldn't they be so identified in future budgets? Is there a maximum travel allowance for members of the Board?

The legislation establishing the Board, P.L. 91-379, 50 U.S.C. App. 2168, states that the Board shall consist of the Comptroller General of the United States who shall serve as Chairman of the Board and four members to be appointed by the Comptroller General. Three of the Board Members appointed from private life are authorized to receive compensation at the rate of one two-hundred sixtieth of the rate prescribed for level IV of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule for each day (including travel time) in which they are engaged in the actual performance of duties vested in the Board.

The total number of permanent positions shown in the personnel summary schedule of the budget request for each year includes these three Board Members. However, the funds for only one of these Board positions is included as personnel compensation in the object classi-

fication budget schedule. For the fiscal year 1977 budget this amount is $39,900. Although the present members of the Board appointed from private life have not requested any compensation for their services, they can do so at any time, and we therefore include the equivalent compensation for one position at the level IV rate in the budget estimate. We have consistently followed the practice of allowing the unused amounts included in the budget for these three Board Members to lapse at the end of each year.

The legislation establishing the Board also authorizes Board Members, while serving away from their homes or regular place of business, to be allowed travel expenses in accordance with Section 5703 of Title 5, U.S.C. The administrative travel regulation issued by the Board provides for payment of travel expense of Board Members and staff in accordance with General Services Administration Regulation (GSA) A-11. The policy of the Board for travel by air is to use service designated as less than first class to the fullest extent possible, and per diem allowances for subsistence and general expenses are reimbursed to Board Members and staff in accordance with GSA Regulation A-11.

TWO UNFILLED POSITIONS

What is the nature of the two positions that remain to be filled? Has not the Board traditionally carried several vacancies so that it has been able to absorb the annual pay raises? What would be the effect on the Board's work if the two vacancies were abolished?

Since inception of operations of the Board in January 1971, we have been able to effect substantial savings in the amounts appropriated for each fiscal year while absorbing all Federal salary increases. These savings were made possible by using part-time consultants for certain specialized areas rather than recruiting full-time professional staff for these areas. Also, we have been able to utilize the capabilities of our professional staff in developing certain computer applications instead of contracting for such services. From January 1971 through June 30, 1975, the total amount of funds that have lapsed total $1,666,000. This total amount and the amount that lapsed for any single fiscal year far exceed the amounts included in each year's budget for the two unfilled positions.

Public Law 91-379, 50 U.S.C. App. 2168, authorizes the Board to appoint two staff members who may be paid compensation at rates not to exceed the rates prescribed for level V of the Federal Executive Salary Schedule. The Board has chosen not to make these two appointments up until the present time. The funds included in the fiscal year 1977 budget estimate for the two vacancies would permit either the appointments authorized by Public Law 91-379 or the hiring of two full-time professional staff members to replace two of the part-time consultants in the event such replacement became necessary.

CONSULTANTS

Please explain your use of consultants. The Board has 20 staff members at GS-15 or higher; doesn't this provide you with all the expertise you need? Please furnish some examples of the technical aspects of cost accounting that require your use of consultants. How much is requested for the compensation and expenses of consultants? How many consultants do you contemplate using in 1977? At

what rate are your consultants paid? What is the average tenure of your consultants? Do you consider GAO personnel as consultants?

The budget request includes $42,000 for the use of consultants during fiscal year 1977. This is the same amount requested, and expected to be used, in fiscal year 1976. It provides compensation for the intermittent use of four individuals.

Our regular staff does indeed provide an impressive collection of skills and background with respect to the main subject matter under consideration by the Board. Consultants provide us the part-time availability of highly valuable special skills for which there has been no need to pay full-time salaries. Three of the consultants are paid at the rate of $145.39 per day while they are engaged in our work. One of the consultants is a retired Federal employee who is paid at the rate of $59.36 per day when actually employed on CASB work. We do not consider employees of the General Accounting Office to be consultants.

Two of our consultants are noted academic accountants. Both are authors of widely used cost accounting textbooks and both individuals have been highly respected within the accounting profession for many years. These expert accountants, who are not involved in the day-to-day staff activities, have agreed to review and critique CASB staff papers and proposed Cost Accounting Standards. They are able to provide objective evaluations of our staff work and to supply a needed independent perspective.

One of our consultants is a professional economist, who is a professor of economics and was a Senior Staff Economist of the President's Council of Economic Advisors. The Board is required by its statute to consider the likely economic impact of its promulgations, including the administrative costs of implementation, and the possible inflationary impact in relation to anticipated benefits. The accounting and procurement skills which are available among the full-time staff members are invaluable for these evaluations, but we supplement them by providing for rigorous scrutiny of our staff work by our academic economic consultant. Our staff lawyers and accountants also use our economic consultant as a resource in connection with many other activities; our work cannot be performed as effectively without constant awareness of its role in the national economy. Specific research on cost accounting topics frequently requires the assistance of our economist. Recent examples include studies of: (1) economic service lives of assets as compared with physical retention periods for the same assets; (2) appropriateness of various Government-published index series to represent the impact of inflation on defense contractors; and (3) the interest rate to be used in imputing, as a contract cost, an appropriate part of the total cost of capital. The ready availability of a trained economist who is familiar with the Board's work helps staff members consider the potential economic consequences of all proposals.

One of our consultants is a professional statistician who was formerly employed by the Department of Defense. He obtains and analyzes contract award data from Government agencies. The analysis of these data is essential to the setting of Disclosure Statement thresholds and in studying exemption criteria. He is also experienced in form design and was instrumental in the creation of the Disclosure Statement. The design of the Disclosure Statement required expertise in data accumulation and a working knowledge of cost accounting principles. He also designs the forms for reporting

aggregate data from our computerized data bank of Disclosure Statement responses. He conducts empirical analyses of the data bank material to validate the responses and for use as a basic research tool in the development of Standards.

TRAVEL

Section 205 of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1976 (P.L. 94-157) directs that steps shall be taken to reduce travel expenditures by not to exceed ten percent. What steps have you taken to effect travel cost savings? What particular "on-site" information makes it necessary to travel?

The Board's budget request for travel of Board Members and staff in fiscal year 1977 is the same as was estimated and appropriated for fiscal year 1976. The costs of per diem and other travel expenses were increased effective May 19, 1975. This increase in costs, estimated at about 25 percent annually, will be absorbed within the amounts requested for fiscal years 1976 and 1977. Also, Board and staff members have made 35 fewer trips during the first 6 months of fiscal year 1976 than they made in the last 6 months of fiscal year 1975, at a reduction in travel costs of about $6,000. We estimate that the reduction in travel expenditures for all of fiscal year 1976 will be in excess of 10 percent primarily because we decided to severely limit our participation in workshops, symposia and the like for most of the fiscal year. This decision was made because of the increased workload on our professional staff resulting from priority projects approved by the Board following the Evaluation Conference held in Chicago in June 1975.

The process followed by the Board in the research and development of Cost Accounting Standards is outlined on pages 4-6 of the 1975 Progress Report to the Congress. Meetings with contractors and Government auditors and contracting officers are necessary to obtain "on-site" information with respect to most of the research steps followed by the Board. For example, in looking into the existing situation with respect to a particular subject, the staff visits contractors and Government representatives to review actual situations. These visits assist the Board's staff in preparing an analysis of alternative solutions to a cost accounting problem and in the development of an issues paper and questionnaire. The issues paper and questionnaire are discussed with a number of contractors and Government representatives prior to wide distribution to interested parties in an effort to make sure that all of the major issues have been identified and that the questions are not ambiguous and will elicit informed responses.

The preliminary draft Standard that is subsequently developed is frequently discussed with a number of contractors and Government representatives before it is distributed widely for comment. In some instances, the results of tests made of the draft Standard at contractors' plants are discussed with contractors to ascertain the potential impact that might result from implementation of the proposal.

When comments are received from the public on the preliminary draft Standard or the formal exposure draft that is published in the Federal Register, follow-up visits are made to Government agencies and contractors in connection with some of the particular comments received.

Staff members also make visits to contractor sites to discuss with contractors and representatives of Government agencies particular problems that have developed concerning the interpretation of specific parts of Standards. These follow-up visits are essential to resolve disagreements and avoid prolonged disputes that could result in substantial administrative costs being expended in the implementation and administration of Standards; the Board's staff has generally been successful in resolving such differences and any misunderstandings concerning its Standards.

MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Provide for the Committee a list of meetings and conferences regarding Board programs. Include in the list the number of staff attending, location, and estimated cost. Have not most contractors been oriented to Board practices and Standards? As contractors become oriented, should this requirement for travel decrease?

As indicated in our prepared statement, Board Members and staff have spoken to interested groups and participated in panels, conferences, and training sessions, most of which were sponsored by accounting or legal professional associations, industry associations or Government agencies. Such participation has afforded opportunities to provide interested parties with information about the Board and also to answer questions and to discuss concerns about the Standards and regulations. No honorariums or travel expenses are accepted by staff members when attending these out-of-town meetings.

Staff members have also attended annual meetings of professional accounting associations, either as participants in the program or as observers. It is important that staff members attend these meetings to provide to members of the accounting profession information about the Board's promulgations and to answer any questions that the accounting profession may have about Board issuances. Moreover, these meetings are looked upon as an opportunity for the Board's professional staff to continue its professional education. Current matters of interest in the entire accounting profession are generally discussed at such meetings.

It is not likely that contractors or members of the accounting profession will become wholly oriented to the Board's Standards, rules and regulations. As new research projects are undertaken by the Board and as new Standards are promulgated by the Board, there will be a continuing need to participate in such meetings and conferences to explain the Board's materials and to answer questions.

A schedule of staff attendance at meetings, conferences, and training sessions during the first eight months of fiscal year 1976 follows:

STAFF ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS,
CONFERENCES AND TRAINING SESSIONS
JULY 1, 1975 - FEBRUARY 29, 1976

Date	No. of CASB Staff	Nature of Meeting or Conference	Location	Estimated Travel Cost
7/22-26/75	4	NCMA-Annual Convention	Los Angeles, CA	$1,109.00
8/17-21/75	4	AAA-Annual Convention	Tuscon, AZ	1,946.00
9/17/75	1	DSA Attorneys-Training	Philadelphia, PA	45.00
9/18/75	1	DOT Mgmt. Conf.-Training	Richmond, VA	47.00
10/5-8/75	1	AMA-Training	New York, NY	149.00
10/8-12/75	1	AWSCPA/ASWA-Annual Convention	Houston, TX	336.00
10/8-9/75	1	Univ. of Minneapolis-Workshop	Minneapolis, MN	237.00
10/13-15/75	1	AICPA-Annual Convention	San Antonio, TX	347.00
10/15/75	1	NAA-Chapter Meeting	Roanoke, VA	72.00
10/18-22/75	1	Georgia State Univ. & Atlanta Univ., NAA-Workshop	Atlanta, GA	182.00
11/13-14/75	1	ALMC-Training	Ft. Lee, VA	98.00
11/24-25/75	1	DOD Procurement Conference-Training	Williamsburg, VA	83.00
12/11-12/75	1	ALMC-Training	Ft. Lee, VA	90.00
12/16-17/75	1	NAA-Chapter Meeting	Bridgeport, CT	132.00
1/13-14/76	1	JAG School-Training	Charlottesville, VA	54.00
1/15-16/76	1	ALMC-Training	Ft. Lee, VA	38.00
		Total		$4,965.00

Abbreviations:

AAA - American Accounting Association
AICPA - American Institute of Certified Public Accountants
ALMC - Army Logistics Management Center
AMA - American Management Association
AWSCPA/ASWA - American Womens Society of Certified Public Accountants/ American Society of Women Accountants
DOT - U.S. Department of Transportation
DSA - Defense Supply Agency, DOD
JAG - Judge Adjutant General School, DOD
NAA - National Association of Accountants
NCMA - National Contract Management Association

INDIRECT COSTS OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

You have a research project listed regarding indirect costs of colleges and universities. How many colleges have negotiated defense contracts in excess of $500,000 per year, or would otherwise be covered by your Standard?

Statistics provided to the Board by the Department of Defense and information obtained from the major universities receiving Government contracts and grants indicate that approximately 36 universities have contracts covered by our Standards. The data show that contracts covered by Standards at those universities represent 19% of their total Government awards. However, since application of Standards was not extended to non-defense contracts with colleges and universities or to grants, the remaining 81% of Government awards at those 36 universities are not covered. In addition, a number of other universities receiving substantial dollar awards from the Federal Government are not covered by Standards at all.

Those universities having contracts which include Standards and also contracts and grants which do not include Standards are required to conform to two sets of rules, Cost Accounting Standards and the cost principles contained in Federal Management Circular (FMC) 73-8. In response to an inquiry from the General Services Administration regarding the need for revision of FMC 73-8, we expressed our concern that there were conflicts between the Standards and the cost principles. We indicated our belief that Cost Accounting Standards promote better cost accounting and increased uniformity and consistency in accounting for the cost of Government contracts and grants. We suggested that since a major revision in the cost principles was contemplated, that the requirements of promulgated Standards be incorporated into the revised cost principles.

We understand the General Accounting Office in its response to the same inquiry from the General Services Administration made substantially the same recommendation. In addition, the General Accounting Office in a report (B-39995, dated February 3, 1976) to the Administrator, General Services Administration, recommended that GSA consider extending the Board's Standards, rules, and regulations, to grants and non-defense contracts with educational institutions. We believe such a recommendation has merit.

SINGLE CONTRACTING OFFICER

Explain the single representative of the Government concept. Has it been implemented? To what agency will the officers be attached?

In its regulations issued in February 1972, the Board urged the contracting agencies in the Executive Branch to establish procedures under which a contractor might seek, and in proper cases obtain, agreement with a single representative of the Government concerning the impact of the contractor's proposal to change his cost accounting practices or the impact of newly issued Cost Accounting Standards on the contractor's existing contracts. (See 4 C.F.R. 331.70(e).) Some contractors have as many as several hundred defense contracts and subcontracts, made with many agencies of the Department of Defense, NASA, and ERDA.

A great number of Government procurement and administrative contracting officers are normally responsible for the negotiation and ad-

ministration of these contracts. Changes in cost accounting practices and compliance with newly issued Standards could impact each of a contractor's contracts. In these circumstances, it seemed clear to the Board that it would be in the best interest of both the Government and contractors that the Government establish authority in one representative to deal with these issues. Agencies in the Executive Branch just as readily saw the advantages of the Board's recommendation for the establishment of a single Government representative.

This Board recommendation has been implemented through adoption of new provisions in the Armed Services Procurement Regulation, the Federal Procurement Regulations, the NASA Procurement Regulations, and the ERDA Procurement Regulations.

The single representative is generally a contracting officer of the agency having cognizance of contract administration at a contractor location, or if there is no contracting officer so designated, a representative of the Federal agency having the greatest amount of Federal contracts at that location.

UNEXPENDED BALANCE

What was your unexpended balance for 1975? How much of the 1976 appropriation was obligated as of February 29, 1976?

The unexpended balance of the amount appropriated for fiscal year 1975 was $216,000. As of February 29, 1976, we had obligated $788,031 of the 1976 appropriation.

OTHER SERVICES

Provide for the Committee a list of contract services including the cost of those services. Explain the development of computer applications. Explain your reimbursement to other Government agencies for administrative and personnel services. What services are performed and by whom?

The fiscal year 1977 budget estimate for contractual services, computer services, and reimbursement to other Government agencies for administrative and personnel services is $160,000; this is the same amount that was appropriated for these services in fiscal year 1976.

The services involved for both fiscal years 1976 and 1977 are essentially the same. Estimated costs for these services are $100,000 to the Defense Contract Audit Agency for research assistance; $30,000 to the General Accounting Office for administrative services; and $13,000 to the Department of Agriculture and the Energy Research and Development Administration for computer services. Contracts with private companies for punch-card services for use in connection with computer applications and for maintenance of office equipment account for $5,700.

EXEMPTIONS

Explain the exemption rules and waivers which exempt contractors from regulations. What is the purpose of the exemptions and waivers?

The Board is authorized by Section 719(h)(2) to issue regulations exempting classes or categories of defense contractors which the Board determines, "on the basis of the size of the contracts involved or otherwise, are appropriate and consistent with the purposes sought to be achieved" by Public Law 91-379.

Pursuant to this authority, the Board has issued regulations exempting procurements from small businesses and firms in labor surplus areas. It has also exempted certain foreign procurements because existing agreements or supply relationships made application of the CAS clause inappropriate to particular foreign contracts.

The Board also exempted contracts not in excess of $500,000, if the contractors would not otherwise be subject to the Board's rules, regulations and Standards. This exemption benefited the great majority of small firms which negotiated small contracts with the Government, but it did not substantially impair the effectiveness of Board requirements in the case of major negotiated procurements.

Individual Cost Accounting Standards provide for certain exemptions from those Standards, where application of that Standard appeared to the Board to be inappropriate.

Finally, the Board has established a regulatory procedure for a waiver of its requirements in particular contracts or subcontracts. This authority is exercised by the Board when a procurement agency requests a waiver on the ground that a procurement is essential, that it must be made from one particular firm only, and that the firm has refused to perform under a contract containing the Board's requirements. The Board has from time to time denied agency requests for such waivers when the Board has not been persuaded that the reasons advanced for a firm's inability to comply with the Board's requirements are supportable, or when it has not been demonstrated to the Board that the firm for which a waiver is sought is in fact the sole source for the needed supplies or services.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

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

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ROBERT KELLER, DEPUTY COMPTROLLER GENERAL
SAMUEL HUGHES, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL
ELLSWORTH MORSE, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL
PAUL DEMBLING, GENERAL COUNSEL
HENRY ESCHWEGE, DIRECTOR OF THE RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION
RICHARD GUTMANN, DIRECTOR, PROCUREMENT AND SYSTEMS ACQUISITION DIVISION
DONALD SCANTLEBURY, DIRECTOR, FINANCIAL AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT STUDIES
ALEX SILVA, DIRECTOR, EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY
JOHN HELLER, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING
CLERIO PIN, DIRECTOR OF MANAGEMENT SERVICES
JACK GREEN, CONTROLLER
RICHARD BROWN, BUDGET OFFICER

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Staats, before we hear your statement, with regard to the $151.4 million budget estimate for 1977 for the General Accounting Office, let me say that this is an increase of $8,818,000 over the amount expected to be available during the current fiscal year.

I want to note for the record that the $151.4 million consists of $147,437,000 transmitted in the President's budget, plus an addendum of $3,981,000 for the additional responsibilities assigned to GAO by the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. The total number of staff years now contemplated is 5,175 or an increase of 281 over the number authorized for this year.

EFFECT OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON GAO WORKLOAD

As a general proposition before you begin your statement, what do we do to stabilize your level? Namely, I find a virus loose in the government to continually add staff without letting go of anything.

The law, of course, now provides for a GAO audit of programs. Apparently we must also enact into every law we pass a requirement for a special GAO report. I thought we were trying to cut out some of the legislative provisions around here, and we should, because you could just go on and on to where you would be inundated. You would be ineffective like the Pentagon.

Mr. STAATS. I have been concerned about that problem, Mr. Chairman, and have taken steps this year to minimize our request for increases. The problem is that every time Congress adds a new statute which sets up a new program, or adds to an existing program, it automatically increases our workload unless we just ignore auditing those programs or get our auditing down to the point where it is so thin in coverage that we really shouldn't honestly say that we are being the watchdog on these programs.

STAFF-YEAR LIMIT PLACED ON CONGRESSIONAL REQUEST WORK

I made a decision this year to ask for no increases in our staff due to increases in specific requests from committees and members of Congress. This has been going up, as you know.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is right.

Mr. STAATS. But we have not asked for any increase in the current number of staff-years than what we have now in 1976. This load has increased since I have been with GAO from about eight percent of our professional staff in 1966 to about 34 percent at the present time.

So, you can see that a tremendous increase has taken place. We are going to negotiate case by case to try to keep at our current level. We will not be adding to our staff to respond to requests from committees or members with the exception of Title V work of the Energy Act.

NEW STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS

Secondly, we are not asking for any increase in GAO staff except for identifiable new statutory requirements on GAO. There are two kinds. One is is where we get a statute that says GAO shall prepare a study by such and such a date and report to Congress its evaluation of a program.

The other comes when Congress adds a big new program, like Conrail, for example. We have to audit Conrail which is going to add to our staff requirements.

We are not asking, in other words, for any increase for old programs or old statutes. We are asking for increases only for identifiable specific requests that we have received or where Congress has established new programs which are of such size and magnitude that we think we have to have more people to perform the audit.

If we could find some way to cut back the government, then we could cut back GAO.

Senator HOLLINGS. Right, it is a constant going program. There has to be a constant kind of self-discipline on that thing. You have a superb reputation which could go right down the drain if you don't maintain your effectiveness and your credibility and don't try to do everything.

I can sit down there and have me a merry time as a Senator and I could keep on funneling fairly legitimate requests for you to study. Then you and I would be the government. We would be on TV. That could be overused in my opinion. This is the kind of thing that ought to be restricted.

Mr. STAATS. This is the kind of thing I have in mind when I say we are going to negotiate requests on a case by case basis. We have turned down some of these requests.

GAO TESTIMONY ON PENDING LEGISLATION

Mr. HUGHES. Senator, you asked what we do about it, we work very hard in some areas not to get work. I was testifying yesterday before Senator Haskell on the energy data business in this regard. Whenever there is a credibility problem in the Executive Branch, the initial solution is to give us the job.

I was up before Senator Pell's subcommittee testifying with regard to campaign financing to keep from getting that work back. Six months ago we were almost in the voter registration business. So it goes. I think we have been quite alert to the need to resist new work, particularly, getting into the Executive Branch business.

Mr. STAATS. If we are put on notice that some of the provisions of a statute are going to be given to GAO, we can do something about it. But more times than not, we are not even told about it until there has been an agreement between the House and the Senate. For example, this happened with the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975. We resisted this in the strongest way we knew how.

The arrangement that resulted was title 5. In the first version of title 5, it was an impossible job, but we learned about that after certain commitments had been made. I have the same general concern that you have, except that I am bothered by the situation where somebody can say to us why didn't GAO know about something.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is the general oversight, fundamental responsibility that you have and you can't do that if you are going to be doing all of those other special things that they think up for you.

Mr. STAATS. It is the kind of thing that we have to make a judgment on as to what is the minimal staffing required for an agency like Agriculture, for example, to assure that we can reasonably be certain that we are on top of the situation. A case in point is the problem that was brought to the surface with respect to grain inspection.

After that came to light—and we cannot take any credit for bringing it to light—both the House and the Senate asked us to look into the situation. We had 41 people working on this for a period of over six months. We completed the report and testified on it two weeks ago.

But somebody could say why didn't GAO know about that? Why didn't GAO do anything before it came out? The same thing applies with respect to the overpayments under the GI Bill in the Veterans' Administration. We are into it now. But this is a question that we always have as to whether or not the resources we put on a particular program are adequate.

We are not going to be able to detect every problem situation; we are not trying to imply that. But we are merely trying to determine what is a reasonable level of effort on a program to be able to say to Congress, we will at least give you minimal assurance that there is oversight on that program.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good, sir. You may enter your prepared statement into the record at this point and proceed as you wish.

[The statement follows:]

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STATEMENT OF ELMER B. STAATS

MR. CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

We are presenting today our financial requirements for fiscal year 1977. In this statement, I will highlight briefly the more detailed "Justification of Estimates" which has been submitted to you earlier. Following my statement, I will be happy to respond to any questions which you may have.

STATUS OF FY 1976 FUNDING

Before presenting our requirements for FY 1977, I should like to summarize the status of our FY 1976 appropriations.

Appropriation for FY 1976		$135,930,000
Transfer to GSA for Transportation Rate Audit Function		- 6,638,200
Anticipated Reimbursements		500,000
Supplemental Appropriation Act 1976 request granted		1,292,000
2nd Supplemental Appropriation Act 1976 request pending		5,378,000
Estimated Total Available		136,461,800
Obligations through 1/31/76	$79,098,681	
Estimated Obligations 2/1/76 - 6/30/76	56,304,119	135,402,800
Projected unobligated balance to be applied as partial absorption of the 2nd supplemental requirements		
Salaries and Benefits	330,000	
Travel	403,500	
Office Space	325,500 1/	
Total	$ 1,059,000	$ 1,059,000

APPROPRIATIONS REQUEST FOR FY 1977

We estimate that we will require $151.4 million to finance our FY 1977 operations. This is an increase of $8.8 million over our FY 1976 requirements. Over one-half of the increase--54 percent--is needed to finance our current level of operations. Another 23 percent will finance the 181 average staff years that we originally estimated for FY 1977 to meet increased workload--the amount included in the President's Budget. The remaining 23 percent is needed to finance the workload resulting from the newly enacted Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975. The following summarizes this:

1/ This represents rent savings on 100,000 sq. ft. of office space as a result of the transfer of the Transportation Rate Audit Function to GSA.

	Dollars	%
--Increases Needed to Support Current Operations		
°°Full year's cost of 1976 pay increases, plus promotions, periodic step increases, and associated benefits for staff at approved FY 1976 levels.	$ 5,561,700	
°°Increases in costs of supplies, equipment, services, space, and travel.	3,891,600	
Subtotal	$ 9,453,300	54
--Increases Needed to Support Increased Workload		
°°Costs of pay associated benefits, travel and other benefits for staff (181 staff years) needed to meet increased workload.	4,066,300	23
--Special requirement to carry out responsibilities under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975.	3,981,000	23
Gross Increases Required	$17,500,600	100
--Decrease Attributable to Transfer of the Transportation Rate Audit Function	8,682,600	
Net Increase Required	$ 8,818,000	

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 became law too late to be considered in our "Justification of Estimates." It will, however, significantly increase our workload and require resources in addition to those indicated in our "Justification of Estimates." Details of this additional requirement are set forth in a special addendum to this statement.

Thus, as outlined in the budget material previously presented, we are requesting 5,075 staff years for FY 1977--181 more than the 4,894 authorized for FY 1976--plus an additional 100 for work under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. We are limiting our total request to take care of:

1. new legislation establishing new programs or expanding existing programs, and requiring additional effort under GAO's basic statutes,
2. special work required by specific provisions in new legislation which will have an impact on GAO workload in FY 1977, and
3. increases in externally imposed workload such as that involved in legal decisions with respect to Federal receipt and disbursement

transactions, claims for collection and settlement, and approval of agency accounting systems and in central management services.

We have not requested any increase in staffing to take care of the growing number of requests for assistance which we receive from Committees and Members of Congress, except for requests which we contemplate under the newly enacted oil policy legislation. Moreover, we have not included any provision to meet the requirements imposed upon GAO for pending legislation enacted this session. For example, on February 5, 1976, just prior to our House hearings, the "Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976" was enacted into law. This law provides sizable financial support to the nation's railroads and will have a major impact on the workload of the General Accounting Office which received audit authorization under it. Also, it will undoubtedly generate a large number of congressional requests for GAO audit.

Since this legislation was only pending when our budget was made up, we have not provided for it in our estimates. An evaluation of the full impact of this law on GAO resources is in process. We will either attempt to divert manpower from the coverage of existing programs or seek a supplemental appropriation request because we do not believe it is wise public policy for large, expensive programs to be inadequately monitored. I think this example serves to illustrate the difficulty we face in budgeting resources for the next fiscal year.

Absent the repeal of legislation or a major reduction in the existing level of funding in programs--which happens infrequently as the Federal Budget has grown--GAO's work automatically increases with every new or expanded Federal program for which we have audit responsibility.

With respect to requests from committees and Members of Congress, it is our objective to hold the overall level of our staff to meet these requests to the FY 1976 level. We plan to do this by working with committees and Members on a case-by-case basis to find ways of meeting their needs without a further substantial increase in this work which has taken place in recent years. Committee and Member request work currently represents about one-third of our auditing workload. Should it not be possible to avoid

increasing our work in response to these requests, we will have no alternative to reducing our self-initiated audit work on existing programs.

It is important to emphasize that the Congress has every right to expect GAO to maintain a reasonable level of audit coverage of all ongoing Federal programs. We believe that our coverage is inadequate in some of those areas now. It was for this reason largely that our Division and Office Directors requested 296 staff years over and above our FY 1977 request. I decided nevertheless to limit our request to the three areas of increase which I have already mentioned. I am concerned that our coverage of the older and ongoing programs may become so thin or superficial as to be unacceptable in carrying out our basic statutory responsibilities.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Before I talk further about our future plans, I will summarize some of our recent accomplishments.

In FY 1975, we issued 1,043 reports. In FY 1976, through February 29, we have issued 551 reports; and as of that date, work on 1,380 assignments is in process.

As you know, we are constantly trying to identify opportunities to improve the economy and effectiveness of Government programs and operations. Where possible, we make estimates of savings which are directly attributable to GAO recommendations. Such measurable savings amounted to $503 million in FY 1975. Of this, $147 million will continue to be saved annually in future years. Thus, over the past two years, measurable savings resulting from our work totals nearly $1.1 billion.

In addition, numerous actions resulted in financial savings which could not be fully or readily measured. Examples include reducing the investment in modernization and expansion of ammunition plants (which could save approximately a billion dollars in future years), reducing grant aid for the Korean Security Assistance Program, substantial savings possible through increased agency purchases through the General Services Administration, and eliminating duplication between DOD and Energy Research and Development Administration in the development of nuclear weapons.

Even more important is the large number of recommendations we make which, while not resulting in immediate dollar savings, point to ways to improve program effectiveness. For example, our work helped to expedite disability compensation payments, change the military body armor program to further emphasize reduction in casualties, increase control and consumer awareness of salmonella in raw meat and poultry, improve control over suspected fraud and abuse in Medicaid, strengthen energy conservation standards for new homes, and provide better job placement assistance to displaced Federal civilian employees.

Our "Justification of Estimates" includes other examples and more detailed descriptions of accomplishments.

The purpose of our discussions today, however, is prospective. Let me talk now about what we plan to do and why.

IMPACT OF RECENT LEGISLATION AND OTHER CONGRESSIONAL ACTIONS ON STAFF REQUIREMENTS AND WORK PROGRAMS

Each year, new legislation, and sometimes committee reports, direct GAO to make special studies or to take other specified actions. Some of those which will affect our use of resources in FY 1977 are:

--The Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 directs the Comptroller General to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs and activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and report to the Congress by January 19, 1980. In addition the Act gives new responsibilities to the Energy Research and Development Administration. This legislation will require an annual audit effort of about 92 staff years, or an increase of about 54 staff years over the fiscal 1975 level.

--The Veterans' Administration Physician and Dentist Comparability Act of 1975 requires GAO to study the recruiting and retention of physicians and dentists by departments and agencies of the Federal Government. It requires reports to the Congress by August 31, 1976, and, on other matters, by March 1, 1977. We estimate that this work will require 23 staff years.

--The National Productivity and Quality of Working Life Act of 1975 established a Center responsible for formulating a national produc-

tivity policy and for reviewing and coordinating all Federal productivity activities. The Act directs GAO to report to the Congress on the actions of the Center and evaluate the effectiveness of its operations. It also directs us to recommend legislation which would improve the Center's efficiency and its implementation of a national productivity policy. Compliance with these requirements will involve about 3 staff years.

--The Trade Act of 1974, enacted January 3, 1975, makes important changes in the country's international trade, tariff, and economic policies. Section 280 requires GAO to study the adjustment assistance programs and make a comprehensive report to the Congress on the results of the study by January 31, 1980. Work in fulfillment of these directives will require some 19 staff years of GAO effort.

More significant to our need for increased resources in FY 1977 is legislation which expands existing Federal programs or creates new ones. Such legislation automatically increases our workload. There are no offsetting reductions in the number or size of Federal programs which would decrease our audit responsibilities. I will mention a few examples of recent legislative actions that will increase our workload in FY 1977.

--The Consolidated Rail Corporation, established by the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, will be operational in March 1976. The large Federal investment--over $4 billion--will require considerable audit work in connection with the corporation's activities.

--The National Health Planning and Resources Act of 1974, enacted January 4, 1975, provides for important changes to health policy, planning, and resource programs, and for establishing new health systems agencies. Evaluating the impact of this legislation will be a significant workload requirement in FY 1977.

--The Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1975, the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1974, the Emergency Jobs and Employment Assistance Act of 1974, and the Tax Reduction Act of 1974 have increased the time unemployed persons can receive

unemployment compensation and extended such compensation to previously uncovered workers. Together they have increased unemployment expenditures by an estimated $10.2 billion in FY 1975. Increased GAO audit effort will be necessary.

--The New York City Seasonal Financing Act of 1975, which became law December 9, 1975, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to provide seasonal financing for the city of New York. Since this legislation was enacted, the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs has requested us to audit New York City, its agencies, and the Municipal Assistance Corporation. We are currently working on this assignment.

--The Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 requires the President to provide Congress with a detailed plan for the reduction and eventual elimination of the present Military Assistance Program. It provides, effective July 1, 1976, for these reductions. Reviews of actions taken on these matters will need to be included in our FY 1977 audit work.

--The International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975 emphasizes the need for more effective agricultural development and food aid programs and stresses the use of private and voluntary organizations in channeling development assistance to foreign countries. This congressional emphasis will be considered in our work programs.

Other such legislation increasing our work load includes: the Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, the Privacy Act of 1974, the Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, the Deep Water Port Act of 1974, the National Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1974, the Commodities Future Trading Commission Act of 1974, and establishment of the Paperwork Commission and of the National Commission on Electronic Fund Transfers with the Comptroller General as a member.

TITLES VII, VIII, AND X OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET AND IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL ACT

The Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 has given us new and expanded responsibilities for which our Office of Program Analysis has lead responsibility. GAO was given broad authority for program evaluation and analysis by the Budget and Accounting Act, 1921, and the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950. The Legislative Reorganization Act and Title VII of the Congressional Budget Act make more explicit and give added emphasis to program evaluation and analysis. As one example of our response to Title VII we have published a draft, entitled Evaluation and Analysis to Support Decisionmaking, which will provide guidance to anyone engaged in this work. We have also assisted committees and members by providing draft legislative language to require effective agency program evaluations. In a more general sense, evaluation and analysis work is carried on throughout GAO in conjunction with our overall review, evaluation, analysis and audit functions.

Under Title VIII of the Congressional Budget Act, we are required to take the lead in developing definitions and classifications for fiscal, program and budgetary data. We have recently published a glossary of budget-related terms and definitions, which we expect to update and revise periodically. We are working with the Budget Committees, the Appropriations Committees and the Congressional Budget Office to reevaluate the present budget functional classification structure. We expect to make our recommendations this spring.

Title VIII of the Act also required us to assist committees in identifying and structuring requirements for information. We are working with the House and Senate appropriations subcommittees to help them improve the format and content of the budget-related information they receive from agencies.

We are also working with twenty-five authorizing committees to assist them in obtaining the budget-related information which they require for preparing their inputs to Congressional Budget Committees pursuant to the Act.

This work has been closely coordinated with the Congressional Budget Office which is providing parallel assistance at a more aggregate level using a somewhat different data base. We have also worked with CBO to ensure that agency reports

to authorizing committees can be reconciled with the scorekeeping and reporting planned by CBO.

In the first seven months of FY 1976, we received and evaluated ten impoundment messages under Title X of the Act, covering 100 deferrals and 44 rescissions. In addition, we reported one deferral action which had not been reported by the President. We expect about the same level of effort in FY 1977.

In addition to the work specified in Titles VII, VIII, and X, we have advised the new Senate and House Budget Committees of the work GAO has done and is doing in their areas of interest. The Senate Budget Committee has requested us to undertake a study of defense manpower costs which will pull together work done previously by GAO and other organizations in this area and highlight significant issues that impact on current and future manpower costs. After briefing both Budget Committee staffs on this project, the chairmen of the committees' Task Forces on National Security formally requested the results of the study. Similarly, we have provided budgetary data on various intelligence agencies and on transportation programs from studies that were already ongoing.

Our relationships with the Budget Committees and with the CBO have been excellent. Our mutual objectives have been to keep all concerned fully advised with respect to any work of the GAO which has a bearing directly or indirectly upon the operations of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act. This is a new and highly important change in congressional procedure for handling the budget which we think holds very considerable promise. We will continue to support it in any way practicable.

PLANNED APPLICATION OF RESOURCES

In recent years, I have discussed with you the way we analyze our need for resources. We consider resource requirements in terms of responsibilities assigned to our individual divisions and offices. We also analyze requirements by office-wide program categories. It helps us to "balance" the way we apply our resources GAO-wide.

Our "Justification of Estimates" considers these approaches in considerable detail. Attachment 1 gives a ready overview of the way we plan to apply our

resources by divisions and offices. That attachment also refers to the portion of our "Justification of Estimates" which discusses resource needs of the various divisions and offices. These are our best estimates. It is important to note, however, that changed conditions, enactment of new legislation, and changing patterns of committee and member requests could well--and probably will--require us to make some shifts. Resource shifts, particularly those involving field staff, are an important way in which we are able to reasonably respond to changed conditions. For example, recent concerns about irregularities in grain inspection practices resulted in requests for assistance from both the House and Senate Agriculture Committees for an urgent study which required as many as 41 people over a six month period.

As for our GAO-wide program categories, our needs for staff are:

	Estimated Staff Years		
	FY 1976	FY 1977	Change
--Special Work Mandated by Statute	62	108	+ 46
--Direct Assistance to:			
°°Committees	822	822	-
°°Members of Congress	484	484	-
--Reviews of Programs, Under Current Statutes, for Economy, Efficiency, and Effectiveness	2,224	2,305	+ 81
--Examination of Agencies' Financial Systems, Transactions, Accounts, and Reports	239	239	-
--Financial Management Improvement	182	198	+ 16
--Claims Settlement and Debt Collection Activities	132	136	+ 4
--Legal Services and Decisions	200	209	+ 9
--Executive Direction and Management Services	549	574	+ 25
Subtotal	4,894	5,075	+181
--Energy Policy and Conservation Act Work as Previously Discussed	-	100	+100
Total	4,894	5,175	+281

Thus, 16 percent of our requested increase is in special work mandated by statute. Another 64 percent responds to congressional requirements resulting

from new or expanded programs. The remaining 20 percent increase responds to workload increases over which we have little or no control.

I would like to discuss each of these briefly--highlighting some of the more significant increases. Detail is included in Tab C of our "Justification of Estimates."

SPECIAL WORK MANDATED BY STATUTE

Our work under this category includes our response to legislation and committee reports that require us to make a particular study or audit, usually by a certain date. The point here is that it is a onetime--and not a continuing--requirement. That is how our work under this category differs from legislation that adds to our continuing responsibilities such as the Accounting and Auditing Act of 1950, the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, and most recently, the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

I have already discussed some of the specific legislative mandates on which we will be working in FY 1977. Overall, our work in this category will require 108 staff years in FY 1977. This compares with 62 in FY 1976.

DIRECT ASSISTANCE TO COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Our responsibility to respond to the specific requests of committees and members has been emphasized by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

Work that we classify under this category includes:

--Committee and Member requests,

--testimony at hearings,

--staff assigned to Congressional Committees,

--advice on pending legislation,

--accounting, auditing, and advisory services for House and Senate financial and administrative operations, and

--Congressional liaison activities.

We do work for virtually all committees. Attachment 2 points this up. Requests range from minor efforts, involving less than a staff year to major ones requiring over 25 staff years. While we get a large number of requests

from Members of Congress, they constitute only about one third of the staff year requirements for this program category. Most of our staff requirements stem from committee requests.

Our experience is that much of the request work that we do deals with significant matters needed in both the Congressional legislative and oversight roles. In addition, many of these requests involve controversial matters affecting congressional districts and States, for example, the movement of a base or other Federal installation from one State to another. The Appendix to our "Justification of Estimates" includes examples that show the range and diversity of the requests to which our work under this program category responds.

Where requests of particular committees or Members are for work in an area of some general interest, we are frequently successful in broadening the work to cover the needs of others. This has proved to be a very effective way to fulfill different requests dealing with the same or similar subject matter. Sometimes, also, we are able to use work under requests to meet objectives that we would otherwise seek through our discretionary work. Of course, any changes to the scope of requested work is discussed with the Committees or Members involved. We want to be sure that our work is not delayed to the point that its value to the requestor is reduced.

No small part of our assistance to Committees is the testimony that we give to them. We testified before congressional committees on 69 occasions last year compared to 61 the previous year and 38 in the prior year. So far this year, the rate has accelerated to the point that as of March 1, we had testified 89 times.

As I have already mentioned, we plan to keep our FY 1977 work in this category at the same level as in FY 1976, except for requests under the newly enacted Energy Policy legislation.

REVIEWS OF ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY AND PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS

These self-initiated reviews are designed to give the Congress information and recommendations to improve its oversight of executive agencies. We also give information on program results or program effectiveness to assist Congress in its consideration of legislative proposals for new or changed programs. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control

Act of 1974 emphasize the role that GAO should play in aiding the Congress with its legislative as well as its oversight responsibilities.

In planning our self-initiated work, we look first to the needs and interests of Congress. We try to ascertain Congress' needs so that we can provide relevant and timely reports. We determine the needs and interests of Congress in a variety of ways. Continuing and close contacts with Committees are an important way by which we assure the relevance of our work. Our close and continuing contacts and cooperation with other legislative support arms--the Congressional Research Service, the Congressional Budget Office, and the Office of Technology Assessment--help us to avoid duplication of effort.

In determining what work we should undertake on our own initiative, we consider matters such as the following:

--expressions of congressional interest,

--the importance of programs and activities judged by such means as public impact, amount of expenditures, investment in assets, and amount of revenues,

--the newness of programs and activities,

--public criticism indicating the need for corrective action, and

--the extent and recency of prior work by GAO or by agency internal review and evaluation groups.

I might add at this point that we have auditors physically stationed in over 40 different locations in Washington, D.C. GAO auditors are also stationed in 23 different offices and suboffices throughout the continental United States and in four such offices overseas. From these offices, our auditors travel to wherever government programs are carried out. This gives us a unique ability to identify new or emerging problems and generally keep on top of what is happening day to day in the planning and operation of Federal programs. On the other hand, our Government-wide responsibilities and perspectives give us a very good basis to pull it all together.

Thus, in planning our work and in determining the resources that we will need to meet its objectives, we are able to consider what is happening in major programs and activities of virtually all executive agencies. We also are able to consider what GAO can usefully do in looking at interagency and government-wide relationships. Through our work, we are in a very good

position to point out to the Congress how program effectiveness, efficiency, and economy can be improved.

At present, we have 762 individual assignments in process covering work under this category. Each of these assignments seek particular, defined objectives. Increasingly through a family of assignments, we are examining major issues of highest concern to the Congress.

As one important way of doing this, we assign planning and coordination responsibilities for the review of more significant issues, particularly those involving more than one Federal agency, to a single "lead" division. That division consults with congressional committees, CRS, CBO, and OTA. It gets advice and assistance throughout GAO, and from agency and non-governmental sources. Based on all of this, the lead division plans the ways in which GAO can make the greatest contribution. Then, the lead division follows through and coordinates GAO-wide work related to the issue assigned to it. Health, housing, energy, and law enforcement are examples of areas for which we have assigned this type of lead responsibility.

The appendix to our "Justification of Estimates" provides a "sampler" of our self-initiated work. Examples were selected--not to describe our total effort--but to point up their relevance to current national concerns and issues.

In fiscal year 1977, we will devote 2,305 staff years to work in this category. This is 81 staff years more than the 2,224 staff years for such work in FY 1976. The increase is needed so that we can meet our responsibilities in FY 1977 for new programs and for those that have been substantially expanded. I have already briefly discussed the new or changed programs which will impact on GAO in FY 1977. Before requesting increases to permit us to provide the needed coverage of these programs, we first made all of the adjustments among existing programs that we believe to be possible and still meet the significant responsibilities assigned to us. Thus, the increase that we are requesting is a minimal one.

COMMENTS ON OTHER PROGRAM CATEGORIES

All of our program categories are described in the "Justification of Estimates." My comments thus far have covered the larger ones. I would like now to briefly highlight the remaining categories.

Examination of Agencies' Financial Systems, Transactions, Accounts, and Reports

As we perform work under other program categories, we consider financial implications. Work under this category is primarily directed to financial accountability. It emphasizes the completeness and accuracy of accounting records and statements, the validity of financial transactions, and the timeliness and usefulness of reports.

Under it, we review accounting systems as they actually operate in connection with agency programs throughout the Government. We audit and settle the accounts of accountable officers in both civil and military departments and agencies and at military finance centers. We also make audits of Government corporations which are required by the Government Corporation Control Act of 1945.

Staff year requirements will not increase in FY 1977 over the 239 staff years required for FY 1976. We will continue to emphasize audits of systems rather than individual transactions.

Financial Management Improvement

This category brings together GAO-wide work directed to improving financial management in Government. In FY 1977, we will:

--continue our participation in the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program,

--assist Federal, State, and local governments to improve their accounting, auditing, and program evaluation standards and methods.

--review and, where warranted, approve agency accounting systems. In total, there are 286 accounting systems subject to approval. Full approval involves both the principles and standards of the systems and their design. While 98 percent of the systems have been approved as to principles and standards, the design of only 52 percent has been approved. Our schedule contemplates having all agency accounting systems approved by the end of FY 1980. Agency reaction has been good. To meet our 1980 goal, we will need to review and approve 138 systems designs in the next five years.

--help committees get the fiscal, budgetary and program information that they need and to effectively use the information that they get.

Staff year requirements for this category will increase modestly--to 198 staff years. One hundred eighty-two are required in FY 1976.

Claims Settlement and Debt Collection Activities

As you know, this category includes our work in settling claims by and against the United States. Under it, we respond to claims presented to us for settlement. In order to handle the workload volume projected for FY 1977 in a reasonably timely manner, we will need to increase our staff years by 4--to 136. In FY 1976 and continuing in FY 1977, we will work with agencies to strengthen their own claims review and collection functions so that prospectively the volume of claims referred to us will be diminished.

Legal Services and Decisions

Our legal work covers virtually the full range of Government ~~receipt and expenditure~~ activity. This work involves:

--preparation of legal decisions on questions within the jurisdiction of the Comptroller General,

--preparation of legal decisions in response to requests of unsuccessful bidders and proposers for Government contracts,

--furnishing legal reference and legislative services,

--legal review of audit reports,

--legal services to committees and Members of the Congress, and

--legal services to divisions and offices of GAO.

We will need 209 staff years for this work in FY 1977 as compared to 200 in FY 1976. The increase of 9 staff years is needed to respond to workload increases. It will permit us to keep pace with requests for decisions and information submitted from sources outside GAO in a timely manner. It will also provide the timely legal support that our auditing divisions need to meet their assigned responsibilities.

Executive Direction and Management Services

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This program category includes activities of a number of individual offices which manage and support the work of our operating divisions. We will need an increase of 25 staff years in this category to permit us to:

--meet an increased printing workload on a more timely and economical basis,

--fulfill the needs for increased training and staff development made necessary by a professional staff progressively more interdisciplinary in composition, and

--expand library and reference services for use by professional staff in their survey and review work. We have found that by expanding this specialized capability, we will be able to provide a wider range of research and reference material to audit staff quicker and more economically than has previously been possible.

CONCLUSION

The General Accounting Office has the biggest audit, monitoring, and oversight job in the world. We are keenly aware that to do it effectively and economically requires careful attention and prudent judgment. Over the years, we have developed approaches and procedures by which we determine those things which most need to be done--collectively and in terms of individual assignments. The resource request that we are submitting today is, I believe, a reasonable one carefully directed to meeting the responsibilities that the Congress has assigned to us.

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

ATTACHMENT 1

PLANNED APPLICATION OF RESOURCES BY DIVISIONS AND OFFICES

Division or Office	Total Staff-Years, (including field time, and consultants) FY 1976	FY 1977	Change	Reference
.Office of the Comptroller General	12	13	+1	E
.Special Staff Services	14	14	--	F
.Office of the General Counsel	235	244	+9	G
.Assistant Comptroller General Policy and Program Planning	40	41	+1	H
.Assistant Comptroller General Special Programs	187	261	+74	I
.Federal Personnel and Compensation Division	285	269	-16	J
.Financial and General Management Studies Division	346	356	+10	K
.Joint Financial Management Improvement Program	10	10	--	L
.General Government Division	476	460	-16	M
.International Division	244	248	+4	N
.Logistics and Communications Division	491	492	+1	O
.Manpower and Welfare Division	694	731	+37	P
.Procurement and Systems Acquisition Division	525	538	+13	Q
.Resources and Economic Development Division	544	575	+31	R
.Claims Division	145	150	+5	S
.Field Operations Division	151	155	+4	T
.Management Services Organization	495	518	+23	U
TOTAL	4,894	5,075	+181	

ATTACHMENT II

REPORTS TO COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS
FISCAL YEAR 1975 AND
FIRST 8 MONTHS OF 1976 AND
REQUESTS ON HAND AT FEBRUARY 29, 1976

	Number of Reports		Requests on hand
	FY 1975	8 Months of FY 76	2/29/76
House Committees:			
Agriculture		2	3
Appropriations	23	13	18
Armed Services	10	4	7
Banking, Currency and Housing	2	4	6
Budget		2	1
District of Columbia	1	1	2
Education and Labor	5	1	8
Foreign Affairs	5		
Government Operations	21	15	30
House Administration	1	1	-
Interior and Insular Affairs		1	5
International Relations	2	13	7
Interstate and Foreign Commerce		6	16
Judiciary	3		5
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	4		3
Post Office and Civil Service	6	10	7
Public Works and Transportation	1	1	5
Science and Technology	1	4	8
Small Business	2	1	4
Veterans' Affairs	1	2	5
Ways and Means		1	3
Commission on Information and Facilities		1	-
Aging, Select			1
Senate Committees:			
Aeronautical and Space Sciences		1	3
Agriculture and Forestry	1	3	4
Appropriations	21	22	30
Armed Services	12	4	4
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	3	1	7
Budget		1	2
Commerce	12	3	8
Finance	11	2	3
Foreign Relations	7	1	2
Government Operations	14	15	20
Interior and Insular Affairs	1	1	5
Judiciary	3	4	4
Labor and Public Welfare	5	6	4
Post Office and Civil Service		2	
Public Works	4	2	3
Veterans' Affairs	3	0	8
Nutrition and Human Needs, Select			1
Small Business, Select	1		1
Aging, Special	2		5
Joint Committees:			
Atomic Energy	2	4	1
Congressional Operations	1		
Defense Production		1	2
Economic	9	9	4
Internal Revenue Taxation	2	4	10
Printing	3	1	2
Total all Committees	205	170	277
To Officers of the Congress	8	4	1
Total all Committees and Officers of the Congress	213	174	278
Individual Requests by Members	255	156	310
Total Committees and Members	468	330	589
Reports to Congress as a whole	199	118	-
Grand Total	667	448	589

ADDENDUM TO FY 77
GAO BUDGET REQUEST
FOR REQUIREMENTS TO IMPLEMENT
THE ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT

FY 1977 APPROPRIATION

REQUEST SUMMARY

Energy Policy and Conservation Act

Personnel Compensation	$ 2,467,000
Personnel Benefits	207,000
Moving Allowances	154,000
Travel	211,000
Transportation of things	197,000
Office Rent	83,100
ADP Requirements	83,500
Contract Services	500,000
Supplies & Materials	16,800
Equipment	61,600
Subtotal	3,981,000
Requested in "Justification of Estimates"	147,437,000
Total FY 1977 Appropriation Requested	$151,418,000

	FY 1976		FY 1977		Change	
	Staff-year	Dollars	Staff-year	Dollars	Staff-year	Dollars
Professional & Technical	17	$415,700	78	$1,834,000	+61	+$1,418,300
Support	3	19,800	7	66,000	+ 4	+ 46,200
Consultant	6	226,800	15	567,000	+ 9	+ 340,200
Total	26 a/	$662,300 a/	100	$2,467,000	+74	+$1,804,700
Positions at June 30	50		85			

a/ Resources required in FY 1976 are being reprogrammed from other functions to avoid requesting supplemental funds. Reprogramming of FY 1977 resources would seriously affect our ability to execute presently planned work. FY 1977 resources are therefore additive to our original request of 5,075 staff years.

SCOPE AND NATURE OF WORK PROGRAM

The Energy Policy and Conservation Act (P.L. 94-163, December 22, 1975) will have significant effect on the work of GAO

The major effect will come from title V which grants GAO very broad authority to verify the accuracy of energy information submitted by persons or companies to the Federal Government, or any piece of energy information which a Federal agency might obtain from public sources for use in carrying out its official functions.

There will also be an effect on our continuing audit and evaluation work at the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) since the other titles of the new act give FEA added responsibilities to:

--Expand programs to convert power plants from oil and gas to coal

--Develop a strategic petroleum reserve of 1 billion barrels

--Develop standby plans for rationing and mandatory conservation

--Administer a program of grants to States to promote therein conservation programs

--Establish industrial energy conservation programs

--Develop oil allocations for international energy program (a sharing of petroleum resources in the event of further boycotts)

--Develop standby mandatory allocations for asphalt

We are currently required by Section 12 of the Federal Energy Administration Act (15 U.S.C. 771) to monitor and evaluate the operations of FEA. With the expanded FEA programs under the new act, this will have a significant impact on our work.

Title V

Specifically, Section 501 states that GAO may use its authority to inspect the books and records of private persons and companies if the following conditions are met:

1. A person or company is legally required to submit energy information to FEA, the Federal Power Commission (FPC), or the Department of the Interior; or

2. A company is engaged in the energy business (other than at the retail level) and

a. It furnishes energy information directly or indirectly to any Federal agency (excluding IRS), and

b. GAO determines that the Federal agency uses this information in carrying out its official functions; or

3. The energy information is any financial information pertaining to a vertically integrated petroleum company.

GAO shall conduct such verification examinations if requested to do so by a congressional committee having legislative or oversight responsibilities over energy matters or any laws administered by FEA, FPC, or Interior.

In carrying out these responsibilities, the Comptroller General is authorized to (1) sign and issue subpeonas, (2) require any person to reply to interrogatories, (3) administer oaths, and (4) assess and collect civil penalties not to exceed $10,000 for each violation. In addition to reports on individual requests, the Comptroller General is required to submit an annual report to the Congress identifying any deficiencies in energy or financial information, including actions taken to correct such deficiencies.

We anticipate that our new authority will generate a substantial number of requests from congressional committees to examine energy company records. We reach this conclusion based on the following assumptions.

At least 38 congressional committees have some jurisdiction over energy matters and any of them could request us to exercise our new authority. In addition there are over 100 subcommittees to these 38 committees which deal with energy matters.

Much of the debate in Congress over energy issues since the Arab embargo has had at its roots a basic distrust of the motives and operations of the big multi-national oil companies. The oil companies have not always helped their own cause by using the concept of "proprietary information" to shield them from responding to questions by members of Congress during hearings. Whether or not there is a basis in fact for mistrust, we are certain that a number of requests will be forthcoming for GAO to "get the facts" concerning various allegations made against the energy companies.

We assume that the energy issues and problems being discussed today will not go away in the next few years, and we expect GAO to be called upon to provide answers to the many questions punctuating current congressional energy debates. Such issues include:

1. Oil and Natural Gas Pricing - The Federal Government currently controls by various means prices on oil and gas. We anticipate that these controls will continue for the next few years. As long as the energy industry continues to oppose price controls by arguing that higher prices will lead to higher production, the Congress will continually be raising questions concerning oil and gas prices.

Such questions as might be asked of GAO are:

a. Are companies failing to develop reserves and are they shutting-in reserves in anticipation of higher prices?

b. Are companies accurately reporting "old" and "new" oil production to FEA?

c. Are price actions undertaken by FEA and FPC justified on the basis of actual costs incurred by the energy companies?

d. Are the acquisition costs of imported oil being accurately reported to FEA?

e. Are industry profits justified?

2. Oil and Gas Reserves and Resources - While industry argues for higher prices to spur additional oil and gas production, others argue that the United States is running out of resources and higher prices will not yield additional production. GAO could be requested to evaluate heretofore confidential company information to determine the adequacy of U.S. oil and gas reserves and the industry's ability to convert resources to reserves.

3. Divestiture of Integrated Oil Companies - There is a controversy in the Congress over the relationship between vertical integration in the oil and gas industry and the resulting control or lack of control on supply and price. GAO could well be called on to determine profitability, and supply and market control exercised by the major oil companies.

Staffing Needs

We are requesting 100 staff-years for FY 77 to carry out our responsibilities as a result of the Act. Ninety-five staff-years will be needed to implement title V and 5 staff-years will be needed at our FEA audit site to adequately monitor and evaluate FEA's expanded responsibilities.

Given the broad framework of title V, certain key assumptions must be made in developing an action and staffing plan to carry out the intent of the Act. These are:

--at least 75 percent of our work will be in response to committee requests;

--the majority of our work will involve oil and natural gas companies;

--the complexity of energy company operations and the scope of work required will require new professional expertise not currently available in GAO, e.g., geologists, petroleum engineers, and petroleum accountants;

--some time of attorneys from our Office of General Counsel should be committed to title V activities.

--field work will be crucial because industry records are maintained at corporate and operational headquarters scattered throughout the country and abroad,

--a strong Washington staff will be required to coordinate field operations, process, evaluate, and develop reports and interface with committee staffs.

In order to effectively respond to these requests on a timely basis we are establishing a separate staff with title V responsibilities in the Office of Special Programs which is currently responsible for the coordination of all GAO energy-related activities.

The table belows shows staff by location and type.

	Staff-years	
Washington - Office of Special Programs		
Title V		
Professional/Technical	23	
Support	3	
Consultants	15	41
FEA Audit Site		
Professional/Technical	5	5
Field - Dallas		
Professional/Technical	30	
Support	4	34
Field - Other Locations		
Professional/Technical	20	20
TOTAL		100

A staffing level of the magnitude we recommend should be large enough to effectively respond to several major congressional requests in its first full year of operation. A staff level significantly smaller than our recommendation could result in a performance of nothing more than fighting a few fires. On the other hand, a staffing level much larger than our recommendation would be difficult to hire, train, and assimilate.

The majority of our work under the title V authority will be in the field, away from Washington, since the data we will be attempting to verify will have been collected at such places as the refinery, oil well, or coal mine. However, we believe it necessary to have a sizeable headquarters staff in Washington to (1) discuss the requests with the appropriate committees, (2) monitor, review, and coordinate energy information reported to the affected Federal agencies, (3) prepare the work program and supervise the field work, (4) supplement field

capability on an as needed basis, and (5) evaluate, process, and develop final reports and prepare the annual report required by law. A core staff of 23 professionals, 3 support persons, and 15 consultant staff-years in Washington should be sufficient to accomplish these functions. Fifty-four staff-years would be allocated to analyzing and verifying the data at field locations and the remaining 5 staff-years would be used at the FEA audit site for functions under the remainder of the act outside of title V.

We foresee the need for $500,000 in contract funds and 15 staff-years of consultant time. In the case of a major request in a highly technical and complex area, such as reserve estimation or company divestiture, GAO could see fit to use contractors' services, or convene a board of expert consultants to assist in developing the audit. The use of consultants is particularly helpful when specialized talents are needed in a timely, but not constant fashion. Many times it would not be sensible to hire full-time permanent staff to cover a highly specialized area and consultants can help in those situations. Consultants, particularly those of an academic background, can be useful in reviewing and evaluating audit plans and results.

U.S. GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES
SUMMARY OF AMOUNTS REQUESTED

Table reference		1976 Estimate Total Positions[1] Year End[1]	Staff-Years*	Salaries[2]	Changes 1976 to 1977 Total Positions[1] Year End[1]	Staff-Years*	Salaries[2]	1977 Estimate Total Positions[1] Year End[1]	Staff-Years*	Salaries[2]
E	OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL	12	12	$ 364,200	+ 1	+ 1	-$ 10,500	13	13	$ 374,700
F	SPECIAL STAFF SERVICES	20	20	407,300	---	---	+ 13,000	20	20	420,300
G	OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL	249	235	4,503,900	+ 12	+ 9	+ 277,000	261	244	4,780,900
H	ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL POLICY AND PROGRAM PLANNING	40	39	909,500	---	+ 1	+ 71,400	40	40	980,900
I	ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL SPECIAL PROGRAMS	158	154	3,730,300	+ 61	+ 49	+ 1,229,000	219	203	4,959,300
	ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL	2	2	57,800	---	---	---	2	2	57,800
	OFFICE OF PROGRAM ANALYSIS	97	101	2,497,900	+ 35	+ 28	+ 805,700	132	129	3,303,600
	OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS	59	51	1,175,400	+ 26	+ 21	+ 423,300	85	72	1,598,700
J	FEDERAL PERSONNEL AND COMPENSATION DIVISION	112	108	2,256,500	+ 1	+ 1	+ 113,600	113	109	2,370,100
K	FINANCIAL AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT STUDIES DIVISION	213	205	4,874,900	+ 13	+ 10	+ 469,700	226	215	5,344,600
L	JOINT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	10	10	254,100	---	---	+ 16,800	10	10	270,900
M	GENERAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION	246	225	4,768,600	+ 2	+ 2	+ 364,600	248	227	5,133,200
N	INTERNATIONAL DIVISION	288	278	6,345,400	+ 1	+ 1	+ 394,300	289	279	6,739,700
O	LOGISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION	198	192	4,290,100	+ 1	+ 1	+ 271,900	199	193	4,562,000
P	MANPOWER AND WELFARE DIVISION	314	292	6,020,400	+ 28	+ 22	+ 783,100	342	314	6,803,500
Q	PROCUREMENT AND SYSTEMS ACQUISITION DIVISION	187	183	4,338,400	+ 8	+ 7	+ 335,400	195	190	4,673,800
R	RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION	293	274	5,914,500	+ 21	+ 17	+ 692,300	314	291	6,606,800
S	CLAIMS DIVISION	155	145	2,063,500	+ 5	+ 4	+ 145,600	160	149	2,209,100
T	FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION	2,145	2,033	40,300,000	+ 44	+ 33	+ 2,346,900	2,189	2,066	42,646,900
U	MANAGEMENT SERVICES ORGANIZATION	486	469	7,326,200	+ 28	+ 23	+ 601,100	514	512	7,927,300
	SUB-TOTAL	5,126	4,894	98,867,900	+ 226	+ 181	+ 8,136,200	5,352	5,075	106,804,000
	TRANSPORTATION RATE AUDIT FUNCTION TRANSFER	---	117	1,664,600	---	- 117	- 1,664,600	---	---	---
	SUB-TOTAL	5,126	5,011	100,332,400	+ 226	+ 64	+ 6,471,600	5,352	5,075	106,804,000
V-2	PERSONNEL BENEFITS			9,837,800			+ 878,200			10,716,000
V-3	TRAVEL			9,586,500			+ 587,500			10,174,000
V-7	OTHER EXPENSES			15,825,300			+ 3,917,700			19,743,000
	SUB-TOTAL	5,126	5,011	135,582,000	+ 226	+ 64	+ 11,855,000	5,352	5,075	147,437,000
	ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT P.L. 94-163									
	SALARY AND BENEFITS	---	---	---	+ 85	+ 100	+ 2,674,000	85	100	2,674,000
	TRAVEL AND OTHER EXPENSES	---	---	---	---	---	+ 1,307,000	---	---	1,307,000
	SUB-TOTAL	---	---3/	---3/	+ 85	+ 100	+ 3,981,000	85	100	3,981,000
	TOTAL GAO	5,126	5,011	135,582,000	+ 311	+ 164	+ 15,836,000	5,437	5,175	151,418,000
V-14	TRANSFER TO OTHER AGENCIES			7,018,000			- 7,018,000			---
	ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS 1976 AND 1977			$142,600,000			+$ 8,818,000			$151,418,000
	APPROPRIATION 1976			$137,222,000						
	PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL			5,378,000						

*See page 2 for distribution of Field and Overseas staff-years by division and office in fiscal years 1976 and 1977.

1/Includes all permanent and full-time employees.

2/Includes funds for permanent and full-time employees; temporary, summer, and co-op employees; overtime and holiday pay; night and post differentials.

3/See footnote "a" page 1, Addendum to FY 77 GAO Budget Request.

FISCAL YEAR 1977 STAFFING REQUEST

Mr. STAATS. I am going to try to summarize wherever I can. The first page has been covered, I think in the supplemental request. The second page is largely just a summary of what you already read into the record.

On page 3, this is what I was referring to a minute ago, we are requesting 5,075 staff years for 1977, 181 more than the 4,894 authorized for 1976, plus the additional 100 for work under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

That is the Title 5 provision that we have been referring to. We are limiting our total request to take care of:

1. New legislation establishing new programs or expanding existing programs, and requiring additional effort under GAO's basic statutes,

2. Special work required by specific provisions in new legislation which will have an impact on GAO workload in fiscal year 1977, and

3. Increases in externally imposed workload—such as increases in number of requests for legal decisions with respect to Federal receipt and disbursement transactions, claims for collection and settlement, approval of agency accounting systems and central management services.

As I mentioned earlier, we have not requested any increases in staffing to take care of the growing number of requests for assistance which we receive from committees and members of Congress, except for requests which we contemplate under the newly enacted oil policy legislation.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you setting us up for a supplemental request? Can you live with that? You grew by 150 last year. Just a minute ago we were talking about the growing demands.

I am reminded that the Senate payroll is 600 more this February than it was in February of last year. That is 600 additional staff members here in the Senate. I am sure each of them feel duty bound to get on the phones and call you with a request.

Mr. STAATS. This is one of the reasons, I think, one of the arguments we are making by way of saying there are other resources available other than GAO to respond to this specific request.

Senator HOLLINGS. Where are you sending them?

Mr. STAATS. We don't necessarily send them anywhere.

Senator HOLLINGS. I just wanted to make sure. You have got to be realistic looking at it. That is what we are trying to do is hold the line.

RAILROAD REVITALIZATION AND REGULATORY REFORM ACT

Mr. STAATS. Moreover, we have not included any provision to meet the requirements imposed upon GAO for pending legislation enacted this session. For example, on February 5, 1976, just prior to our House hearings, the "Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976" was enacted into law.

This law provides sizable financial support to the nation's railroads and will have a major impact on the workload of the General Accounting Office which received audit authorization under it. Also, it will undoubtedly generate a large number of congressional requests for GAO to do audit work.

But we have not provided any additional resources in our estimates for that legislation. I have a list of three or four pages of bills that are under consideration in Congress today, Mr. Chairman, some of which will be undoubtedly enacted before Congress goes home.

An evaluation of the full impact of the Railroad Reorganization Act on GAO resources is in process. We will either attempt to divert manpower from the coverage of existing programs or seek a supplemental appropriation request because we do not believe it is wise public policy for large, expensive programs to be inadequately monitored.

I think this example serves to illustrate the difficulty we face in budgeting resources for the next fiscal year.

We cannot possibly do it. I have not asked for a supplemental at any time because of the increased workload. Absent the repeal of legislation or a major reduction in the existing level of funding in programs—which happens infrequently as the Federal budget has grown—GAO's work automatically increases with every new or expanded Federal program for which we have audit responsibility.

INCREASED USAGE OF GAO RESOURCES BY CONGRESS

With respect to requests from committees and members of Congress, it is our objective to hold the overall level of our staff to meet these requests to the fiscal year 1976 level.

We plan to do this by working with committees and members on a case-by-case basis to find ways of meeting their needs without a further substantial increase in this work which has taken place in recent years.

Committee and member request work currently represents about one-third of our auditing workload. This has been growing in recent years. Should it not be possible to avoid increasing our work in response to these requests, we will have no alternative but to reduce our self-initiated audit work on existing programs. It is important to emphasize that the Congress has every right to expect GAO to maintain a reasonable level of audit coverage on all ongoing Federal programs.

We believe that our coverage is inadequate in some of those areas now. It was for this reason largely that our division and office directors requested 296 staff years over and above our fiscal year 1977 request.

I decided, nevertheless, to limit our request to the three areas of increase which I have already mentioned. I am concerned that our coverage of the older and ongoing programs may become so thin or superficial as to be unacceptable in carrying out our basic statutory responsibilities.

GAO PROGRAM COVERAGE

Senator HOLLINGS. Which ones would you say have grown thin or superficial?

Mr. STAATS. I don't think we are giving enough coverage to the regulatory agencies today. I think we are giving adequate coverage to the Defense Department although the portion of our resources spent on defense audit work has gone from close to 50 percent down to about 30 percent. This has been largely due to the growth in social programs, like Health, Education and Welfare and so on.

DOD OVERSIGHT BY GAO

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the auditing and accounting at the Pentagon? As Senator Proxmire says, look over in the Pentagon. They have got so many accountants, auditors, everything assigned to each endeavor. If you sum them up, the cost for actually preparing the Pentagon budget probably exceeds the cost of the operation of Congress.

They are top heavy. I am trying to find it. It is all over the place over there. Don't you think you could slim down that fat person? Can't you slim them down some from all of your experience and frustration, all the excess cost in duplication over there?

Mr. STAATS. We have done some work recently I believe for this committee, on the possibility of reducing the overhead in terms of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, vis-a-vis, the three services.

Senator HOLLINGS. I would like you to supply for the record a summary of that work.

[The information follows:]

GAO expects to issue a report on the organization of the Department of Defense Headquarters about March 31. The study was requested by the Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations and subsequently by the Chairman, Investigating Subcommittee of the House Armed Services Committee.

Included in the study are the top headquarters of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Air Force.

GAO looks at further possibilities for consolidation and/or cutbacks as well as problems associated with

—organizational structure,
—decision making,
—the role of the service secretaries, and
—demands originating outside the Department of Defense.

DOD PROGRAMS AND OPERATIONS

Mr. KELLER. You are interested primarily in the auditing personnel, the budgeting personnel?

Senator HOLLINGS. The auditing, the budgetary personnel. You can't get into the character. I find some of them over there working way into the early morning, and they have another half sitting in the barber shops and beauty parlors.

Senator Goldwater will tell you these secretaries come and go. They have an average life of 18 months. They never really get a grasp of the situation. The civilian personnel are running the place.

They are just running all over the place. It seems to me that just by the way of size alone they can be trimmed. You feel it more and more and more within the Pentagon when you see all the ranks and it has gotten way out of proportion.

I thought from GAO having audited every little piece of equipment, that cumulatively, you would have some valid thoughts about how to get your hands on these things.

Mr. STAATS. If I may, I would like to supply for you the various studies which bear on the question of overhead costs and personnel utilization in the Defense Department. As an example, one of the projects that Mr. Gutmann is working on is ways we can cut down on the overhead costs involved in contracts.

The contractors complain to us that it costs a lot more to do business with the government than it does with commercial customers.

There are always going to be some additional costs because of auditing and there are a lot of things you don't have to do in the commercial industries.

We have to find some way to cut down the overhead costs that are involved in contracting.

Senator HOLLINGS. Anything you could supply along that line would be helpful to us.

[The information follows:]

GAO will issue a report (about the end of March 1976) that resulted from an unusual case study concerning a class of commercial and industrial type activities characterized by a predominantly civilian work force and a relatively small military force which requires a significant amount of support.

Using a task analysis approach at one of about 90 similar Department of Defense installations, GAO examined the role and costs of the military complement; explored alternative staffing patterns that could result in savings; and made suggestions to improve the Navy's military manpower management systems.

On March 5, 1976, GAO issued a report entitled "Improving the Effectiveness and Efficiency of Recruiting" FPCD-75-169.

In the report, we pointed out that inefficiencies caused by distorted workload standards, monthly enlistment quota systems, varying service-imposed paperwork requirements, and double contract processing of individuals who delay entry into the military service, wasted valuable time and increased examining station costs. We estimated that standardizing paperwork and eliminating double contract processing could save $1.2 million annually.

GAO REPORTS

Mr. STAATS. On page 5, we have summarized here the work we have been doing. In 1975, we issued 1,043 reports. In 1976 through February 29, we had issued 551. As of that date, we have work going on 1,380 different assignments. We say in the next paragraph the savings that we have been able to accomplish.

MEASURABLE SAVINGS

These are what we call measurable savings. They do not represent all the savings, but only where we can estimate a savings where savings have actually been taken.

These add up to $503 million in 1975, of which $147 million will continue to be saved annually. Taking the past two years together, it would be a total of $1.1 billion. Since I have been Comptroller, the savings represented about four times the cost of operating the GAO.

ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL SAVINGS NOT FULLY OR READILY MEASURABLE

In addition, numerous actions resulted in financial savings which could not be fully or readily measured. Examples include reducing the investment in modernization and expansion of ammunition plants—which would save approximately a billion dollars in future years—that is not included in the other figures. Reducing grant aid for the Korean Security Assistance Program, substantial savings possible through increased agency purchases through the General Services Administration, and eliminating duplication between DOD and Energy Research and Development Administration in the development of nuclear weapons.

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These are all set forth in our detailed justification as well as a great many more. Even more important is the large number of recommendations we make which, while not resulting in immediate dollar savings, point to ways to improve program effectiveness.

For example, our work helped to expedite disability compensation payments, change the military body armor program to further emphasize reduction in casualties, increase control and consumer awareness of salmonella in raw meat and poultry, improve control over suspected fraud and abuse in Medicaid, strengthen energy conservation standards for new homes, and provide better job placement assistance to displaced Federal civilian employees.

These are again set forth in our other detailed justifications with other examples. The purpose of our discussions today, however, is prospective. Let me talk now about what we plan to do and why.

Each year new legislation, and sometimes committee reports, direct GAO to make special studies or to take other specified actions. Some of those which will affect our use of resources in fiscal year 1977 are:

ENERGY REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1974

The "Energy Reorganization Act of 1974" directs the Comptroller General to evaluate the effectiveness of the programs and activities of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and report to the Congress by January 19, 1980. In addition, the act gives new responsibilities to the Energy Research and Development Administration.

This legislation will require an annual audit effort of about 92 staff years, or an increase of about 54 staff years over the fiscal 1975 level.

SAFETY OF NUCLEAR PLANTS

Senator HOLLINGS. I heard a recent statement about the ineffectiveness of the NRC in the news. Has that gotten GAO a little bit more aware and involved with the NRC? There was that fellow who worked over there saying his admonitions were not carried out?

Mr. STAATS. There were three engineers employed by General Electric.

Senator HOLLINGS. They had one from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the top fellow from the NRC. I saw that on TV.

Mr. STAATS. The hearings were held by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on that situation.

Mr. ESCHWEGE. We had increased our effort in this area before this happened, partly because of this legislation but also because there were problems with waste disposal and with the licensing of people who handle the nuclear material.

We have an effort going on now which will require about 75 staff years in the ERDA/NRC area. We have just testified on disposal.

Senator HOLLINGS. I am more concerned over what that fellow was talking about on TV and not 1980. I will give you the request to get you on top of that because it is not going to wait until 1980. You ought to be working with the Atomic Energy Committee so that we will know in the next 60 or 90 days whether that fellow is mistaken or not or what. We ought to have some idea why this was done.

Mr. ESCHWEGE. We had these hearings before the Subcommittee on Waste Disposal. This is one of the reasons the hearings were held. Also, we have under the statutory authority to make interim reports which we intend to do all along through 1980.

Senator HOLLINGS. He said the plants are unsafe!

Mr. ESCHWEGE. Yes. For example, we are looking at the accountability of the nuclear material at certain plants right now. Also, in the next few weeks we will initiate a review of NRC's inspection and enforcement program for commercial nuclear power plants.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir.

Mr. HUGHES. Senator, there are some real problems in the international area, also. There was evidence of that in the paper this morning.

Senator HOLLINGS. Right. Good enough.

Mr. STAATS. This statute as a whole will require about 54 staff years over our 1975 year.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST COMPARABILITY ACT OF 1975

"The Veterans' Administration Physician and Dentist Comparability Act of 1975", requires GAO to study the recruiting and retention of physicians and dentists by departments and agencies of the Federal Government.

It requires reports to the Congress by August 31, 1976, and on other matters, by March 1, 1977. We estimate that this work will require 23 staff years.

NATIONAL PRODUCTIVITY AND QUALITY OF WORKING LIFE ACT OF 1975

"The National Productivity and Quality of Working Life Act of 1975" established a center responsible for formulating a national productivity policy and for reviewing and coordinating all Federal productivity activities. The act directs GAO to report to the Congress on actions of the center and evaluate the effectiveness of its operations.

It also directs us to recommend legislation which would improve the center's efficiency and its implementation of a national productivity policy. Compliance with these requirements will involve about three staff years.

TRADE ACT

"The Trade Act of 1974", enacted January 3, 1975, makes important changes in the country's international trade, tariff, and economic policies. Section 280 requires GAO to study the adjustment assistance programs and make a comprehensive report to the Congress on the results of the study by January 31, 1980.

Work in fulfillment of these directives will require some 19 staff years of GAO effort. More significant to our need for increased resources in fiscal year 1977 is legislation which expands existing Federal programs or creates new ones.

LEGISLATION EXPANDING OR CREATING FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Such legislation automatically increases our workload. There are no offsetting reductions in the number or size of Federal programs which would decrease our audit responsibilities. I will mention a few examples of recent legislative actions that will increase our workload in fiscal year 1977.

The Consolidated Rail Corporation, established by the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, will be operational in March, 1976. The large Federal investment—over $4 billion—will require considerable audit work in connection with the corporation's activities.

The National Health Planning and Resources Act of 1974, enacted January 4, 1975, provides for important changes to health policy, planning and resource programs, and for establishing new health systems agencies. Evaluating the impact of this legislation will be a significant workload requirement in fiscal year 1977.

There are several statutes here which affect the unemployment compensation programs. On page 9, we refer to the New York City Seasonal Financing Act of 1975. We have had to pull off some 16 people from other work to carry out the work that we feel we have to do if we are to discharge our responsibilities under this law.

We are scheduled to testify before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee on April 2. We plan to make a detailed report following the end of the New York City financial year, June 30. Here again, it is something we couldn't anticipate but it is going to take some of our staff.

The Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 requires the President to provide Congress with a detailed plan for the reduction and eventual elimination of the present Military Assistance Program. It provides effective July 1, 1976, for these reductions. Reviews of actions taken on these matters will need to be included in our fiscal year 1977 audit work.

The International Development and Food Assistance Act of 1975 emphasizes the need for more effective agricultural development and food aid programs and stresses the use of private and voluntary organizations in channeling development assistance to foreign countries.

Other such legislation increasing our workload includes: The Vietnam Era Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, the Privacy Act of 1974, the Fire Prevention and Control Act of 1974, the Deep Water Port Act of 1974, the National Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1974, the Commodities Future Trading Commission Act of 1974, and establishment of the Paperwork Commission and the National Commission on Electronic Fund Transfers with the Comptroller General as a member.

PROGRESS OF PAPERWORK COMMISSION

Senator SCHWEIKER [presiding]. What kind of progress has that Paperwork Commission made?

Mr. STAATS. I think quite good. We are holding public hearings. We were able to get one statute through which reduces the form to an annual basis, which will save a great deal of money.

Senator SCHWEIKER. With that change in wage reporting is there a commensurate reduction in federal wages?

Mr. STAATS. The reports are made to the Social Security and to IRS. They have been on a permanent basis. Our commission felt that to be handled satisfactorily the reports should be on an annual basis. When it is fully implemented the estimates are that it will save $2 million a year in the private sector and about $20 million in the Federal Government.

It is a little early, I think, to rack up a list of accomplishments of this type. But some of the areas that we are focusing on would be the ERISA program which is very burdensome.

We have had hearings on that. The commission has been holding public hearings around the country. We are getting many ideas before us as to matters which are causing concern, ranging all the way from educational institutions to labor, industry, state and local government. It is a two-year commission.

Mr. HUGHES. As a consequence of expressions of interest and urging by the commission, President Ford has put out a general dictum with some guidelines for executive agency intensive review of their reporting structure and burden.

Jim Lynn has been charged with follow-up responsibility on that. The commission has the Executive Branch's attention.

Senator SCHWEIKER. We had required certain things of what it would be in terms of paperwork by statute.

Mr. STAATS. The statute you are referring to was enacted in 1942.

Senator SCHWEIKER. No. We have a more recent one than that where we had to clear forms in advance before they were put out.

Mr. STAATS. That was the 1942 Act.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That was updated.

TRANSFER OF REVIEW OF REGULATORY AGENCY FORMS

Mr. STAATS. The only updating was the one that gave GAO the job of reviewing forms for the regulatory agencies.

Senator SCHWEIKER. When was that?

Mr. STAATS. Two years ago.

Mr. HUGHES. That was a rider on the Alaskan Pipeline bill. They transferred regulatory agency reporting clearance from OMB to us, with substantially reduced authority for any control.

The amendment was working the other side of the street, basically. It was diluting control authority because of concern on the part of the sponsors that OMB was holding up Regulatory Agency requests, notably the line of business reporting to the Federal Trade Commission.

Mr. DEMBLING. That is an example of an additional function being given to the GAO.

Mr. STAATS. It should remain with OMB in place of the GAO, as you implied. We think our job is to oversee the way OMB carries out its statutory responsibilities, but Congress actually transferred the responsibility of the 13 regulatory agencies from OMB to us. The essential point that I am emphasizing is that under the Federal Reports Act of 1942, OMB has been concerned primarily with new requests for reports.

There hasn't been a thorough ongoing review of all of the outstanding reports, the old ones. The thing which our commission—chaired

by Frank Portman from New York—has been urging and has now for the most part published a directive to each of the agencies to have them look at all of their reports that are outstanding and see what can be done to simplify or eliminate them, and to find other ways to reduce the burden on the respondent or decrease the cost of processing.

Senator SCHWEIKER. In the responsibility you took over from OMB, the regulatory agencies, what have you found out so far in terms of the way OMB was running them or what were the problems?

NEED FOR UPDATING OF FEDERAL REPORTS ACT OF 1942

Mr. HUGHES. The 1942 Act needs reexamining and updating. That is conclusion number one. It has been a long time. The government has changed markedly.

The reporting structure as it now exists, is heavy and burdensome. There are inadequate provisions, both in the original 1942 Act, and in the Alaska Pipeline amendment to accomplish the purpose of the Act of eliminating unnecessary duplication and reducing burden and so on.

Simply put, the muscle isn't there. Secondly, we have found, not surprisingly, a considerable insularity in the agencies' approach to solving problems.

They also get a considerable amount of their information voluntarily. To get it on this basis they enter into confidentiality agreements with the industry.

However advisable those may be in individual circumstances, they are an excuse then for not sharing the information with another agency that wants essentially the same information.

The situation arises where there are two requests that may not be identical, but they are close enough so a reasonable man would assume you don't need to collect two sets of data. There is not adequate authority to deal with that. It also increases the difficulty when there are two clearance agencies, OMB and the GAO. And they are trying to negotiate across the separation of powers.

Regulatory agencies dispute whether we have any authority over reports that have relationship to the regulatory functions they perform.

They challenge our basic authority as they do OMB's. You can imagine some of the problems here.

It seems to us the answer for the long run is to consolidate control authority under a revised statute which says whatever Congress wants to say with respect to control.

I think personally the controls should be tightened. But there will be an argument about that. In any event, new statutes should clearly state ground rules for report control, and place responsibility in the Executive Branch—OMB is the logical place—with GAO performing whatever oversight Congress wishes in order to assure that OMB is doing the job right.

One of the reasons for the amendment in the pipeline law was the charge that OMB was getting too much in bed with the respondents. It was another aspect of the credibility problem.

The Federal Trade Commission line of business questionnaire was sort of a crucial incident in stimulating the change.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Does GAO have any composite list made up with the kind of updating and provisions that the law needs?

Mr. HUGHES. We, of course, don't have jurisdiction across the board. So, we haven't looked at it. But we would be pleased to develop some suggestions as to the areas where we think the law should be clearer.

The fundamental thing is to consolidate the clearance responsibility and to make clear the relationship between the statute and the regulatory agency responsibilities.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I am working on some legislation in this area. I would be glad to talk with you about what your thoughts are.

Mr. HUGHES. I had something to do with that on the Bureau of the Budget.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Should we contact you on this?

Mr. HUGHES. Yes.

STRENTHENED REVIEW PROCESSES

Mr. STAATS. We think the commission will have some recommendations. But the commission will not be making its report for another 18 months.

One thing is quite clear, it seems to me as far as discussions, we think in the long term we have to put more teeth in the review processes.

In the Congress here itself it is a source of a problem. Second, in the agencies, a lot of the time the agencies aren't doing their homework. They are not doing the kind of job they need to be doing. If they need OMB approval, that is good enough for them.

The head of the agencies are not taking enough responsibility for it. Third, we think OMB is probably going to need some beefing up.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What aspects of Congress are you concerned with?

Mr. STAATS. Very little consideration is being given today in pending legislation as to what the impact is going to be on the people who have to file reports, keep records, and other things which will flow from that legislation.

People are more concerned in Congress with getting the legislation. The ERISA Program is a case in point, where three members of the House of Representatives, as well as others said they just had no idea that this kind of requirement was going to be placed on small business as a result of that legislation.

It wasn't until the regulations had been drafted by the Labor Department and the IRS and they saw how voluminous they were, that they realized that some of the requirements should not have been included.

Mr. HUGHES. I think there is a mixed responsibility here. The industry people there said they were somewhat asleep on this one.

But, it is a fact, as Mr. Staats said, that the focus tends to be on the substance and everybody forgets about administration and management and the things that go with it.

Mr. STAATS. I think serious consideration should be given in some of these new programs to having sufficient data for the statute far

enough in advance so Congress would have the opportunity to review the implementing regulations on reporting requirements, before the statute is put into effect.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You mean a veto power?

Mr. STAATS. Not necessarily veto power, but certainly an opportunity to consult what the legislative intent was with respect to the imposed requirements found in the legislation and thus a chance to modify them.

We need perhaps something like a "paperwork impact statement" such as the Environmental Impact Statement.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Senator Roth and I believe it was Senator Huddleston put a paperwork impact bill in last week requiring that.

[Discussion off the record.]

Senator SCHWEIKER. I will follow up with you on that. I have some thoughts, too, that might not be too far from some of the things you are saying.

Mr. STAATS. I think it is a very fertile field.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I get more and more complaints about it back home, particularly from the small businesses who really don't have the expertise. It is really a burden.

It costs money to big businesses. They are griping about the money. But the small businessman is driven up the wall because he doesn't have the expertise, nor the time.

Mr. STAATS. A large number of small companies completely dropped their pension plans because of the requirements in ERISA.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Please go ahead with your statement.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET AND IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL ACT

Mr. STAATS. On page 10 we discuss the work we are doing under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act. We have responsibility under three titles, title VII, title VIII, which is concerned with all the definitions and classifications for fiscal programs budgetary data, and title X, which is concerned with Congressional response to the Executive Branch. I will not go into these in detail.

GAO CAPABILITY IN TAX EXPENDITURE AREA

Senator SCHWEIKER. Let me interrupt for a question or two here.

What are the current capabilities of the GAO to analyze the nature and impact of tax expenditures, review revenue estimating procedures and analyze the impact of selected federal programs on capital markets and capital requirements?

Mr. STAATS. These are all cited as part of the workload for the GAO for 1977. I will let Mr. Hughes respond to that question.

Mr. HUGHES. Our capabilities in these areas are more limited than we wish they were.

We think there is a lot of useful work to be done in those areas. The tax expenditure area is a particularly fertile field because it has been pretty much ignored.

I think it needs the analysis not just from the tax side but from the standpoint of program evaluation. How well are program objectives being achieved by tax expenditures, vis-a-vis other opportunities. Tax expenditures aren't a very pinpointed way to go about doing things. The consequences can be both expensive and ineffective.

Mr. STAATS. I think we have quite a good capability in this area. We have a report that is fairly well along on tax expenditures which will be coming to the Congress.

Mr. HUGHES. We are developing some capability. Indicative of the scope of the problem is the fact that tax expenditures have not been really defined.

The point at which one regards a particular kind of activity as a tax expenditure is a debatable thing. We are trying to work out a definition jointly with Treasury, OMB, and with the Appropriations and Budget Committees as to what it is.

Mr. STAATS. The purpose of title VIII, I think it should be argued is that it is our responsibility to make the definition in GAO by virtue of the statutory requirements.

But we would obviously start with what Treasury develops and audit their definition and their submission.

The danger here was to assume the $95 billion figure was correct. It may or may not be the correct figure depending on the definition of what, in fact, is expended. For example, how far do you go in classifying as a tax expenditure, tax deductions which are made for charitable purposes?

You give to the church or the Boy Scouts, or something of that type. Is that a governmental function or not? Some people argue that tax deductions should be eliminated for those things you would otherwise appropriate to accomplish.

GAO COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES AND CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES

Senator SCHWEIKER. How much coordination do you have with the Congressional Budget Office in these areas since obviously they have a directive into these areas, too?

Mr. HUGHES. We have been working very closely with them, and with both the Budget Office and the Budget Committees as well as with the Appropriations Committees on this and in these other areas that you mentioned. We are trying to increase our capability in the capital markets area, and also are in close touch with them on this.

The whole subject of loan guarantees is an interesting and important field and relatively ignored because the budget impact is not direct.

There is tremendous economic impact, however. There is an effect on private capital markets because the Federal guarantees affect the interest rates, but relatively little work is done in identification of consequences.

We are trying to pay attention to some of these areas that we think have been neglected.

REVIEW OF OMB'S PROGRAM EVALUATION EFFORTS

Senator SCHWEIKER. When the Bureau of the Budget changed to the Office of Management and Budget, the emphasis was supposed to be placed on management and evaluation of Federal programs. Has the GAO ever reviewed the management phase of OMB and are the reviews that GAO is making of selective agency evaluations an indicator that the OMB evaluation function is not working as it should?

Mr. HUGHES. The short answer to your question is we have not made a formal review of the OMB management function, per se.

We have done considerable work with them and on them with respect to program evaluation. They have a very limited effort going in terms of manpower. They have some good people, but very few in number.

They are engaging in a good-faith effort with the manpower they have however.

But we think it is too limited to give much incentive to the program evaluation on an Executive Branch-wide basis.

GAO PROGRAM EVALUATION EFFORT

As the Title VII Budget Act directs, we have been devoting a considerable amount of time to Executive Agency performance in this area. We have held meetings with the key staff of executive agencies.

We are developing, have circulated in draft form, and will have out shortly in the final form, a handbook for evaluation. We are trying to do this in a way which will avoid some of the PPB pitfalls. Program evaluation is a tool, not a black box. It is just one of the ways that one can get at the effectiveness of the use of Federal programs and Federal funds.

We are spending a good deal of time supplementing OMB efforts because we think that program evaluation must begin with the agency that administers the program.

Our job basically is to monitor. According to title VII, we should set standards, define terms, develop guidelines, handbooks and so on, and follow up and monitor agency efforts.

These are the ways we are going about it. But the starting point for the evaluation has to be with the administering agency to assure that objectives are clear within the agency, that they have the data base, and so on.

Mr. STAATS. Mr. Hughes referred to the guidelines. Title VII gives us a specific responsibility for providing assistance to the committees in developing guidelines for program evaluation.

This is what we call an exposure draft of something that will be issued very soon. It will be a public document and should be equally adaptable to any Federal agency, for that matter, state and local governments as well.

Mr. HUGHES. We have an additional document which we called, at least tentatively, a user's guide, which was much briefer and designed to show where you can and can't do program evaluation and some of the pitfalls in a matter of a few pages.

We will have a copy of that out shortly.

Mr. STAATS. I would like to say that this relates to the basic question Senator Hollings was referring to. We would like to see more of the evaluation done by the operating agency which has the responsibility for the program.

GAO can use its resources to a greater extent than we are today in terms of developing guidelines of this type and working with the committees in forming the issues or questions.

GAO can assist the committees in evaluating the end product. To some degree this is being done. I have written to all the committee chairmen making this suggestion.

We are going to follow this up again with all the committee chairmen. But GAO should not and cannot ever become the primary evaluator of a government program.

This is number one basic rule as far as we are concerned. The evaluation responsibility is as much a part of the operating job of any agency as it is any other aspect of carrying out that program.

CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF EVALUATION PROCESSES

Senator SCHWEIKER. How does the oversight responsibility of Congress fit in there?

Mr. STAATS. Congress can formulate the specifications in statute or committee reports. The second thing is they can hold hearings on the end product and they can ask GAO to evaluate those evaluations, say about Agriculture, or other agencies.

The counter-argument that we run into when we press this point to the committees is that the agencies' evaluations will not be objective. They will be self-serving. They will not be critical. They will not suggest alternatives that might be just as good or better than the ones they have already adopted. There is some basis for this concern. But even so, we think that more can be done by the agencies than is being done today.

I would hope that we always have the capability of taking one of these evaluations and critically analyzing it and taking it apart and assist the Congress in that way.

I am not suggesting that we get out of the evaluation business at all. But I am suggesting that more of the job should be done in the agencies than is being done today.

Mr. HUGHES. There shouldn't be any monopoly on evaluation. There is room for everybody in it.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I am not sure anybody is doing it today.

Mr. HUGHES. I don't think anybody is doing it perfectly right today. That is for a variety of reasons. But, yes, there are evaluations being done, some of them in GAO and some of them, I think are pretty good, and not just those from GAO.

Some are being done in HEW that are pretty good. Some of the work in Defense is in the nature of program evaluation and is pretty good. But the obstacles to perfect evaluation, if you will, are so formidable that perfection will never be achieved. They start with the difficulty of defining objectives of legislation.

They run through the whole gamut of the data base and how good it can be.

Human frailty is a part of all of this. But better definition of terms, clearer expression of objectives in legislative form—I think all of those things will move us over time toward better evaluations.

A definition of program evaluation can be set up which can't be met. In that sense what you say is true, nobody does it perfectly. On the other hand, there is a lot of evaluative work going on—evaluative in a dictionary sense—and it is very useful.

Mr. STAATS. Senator Leahy from Vermont has expressed an interest in this subject. We have had meetings with him. We tried to see if we could develop some tests or dry runs, on ways in which you could write a statute on existing programs. It is like a hypothetical statement of objectives against which the agency could compare, and we could do a better job of evaluating.

He is hopeful that he can sponsor legislation to require that this be done. We have suggested to him that before we reach that stage we might try some examples and see what we can do with them. We think his idea is very good.

Part of our difficulty always in evaluating programs is to get a clearer fix on objectives of the legislation itself.

Sometimes there are conflicting objectives. Sometimes the legislation is a product of compromise, where you have several objectives in mind.

This plays the biggest part in evaluating the "effectiveness" of the program.

RESEARCH IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

Senator SCHWEIKER. In the Supplemental Appropriations Act, the committee directed the four Congressional support agencies to establish a research identification system. I believe three biweekly reports have now been published by CRS.

What has your experience been under this system? Do you feel that it has brought any greater coordination of Congressional research?

Mr. STAATS. Let me make a general statement. Mr. Hughes has been more involved than I. I guess in general we certainly would favor any reasonable action which would provide for improved coordination among those various research and advisory arms to the Congress.

In brief, our main problem with the document is that it tends to be post facto. Most effective coordination comes to people with identifying interests and concerns before they invest manpower money into it.

This inevitably has to be more or less after the fact. I am not really talking against this effort. But it seems to me it would not be wise to rely on that as our main source of identification. We have prepared here, and I hope that you could put it in the record and find time to read it, a statement that we have, entitled, "Liaison and Coordinating Arrangements Between GAO/CBO/CRS and OTA."

In general, I think we have made—I say we—all of the agencies in the legislative branch have made very considerable progress in this area. I think you will agree when you read the statement.

Senator SCHWEIKER. We will put that in the record.

[The statement follows:]

LIAISON AND COORDINATING ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN GAO/CBO/CRS and OTA

The establishment of the Office of Technology Assessment and the Congressional Budget Office and the enlargement of the scope and purposes of the Congressional Research Service provide increased opportunities for cooperation in support of congressional purposes. Each of the congressional agencies named together with the General Accounting Office contributes in a distinctive way to the Congress in its legislative and oversight roles. Yet the work of each frequently benefits from the views and perspectives of the other.

In our liaison and coordinating arrangements, we seek to:

--enable each agency to continue serving Congress in accord with its particular mandates, and inform congressional clients of the work being done by each agency.

--encourage the sharing of information and work products and, in appropriate cases, the conduct of joint research activities.

--keep Congress informed of resources available and projects underway or recently completed.

--facilitate the improvement of products by stimulating interagency contacts at both the research and management levels.

There follow some of the overall liaison and coordinating approaches common to all of the four agencies. Specific information on coordination with each agency is indicated thereafter.

OVERALL

--The first step in any significant General Accounting Office project is a search and review by project staff of the work already completed or in process on the subject, either in other Government agencies or outside the Government. Work completed or underway in CBO, CRS, or OTA, of course, is identified immediately.

--A biweekly report of study and research projects in process at GAO, CBO, CRS, and OTA was instituted in January in line with the recommendation of Senate Report No. 94-511. The report, which is prepared biweekly, lists assignments in process and new starts in

each of the agencies as well as those which were completed in the last six months. It shows--for each assignment--the assignment title and number, a brief description of its objectives, the source (whether requested by committee, member, or, in GAO's case, self-initiated), the end product sought, the date initiated, and the planned completion date. It indicates whether liaison for that particular assignment is planned with each of the other agencies, and for ready reference provides the name of the person most knowledgeable about the assignment. The report is used by GAO to keep abreast of ongoing work at the other congressional staff agencies and, in so far as possible, to supplement other coordinating approaches already in effect.

--An informal, unstructured group comprising top level representatives from GAO/CBO/CRS and OTA meets monthly to assure that the various coordinating arrangements are working effectively. The representatives are:

Phillip Samuel Hughes, Assistant Comptroller General, GAO
Robert Levine, Deputy Director, CBO
Dan DeSimone, Deputy Director, OTA
Norman Beckman, Acting Director, CRS (currently chairman)

The group promotes additional cooperation among the four congressional support agencies, sharing information and work products, carrying out joint research activities as appropriate, and dealing with issues of mutual concern as they may arise.

LIAISON WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Day-to-day GAO/CBO liaison is informal and ad hoc featuring close personal contact between CBO staff and that of GAO's Office of Program Analysis--the GAO division assigned office-wide lead for GAO's responsibilities under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

More formal liaison and coordination occurs on specific program evaluation or congressional information projects. For example:

--"Evaluation and Analysis to Support Decisionmaking" was circulated to CBO, among others, for comment.

--GAO work to standardize terminology and definitions includes close and continuing exchanges.

--Development of functional classification recommendations similarly involves continuous liaison and coordination, particularly with CBO and the Budget Committees.

More detail on GAO/CBO cooperation and coordination follows:

--Information Reporting and Systems

°° Budget Functional Classifications. GAO initiated the establishment of a legislative branch task group to recommend revisions to budget functional classifications--required by the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. With GAO, CBO, and Budget Committees participating in the task group, it has been an effective means of exchanging views on changes needed to existing functional classifications. Proposals for revisions to the budget functional classifications were sent to all committee chairmen and CBO for review on 2/20/76.

°° Budget Program Classifications. As required by the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, we are working with various committees of the Congress to develop useful program-oriented budget classification structures. We also help to develop criteria for agency use in developing their budget classification structures. The legislative task group referred to above is an effective vehicle for facilitating coordination between the Budget Committees, GAO and CBO in this area. Our annual report to Congress (required by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974) includes a statement of progress to date in this area. This report, copies of which are sent to Congress--including the Budget Committees--and to the Director, CBO, helps in our coordination efforts.

°° Committee Information and Report Requirements. Our work in this area includes helping both appropriations and authorizing committees to define and develop their information needs. Work with authorizing committees includes assisting them to obtain

the information they need for analysis leading to their "Views and Estimates" reports to the Budget Committees--required by the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. CBO provides information for use in preparing these reports and the Budget Committees--the recipients of the reports--provide guidance on their preparation. Frequent meetings of CBO, GAO, authorizing committee staffs, and agency personnel, held to discuss information needed for "Views and Estimates" reports, promote effective coordination.

- Review of Recurring Reports. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 and the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the Comptroller General is responsible for monitoring recurring reporting requirements of the Congress. In doing so, we are compiling an inventory of recurring reports, monitoring new requirements, and evaluating reporting requirements. As required, we report to Congress on our progress in this area annually. Copies of this report are sent to Congress (including the Budget Committees) and to the Director, CBO.

- Requirements for Data Systems. Data systems are used to support GAO analytical work in automating sourcebooks and in assisting committees to develop systems in support of their information needs. CBO activities in data systems include maintaining the Scorekeeping System and the Account Level Legislative Classification System. The Budget Committees primarily require special analyses in support of their review of budget issues. In addition to formal correspondence, we are in almost daily contact with CBO data processing personnel. We exchange computer reports whenever possible to eliminate duplication of effort.

- Definitions of Terms. In November 1975, we published a glossary of budget terms- Budgetary Definitions--which is currently being updated. Two drafts of the glossary were sent to both CBO and the Budget Committees for their review

and comment. GAO also provided input to the House Budget Committee for a glossary of terms that it plans to publish.

--Impoundment Reviews. GAO is required to analyze and report on each Presidential impoundment, recission, or deferral. CBO also analyzes Presidential impoundment messages. We work closely with all legislative groups which request our opinion or guidance related to impoundment matters. Our contacts with committee staff members and with CBO are on an informal basis. We often brief staff members--with CBO attendance--on issues being raised in our reports on the impoundment messages.

--Economic Analysis. GAO uses economic analysis as a tool in performance of its reviews. This includes use of the major economic models--DRI, Wharton, and Chase. Budget Committees also use models as an analytical tool in considering alternative levels of expenditures and revenues. CBO uses such models in its forecasting of alternative fiscal policies. Work in connection with these models is coordinated through informal meetings and exchange of ideas, commenting on each others work, and closely coordinating new job starts. Additionally, we have made a number of computer runs for CBO on energy problems and helped them obtain econometric services from DRI and Wharton. We negotiated a Wharton contract for CBO and the Budget Committees.

--Program Analysis and Evaluation. GAO does extensive program analysis and evaluation work for committees and on a self-initiated basis. We have briefed Congressional Budget Office and committee staffs on GAO work in each budget functional area. Results of GAO review and evaluation of Federal programs and activities are regularly available to CBO and committee staffs. GAO and CBO keep each other informed of all analysis and evaluation work initiated or in progress on a biweekly basis.

LIAISON WITH THE CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

GAO's Office of Program Planning is the focal point for cooperation and coordination with CRS. GAO/CRS liaison and mutual support activities include:

--Mutual Briefing Sessions on Progress and Plans in Areas of Joint Interest.

For example, in FY 1976 to the present, we have held such sessions for:

- Energy
- Domestic Housing and Community Programs
- International Economic and Military Assistance Programs
- Science and Technology Policies and Programs
- Consumer and Worker Protection

Subjects for briefing sessions are chosen because of their current interest and significance. The briefing sessions last about four hours. They are conducted by senior staff in both agencies with participation of staff having significant responsibilities in the areas involved.

Because of the nature of the subject matter, participants are normally drawn from several different divisions of both the General Accounting Office and CRS. This wide-ranging participation is encouraged since it heightens the opportunity for interchanges between the two organizations.

The purposes of the sessions are to inform the other congressional agencies about the work approaches being taken in the selected areas; to receive substantive suggestions and inputs about the subject matter; and, perhaps even more important, to generate the degree of mutual understanding and rapport that leads to informal interchanges as a regular course of business in both agencies. To these ends, the discussions are unstructured stressing participation and discussion.

Additional subjects are being scheduled. The "privacy" area--involving the administration of programs to protect personal privacy--will be the next subject covered. Sessions will be continued so long as they remain productive.

--Bibliographical Data. CRS' extensive bibliographical resources including its "Major Issues" system, (an analysis of some 200 current issues), its Bill Digest File, and its "Selective Dissemination of Information System" (a bibliography of literature included in some 180 major categories of current interest) are all made available to GAO through

computer hook up. GAO now utilizes a high speed printer to access the above files of the CRS data system. In the near future, system access through a cathode ray tube will facilitate scanning and make the CRS data systems more quickly available.

We make considerable use of this data resource in both our program and assignment planning. Some examples of topics "searched" for bibliographical data in the last two months to support our work include:

- °° Food Marketing and Processing
- °° Civil Defense Programs of the U.S. and Other Countries
- °° World Power and World Generated Electricity
- °° Transportation Needs of Rural America
- °° Arms Control and Nuclear Disarmament
- °° Mistakes in Bids on Government Contracts
- °° U.S. Airlines and Foreign Competition
- °° Procurement of ADP Equipment by Executive Agencies
- °° Optical Character Recognition in Parts Automation
- °° Patent Policy
- °° Federal Advisory Committees and Commissions

When used in conjunction with other available data bases, this computerized service has been found to be extremely valuable in providing GAO staff members with current citations pertaining to their audit responsibilities.

--Exchange of Reports. The exchange of reports between GAO and CRS is a matter of routine. CRS "multiliths" and its "Issue briefs" are received and made widely available throughout GAO as a regular function of our central library. They are used extensively by staff at all levels.

GAO's reports are provided to CRS and are incorporated into CRS's automated "Selected Dissemination of Information System," referred to above. They are thereby readily available to CRS analysts for use in their research.

--GAO "Source Book Files." Responding to responsibilities given GAO by the Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, we developed "source information" on:

- °° recurring reports required of federal agencies by the Congress or its committees. This information

developed by GAO includes the title of the required reports, their purpose, frequency, and the persons by whom the reports are required.

- evaluation studies conducted or sponsored by the federal government since 1972. Some 1,500 individual evaluation studies--including GAO's own evaluation studies--are described in the source material developed by GAO.
- fiscal, budget and program information systems in use by the federal government. Some 1,000 federal information systems are referred to in the source material.

The automated files of these reference materials will soon be provided to CRS for inclusion as a part of the automated data system that they make available to congressional users, their own analysts, and, as mentioned above, to GAO.

--Training Exchanges. Each agency offers "spaces" in seminars or other training arrangements to the extent that they are available. GAO staff representatives have recently attended CRS training opportunities such as:

- discussions on "National Transportation" by the Deputy Secretary of Transportation and the President, Illinois Central Gulf Railroad, Co.
- a seminar series on Federal Budgeting featuring discussions with CRS senior specialists, the Chief Economist of the House Budget Committee, and Dr. Louis Fisher, author of "Presidential Spending Power."
- a CRS "staff seminar" titled "Tax Policies and Tax Reform" covering major tax reform proposals included in the first phase of tax reform hearings and their implications. Speakers included a former Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, a Senior Fellow at Brookings Institute and a former Associate Director

of the Office of Tax Analysis, Department of the Treasury.

As GAO develops the program plans which outline the manner in which we approach major Federal program areas, we frequently conduct symposia as a basis for obtaining the views of federal officials, academia and affected industries, consumer and other interested groups. CRS participation is usually invited. A recent example is CRS participation in a GAO briefing on a population--resources--economic simulation model developed by Professor S. Fred Singer, Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia.

While both agencies have their individual training needs, we have found it useful to share opportunities for each to benefit from the perceptions and perspectives of the other.

--Mutual Consultation on Work Assignments. As pointed out earlier, one of the first steps in GAO assignment planning is to determine whether others inside or out of government have done or are planning work in related subjects. As is apparent from the foregoing, coordinating and cooperation arrangements with CRS go well beyond this and seek mutual consultative advice and assistance--as appropriate and within resource constraints.

One device to foster the use of consultants and experts throughout GAO is our publication (for the use of GAO staff at all levels) of a "Directory of Consultants and Experts." This directory--widely circulated in GAO--includes data on those having expertise in particular areas who are available to consult with us. By agreement with CRS, it includes the name, speciality area, and phone number of each of CRS' senior specialists. CRS has similar data on GAO staff. While considerable mutual consultation is occurring, we continue to strive to make more and better use of all available consultative services.

LIAISON WITH THE OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

The Science and Technology Subdivision of GAO's Procurement and Systems Acquisition Division is responsible for strengthening GAO-wide coordination

and cooperation with the Office of Technology Assessment. It provides staff support to the Comptroller General in his role as a member of the Technology Assessment Advisory Council and is responsible for day-to-day liaison with OTA.

Internal GAO memoranda have been issued on coordination with OTA. These memoranda point out the need for coordination, the circumstances under which it is to be carried out and the names and telephone numbers of OTA personnel responsible for particular program areas. There have been numerous meetings and discussions between GAO and OTA staffs on various subjects of mutual interest.

On a monthly basis, we provide OTA with listings of all reports we issue and copies of reports as they are requested. We had been providing to OTA descriptions of our ongoing and planned assignments in subject areas of interest to OTA. The new biweekly research notification system (between CBO/CRS/GAO and OTA) has eliminated the need for our own submission to OTA on ongoing assignments.

LIAISON BETWEEN GAO/CBO/CRS AND OTA

Mr. HUGHES. I think Mr. Staats has pretty well covered this. It seems to us the starting point for coordination, as you said, is before you undertake the job. If the guy who is undertaking the job is competent the first thing he should do is to find out what else is going on in the subject area, not just in OTA or CRS or CBO, but at Brookings, at the universities and so on.

Normally this would be the procedure within GAO. I think the document you referred to can serve as a reference list of what is going on, but it is difficult, simply from titles and brief descriptions, to know enough about the work to tell whether there is duplication or not.

It serves as a sort of a check point from which the possibility of duplication can be explored. But it is in many respects similar to an internal document which we put together for our own list of projects.

We contribute something like 1200 or 1300 ongoing projects to the list. The volume is obviously considerable. We explored initially the possibility of doing it monthly, instead of biweekly.

I don't know how CRS, OTA or the Budget Office feel, but we thought that monthly might be adequate and would be somewhat lighter, workload-wise.

Mr. STAATS. A background for discussion on this was established last year. It arose as a result of the passage of the Congressional Budget Act and also because of the Congressional requests that were arising as to whether or not there might be a duplication because different committees might originate similar requests independently of each other.

But this is related to my statement earlier of our desire to hold the level of our work in response to specific requests from the committees to the current level.

In other words, if there is other capability to respond to a member's request or a committee's request elsewhere in the Congress, you are going to find us encouraging that because our concern is with the self-initiated work and with new programs being brought into being by statutes being enacted.

We have a definite responsibility to do the audit work on those programs. They may or may not be the same. We think that to the extent that we can defer to OTA or CRS or CBO on these matters, you are going to find us encouraging that.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD PROJECTS

Senator SCHWEIKER. Under one title in the recent report, the one for Agriculture and food, there are 34 projects listed of which GAO has 17. However, one project regarding management of the Agricultural Department's research program is listed three times.

It also appears that GAO's projects are more tightly defined than others as all the OTA Agriculture and food projects indicate a liaison with GAO and CRS, while GAO projects do not list any liaison.

Mr. ESCHWEGE. This work we are doing on Agricultural research is pursuant to a request from Senator Humphrey. As we noticed earlier there is, I believe, a duplication in this particular report. One of the items should be deleted.

Mr. HUGHES. We had changed the completion date on one and the earlier version should be removed.

Mr. ESCHWEGE. We are aware of OTA's effort which is directed more specifically at a couple of types of research projects as I understand it. We are concerned in our work with the administration of the overall reseach activity and the priority that is given to the various research projects. It is a formidable job. It is one, as I said, pursuant to a request. I doubt that we would duplicate what OTA is doing.

Mr. HUGHES. We have been in some liaison with OTA and CRS as well as CBO.

Mr. ESCHWEGE. That is how I found out about it.

[Brief recess.]

Senator SCHWEIKER. Mr. Staats, we have included your whole statement for the record. Please go ahead and highlight the important remaining items you particularly want to mention.

GAO TESTIMONY BEFORE COMMITTEES

Mr. STAATS. There are two things: one is I wanted to point out that our workload from testimony has grown very sharply. It has, in over a three-year period, doubled. We have been before committees 89 times since July.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You ought to catch up with Secretary Kissinger pretty soon.

Mr. STAATS. I bring this up not by way of anything other than to point out that it is a workload factor.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You need to get a deputy just to speak to Congress.

Mr. STAATS. We are delighted that someone thinks enough of our work to want to hear what we have to say. I simply want to note that.

ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT

The other matter is with respect to Title 5, which, as I pointed out, was enacted after we had put our budget together. Our budget called for an increase of 181 staff years. Title 5 came along after we developed our justification.

Our decision was simply to include this as an addendum to our statement. We are not in a position to backup the 100 in the same way we are with 181 because we are not certain how much is going to develop from this. We do know that the 38 committees of the Congress with some 100 subcommittees legally could call upon us for assistance under Title 5.

How much of this will materialize, we are not in a position to give you today. We can give you what we have received to date. Fundamentally, the purpose of Title 5 is to provide an arrangement whereby the committees having responsibility for energy in any form could call upon GAO to verify information submitted by any energy producer, processor, transmitter, or any outside party that has an obligation to supply data.

We would be in a position to verify that data. Congress gave us authority to subpoena records as well as authority to go into the

courts by our own Counsel if the information is not provided. To date, we have received two formal requests.

I believe there are three more that are in the process of being formulated.

Mr. HUGHES. All rather broad.

Mr. STAATS. All quite broad. The one most recently, I believe, is from Chairman Staggers, which will be a very major kind of review. We have no detailed backup for the 100 staff-years as we have for the other 181 which are being requested. All I am saying is that the 100 could be too little or too many.

Whatever is provided by the Congress in title 5, we will live within. That may mean that we have to defer or turn down some requests. I don't know of any other way to approach this. To be quite honest and candid with you, we are bringing the 100 staff-year request before you, without any certainty as to whether these figures are correct.

It could require much more than that. Mr. Hughes?

WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN TITLE V PROVISIONS

Mr. HUGHES. The provision of the act is very broad. There was great interest expressed in it in both Houses. Again, it was an area where, as Mr. Staats indicated earlier, we were very much concerned, both about the amount and kind of the workload.

I guess it is fair to say that the oil industry was concerned as we were with the initial provisions of the title and the private accounting firms, as well. They thought we would be very much in their territory and so did we. The act as it was finally approved still presents problems. The industry doesn't like it, nor the accounting firms.

But it is narrower in its scope than it was originally. Potentially, there is a great deal to be done. Congressmen Moss and Dingell were very much interested from an investigative standpoint. House Interstate, Senate Commerce and Senate Interior are probably the principal expressors of committee interest thus far.

Mr. STAATS. The addendum does provide the buildup for the estimate. It does have a rationale.

Mr. HUGHES. We think our budget request is a reasonable estimate of probable workload. But the timing of events is such that we cannot be certain. We intend to maintain our flexibility and build up staff gradually as we get a better fix on the workload.

CONSULTANT USAGE BY GAO UNDER TITLE V

You will notice that we have an unusually high ratio of consultant staff-years. Flexibility is part of the reason for this.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That was my next question.

Mr. HUGHES. The reason is pretty simple. We need experts of a sort that we do not have on our staff; experts in oil accounting, petroleum accounting. We need geological and geophysical advice as well that we cannot get from our staff.

Until we get a fix on the workload, it seemed to us that the most effective way to go about this business was to try to get help on a consulting basis which would be part-time and short term. We also need to be very careful both with the consultants and people we hire because the knowledgeable people tend to have a stake of some sort in the oil business.

So, we either have to accurately appraise their stake and their prejudices or balance them off against the other and get as objective advice as we can.

Mr. STAATS. Until we get a better idea of the kinds of requests and the number of requests, we think we should use consultants rather than going out and assuming what kind of skills we are going to need and bringing people on board on a permanent basis.

Senator SCHWEIKER. When you say 15 staff years, what does that mean?

Mr. STAATS. A staff-year is equivalent to one person for a full year.

Mr. HUGHES. Fifteen persons for the full year. That is not the way we would hire them probably. We would have a month or two or three of service from a larger number.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You have 20 staff years for consultants for all of your original 1977 budget. This addendum includes 15 more staff years of consulting by itself. In other words, this is a 75 percent increase over what you are currently doing, for all your programs combined. Is that right?

Mr. HUGHES. That is correct. We would contemplate much heavier use of consultants in this area for the reasons I have tried to indicate, than is our normal practice.

We rely heavily on the talents of our staff ordinarily.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Similarly, you are requesting $500,000 additional dollars for contract studies. Why $500,000 when you had originally asked for $402,000 in energy, plus the work on crude oil and materials?

Mr. HUGHES. Essentially the same rationale, Senator. Where the resources are available in the private sector—the expertise is available—we would maintain more flexibility and perhaps get better advice if we contracted for various aspects of this work.

CONGRESSIONAL WORK REQUESTS RECEIVED BY GAO UNDER TITLE V

Again, we are uncertain as to what the pattern of requests will be. Those thus far would support the arrangements we have set up here. But contract studies would be one way of hiring experts. Hiring a firm of petroleum engineers, for example, to do something for us in the process of reviewing a particular company or program—in reviewing resource estimates, for example.

The kinds of information that under the law we could be requested to verify starting with resource estimates. As you know, there have been some real questions regarding the validity of oil and gas reserves. Some of this money we would expect would be used to attempt to get better information.

It might be helpful to just mention some of the subjects that appear likely to be addressed. Mr. Staggers has written us a letter asking us to assess the effectiveness of FEA regulations to limit the costs that are allowed for transportation and transfer pricing in imported crude oil to the costs actually experienced for those products.

Among the questions here is, for example, the use of low cost price controlled oil for fuel to bring in foreign oil at higher, uncontrolled prices. What we are into with this, we aren't really sure yet.

We just have the request. But obviously, we will be deep into the records of oil companies.

Another request is from the Joint Economic Committee to review the relationship between international oil companies and OPEC Governments through a survey of company documents and a survey of the literature.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You should have been down at Panama City this weekend.

Mr. HUGHES. Yes. I would like to have been a mouse in the wall somewhere.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You could have found out what happened there.

Mr. HUGHES. Another request that we are expecting from the Senate Interior is an evaluation of private lease holders' estimates of coal reserves. One of the current issues has to do with leasing plans of the Administration. What are the reserves? Where are they? What are the problems of extracting coal, environmental consequences and so on?

Senator SCHWEIKER. I will insert in the record at this point the list GAO has prepared of the congressional committees with an interest in energy.

[The information follows:]

LIST OF CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
WHICH POTENTIALLY COULD REQUEST GAO
TO EXERCISE ITS NEW AUTHORITY
FOR ENERGY VERIFICATION EXAMINATIONS
UNDER TITLE V OF THE
ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT OF 1975

NOTE: Given the widespread interest of Congress in energy, compiling a precise and all inclusive list of congressional committees and subcommittees which potentially could request GAO to exercise its new authority is difficult. This list, while not necessarily all inclusive, does serve to indicate the numerous congressional committees with energy interests. Thirty-eight committees and over 100 subcommittees are listed. The list was prepared using recent information available on the organization of the Congress and its committees.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES
RELATING TO ENERGY MATTERS

Committee	Energy Interest
Joint	
1. Atomic Energy	Atomic energy management and development
2. Internal Revenue Taxation	Energy taxing policy
3. Economic	Economic impact of energy
4. Defense Production	Critical and strategic energy commodities
Senate	
1. Aeronautical and Space Sciences	Solar energy R,D & D
2. Agriculture and Forestry	Rural electrification and farming fuels and fertilizers
3. Appropriations	Energy agency and subject matter oversight
4. Armed Services	Naval Petroleum Reserves, Naval Oil Shale Reserves, national stockpiles of strategic materials
5. Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	Federal loans and quarantees for energy projects and economic stability
6. Budget	Energy budget oversight
7. Commerce	General energy concerns of both producing and consuming sectors

Committee	Energy Interests
8. Finance	Energy revenues and trade agreements
9. Foreign Relations	Multinational petroleum companies, energy and foreign policy
10. Government Operations	Energy agencies' efficacy and efficiency
11. Interior and Insular Affairs	National fuels and energy policy, domestic energy supplies, and domestic energy management
12. Judiciary	Antitrust concerns with energy industries
13. Labor and Public Welfare	Solar heating and public health aspect of pollution from energy production
14. Public Works	Water power, oil pollution, and highways
15. Select Small Business	Oil company profits, government regulation, and energy costs
House	
1. Agriculture	Rural electrification and farming fuels and fertilizer
2. Appropriations	Energy agency and subject matter oversight
3. Armed Forces	Naval Petroleum Reserves, Naval Oil Shale Reserves and national stockplies of strategic materials
4. Banking, Currency and Housing	Energy commodity price control, energy related financial aid to commerce
5. Budget	Energy budgets oversight
6. Education and Labor	Energy crisis impact on the poor and on labor programs
7. Government Operations	Energy agencies efficacy and efficiency
8. Interior and Insular Affairs	National energy and fuels policy, domestic energy supplies, and domestic energy management
9. International Relations	Multinational petroleum companies and energy and foreign policy

Committee	Energy Interests
10. Interstate and Foreign Commerce	Energy revenues and trade agreements, interstate power transmission and interstate and foreign transportation of oil and natural gas
11. Judiciary	Antitrust concerns with energy industries
12. Merchant Marine and Fisheries	Coastal zone management, registering and licensing vessels
13. Post Office and Civil Service	Census and energy statistics collection
14. Public Works and Transportation	Water power, transportation, conservation, pollution.
15. Science and Technology	Energy R,D & D
16. Small Business	Oil company profits, government regulations and energy costs
17. Ways and Means	Transportation of energy commodities, general energy revenues matters, energy imports
18. Select Aging	Impact of increased energy costs on aged and retired
19. Ad Hoc OCS	Coastal zone management, development of energy resources on the OCS

Totals

Joint	4
Senate	15
House	19
Total	38

CONGRESSIONAL SUBCOMMITTEES
RELATING TO ENERGY MATTERS

Committee	Subcommittee
Joint	
Atomic Energy	1. Agreements for Cooperation 2. Communities 3. ERDA, Environment and Safety 4. ERDA, Nuclear Energy 5. Legislation
Economic	6. Energy 7. Consumer Economics 8. Economic Progress 9. Inter-American Economic Relationships 10. International Economics 11. Fiscal Policy 12. Economic Growth
Defense Production	13. Investigations 14. Materials Availability
Senate	
Agriculture and Forestry	1. Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrification 2. Agricultural Research and General Legislation 3. Environment, Soil Conservation and Forestry
Appropriations	4. Agriculture and Related Agencies 5. Housing and Urban Development, Independent Agencies 6. Interior 7. Public Works 8. State, Justice, Commerce, and Judiciary 9. Transportation 10. Treasury, Postal Service and General Government
Armed Services	11. Preparedness Investigating 12. National Stockpiles and and Naval Petroleum Reserves
Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs	13. Oversight 14. Housing and Urban Affairs 15. International Finance 16. Consumer Affairs 17. Small Business
Commerce	18. Consumer 19. Environment 20. Surface Transportation 21. Merchant Marine 22. Oceans and Atmosphere

Committee	Subcommittee
Finance	23. Financial Markets 24. Energy 25. International Trade 26. International Finance and Resources
Foreign Relations	27. Oceans and International Environment 28. Multinational Corporations
Government Operations	29. Permanent Investigations 30. Federal Spending Practices, Efficiency and Open Government 31. Intergovernmental Relations 32. Reports, Accounting and Management
Interior and Insular Affairs	33. Minerals, Materials and Fuels 34. Environment and Land Resources 35. Energy Research and Water Resources 36. Special on Integrated Oil Operations
Judiciary	37. Antitrust and Monopoly
Labor and Public Welfare	38. Aging 39. National Science Foundation 40. Health
Public Works	41. Environmental Pollution 42. Panel on Environment Science and Technology 43. Water Resources 44. Transportation 45. Economic Development 46. Buildings and Grounds
Select Small Business	47. Monopoly 48. Government Regulation 49. Retailing, Distribution and Marketing Practices
House	
Agriculture	1. Cotton 2. Tobacco 3. Wheat and Grains 4. Family Farms and Rural Development
Appropriations	5. Agriculture and Environmental and Consumer Protection 6. Defense 7. Housing and Urban Development 8. Labor, Health, Education and Welfare 9. Interior 10. Public Works 11. Transportation

Committee	Subcommittee
	12. State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary
Armed Services	13. Research and Development 14. Seapower and Strategic and Critical Materials
Banking and Currency	15. Domestic Monetary Policy 16. Consumer Affairs 17. International Trade, Investment and Monetary Policy 18. Housing and Community Development 19. Economic Stabilization
Education and Labor	20. Manpower, compensation, and Health and Safety
International Relations	21. International Security and Scientific Affairs 22. International Organizations 23. International Economic Policy 24. International Resources, Food and Energy 25. International Trade and Commerce
Government Operations	26. Conservation, Energy and Natural Resources 27. Legislative and National Security 28. Government Activities and Transportation 29. Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs
Interior and Insular Affairs	30. Energy and Environment 31. Mines and Mining 32. Water and Power Resources 33. Public Lands
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	34. Energy and Power 35. Health and Environment 36. Transportation and Commerce 37. Oversight and Investigations
Merchant Marine and Fisheries	38. Oceanography 39. Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and the Environment 40. Merchant Marine
Post Office and Civil Service	41. Census and Statistics
Judiciary	42. Monopolies and Commercial Law
Public Works and Transportation	43. Surface Transportation 44. Aviation 45. Water Resources

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Committee	Subcommittee
Science and Technology	46. Energy R, D&D (fossil fuels)
	47. Energy R, D&D
	48. Domestic and International Scientific Planning and Analysis
	49. Science Research and Technology
	50. Environment and the Atmosphere
	51. Aviation and Transportation R&D
Small Business	52. Energy and Environment
	53. Activities of Regulatory Agencies
	54. Commodities and Services
Ways and Means	55. Trade
	56. Social Security
	57. Health
Select Aging	58. Housing and Consumer Interests

Totals

Joint 14
Senate 49
House 58

Total 121

MINORITY RECRUITMENT

Senator SCHWEIKER. Are you encountering any problems in recruiting minority employees? For example, is there a problem pursuing the twin goals of hiring the veterans and minorities and how have you met these problems?

Mr. STAATS. The answer is that there are problems for us today because of the veterans on the Civil Service register. We are finding very few women and very few minorities high enough on those registers to be able to employ them. Consequently, it makes our job of recruiting women and minorities much more difficult.

We have goals for our current recruiting year which are in line with what we were successful in achieving the last two years. But frankly we are going to have trouble. Mr. Pin can comment more in detail on your question as to what we can do about it.

Our staff has been in touch with the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and made arrangements to sit down and see if we couldn't find some way to not only get the total higher, but also meet our goals on minority hiring. But one of the reasons we are a little behind on recruiting is we have been making every effort to reach minorities and women on the registers. We finally had to make the decision to go ahead and work the registers as best we could in order to meet our overall staffing needs.

Mr. PIN. There is really little I can add to that, Mr. Staats. We are required to abide by the merit promotion rules that the commission has. We are working those registers consistent with the regulations.

We are appointing veterans as we have to and essentially working down to individuals that we have recruited on campus. The jury is still out as to how well we will do in meeting our minority goals. At this point we doubt that we will achieve them.

Mr. STAATS. The only other way we can achieve it is not to recruit at the entry level, but to get people transferred in from the outside—either from outside the government or from other government agencies. This is something we are doing to some degree.

We have hired a number in this way. We are pretty strongly committed to the policy of doing our basic recruiting at the college entry level—the idea is one of building people into a career in the GAO.

Our past record in meeting our minority and female goal shows that we have done quite well. Let me just give you a few examples of figures. If you go back 18 months at the grade 9 to 11 level, the minority hiring went up from 140 to 204. In these grades our minority workforce is now 18.6 percent compared with 10.4 percent in July of 1974.

At the grade 12 and 13 levels, minorities increased their number by 36 percent compared to 11 and a half percent for whites. At the grade 14 level, they increased by 61 and a half percent as against 13.3 percent for whites.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Those percentages are percentage increases or percents of the total?

Mr. STAATS. Percentage increase of new hires. We really feel quite good with respect to the progress we have made over the last three or four years. But we are facing this problem currently. We have

an upward mobility program also where we take people at lower grades.

This is not confined to minorities, but the high percentage of them are minorities. We provide for their professional training, pay their tuition, and give them time to go to school to help them meet requirements for the professional ranks.

We have, I believe, eight people who have already crossed over to our professional ranks.

RECRUITMENT OF WOMEN

Senator SCHWEIKER. How about women?

Mr. STAATS. We are having the same problem with the veterans preference situation with women as we have had with minorities. But in 1975 and in 1974, we exceeded our goals on both minorities and women. These goals were high.

Mr. PIN. For the 18-month period ending December 31, 1975, this represented 16 percent of the population that we hired in entry and upper-level professional positions.

Mr. STAATS. Sixteen percent of the new hires.

Mr. PIN. Mr. Staats, if I may, the distinction of why we are having a problem this year as opposed to past years is that in past years the Civil Service Commission determined accountants and auditors were in a shortage category.

The economy has changed and the agency could no longer sustain that position which gave us the flexibility that we no longer have now. We now have to do all our hiring through the Civil Service registers. We still interview an extensive number of people on campus, rate them and put them on the registers.

But the predominant number of people we find on the higher scales are white veterans.

ANALYSIS OF STAFFING

Senator SCHWEIKER. I will insert in the record at this point the schedules that compare your staffing requirements to fiscal years 1976 and 1977.

[The schedules follow:]

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

	FY 1976			FY 1977			Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	12	$364,200	$30,100	$394,300	13	$374,700	$32,000	$406,700	+1	+$10,500	+$1,900	+$12,400
Travel				43,300				50,000				+6,700
Total Costs				$437,600				$456,700				+$19,100

SPECIAL STAFF SERVICES

	FY 1976			FY 1977			Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	20	$407,300	$37,500	$444,800	20	$420,300	$39,400	$459,700	-	+$13,000	+$1,900	+$14,900
Travel				3,000				4,000				+1,000
Total Costs				$447,800				$463,700				$15,900

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS

	FY 1976			FY 1977			Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	14	$285,100	$26,300	$311,400	14	$294,200	$27,600	$321,800	-	+$9,100	+$1,300	+$10,400
Travel				2,100				2,800				+700
Total Costs				$313,500				$324,600				+$11,100

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

	FY 1976			FY 1977			Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	6	$122,200	$11,200	$133,400	6	$126,100	$11,800	$137,900	-	+$3,900	+$600	+$4,500
Travel				900				1,200				+300
Total Costs				$134,300				$139,100				$4,800

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	235	$4,503,900	$418,300	$4,922,200	244	$4,780,900	$453,300	$5,234,200	+9	+$277,000	+$35,000	+$312,000
Travel				23,700				31,300				+7,600
Total Costs				$4,945,900				$5,265,500				+$319,600

ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL FOR POLICY, PROGRAM PLANNING AND INTERNAL REVIEW

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	39	$909,500	$81,700	$991,200	40	$980,900	$89,200	$1,070,100	+1	+$71,400	+$7,500	+$78,900
Field	1	19,800	1,800	21,600	1	20,600	1,900	22,500	-	+800	+100	+900
Total	40	$929,300	$83,500	$1,012,800	41	$1,001,500	$91,100	$1,092,600	+1	+$72,200	+$7,600	+$79,800
FUNCTIONS												
Assistant Comptroller General	3	69,700	6,200	75,900	3	73,300	6,700	80,000	-	+3,600	+500	+4,100
Office of Policy	11	255,500	23,000	278,500	11	268,700	24,400	293,100	-	+13,200	+1,400	+14,600
Office of Program Planning	11	255,500	23,000	278,500	12	293,100	26,700	319,800	+1	+37,600	+3,700	+41,300
Office of Internal Review	15	348,600	31,300	379,900	15	366,400	33,300	399,700	-	+17,800	+2,000	+19,800
Total Personnel Costs	40	$929,300	$83,500	$1,012,800	41	$1,001,500	$91,100	$1,092,600	+1	+$72,200	+$7,600	+$79,800
Travel				24,600				25,500				+900
Total Costs				$1,037,400				$1,118,100				+$80,700

ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	154	$3,730,300	$329,700	$4,060,000	203	$4,959,300	$444,700	$5,404,000	+49	+$1,229,000	+$115,000	+$1,344,000
Field	33	653,600	57,800	711,400	58	1,196,400	107,300	1,303,700	+25	+ 542,800	+ 49,500	+ 592,300
Totals	187	$4,383,900	$387,500	$4,771,400	261	$6,155,700	$552,000	$6,707,700	+74	+$1,771,800	+$164,500	+$1,936,300
Functions:												
Immediate Office of Assistant Comptroller General	2	57,000	5,700	62,700	2	57,000	5,500	62,500	--	--	(200)	(200)
Office of Program Analysis	101	2,497,900	213,900	2,711,800	149	3,716,200	323,000	4,039,200	+48	+ 1,218,300	+ 109,100	+ 1,327,400
Office of Special Programs	84	1,829,000	167,900	1,996,900	110	2,382,500	223,500	2,606,000	+26	+ 553,500	+ 55,600	+ 609,100
Total Personnel Costs	187	$4,383,900	$387,500	$4,771,400	261	$6,155,700	$552,000	$6,707,700	+74	+$1,771,800	+$164,500	+ 1,936,300
Travel				203,200				339,800				+ 136,600
Total Costs				$4,974,600				$7,047,500				+$2,072,900

IMMEDIATE OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	2	$57,000	$5,700	$62,700	2	$57,000	$5,500	$62,500	-	-	$(200)	$(200)
Travel				2,000				2,000				-
Total Costs				$64,700				$64,500				$(200)

OFFICE OF PROGRAM ANALYSIS

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	101	$2,497,900	$213,900	$2,711,800	129	$3,303,600	$288,100	$3,591,700	+28	+$ 805,700	+$ 74,200	+$ 879,900
Field	-	--	--	--	20	412,600	34,900	447,500	+20	+ 412,600	+ 34,900	+$ 447,500
Total	101	$2,497,900	$213,900	$2,711,800	149	$3,716,200	$323,000	$4,039,200	+48	+$1,218,300	+$109,100	+$1,327,400
Staff by Areas of Responsibility												
A. Program Evaluation & Anal.	54	1,306,400	119,100	1,425,500	96	2,342,500	216,900	2,559,400	+42	+ 1,036,100	+ 97,800	+ 1,133,900
B. Info. Requirements Sources & Classifications	29	701,600	63,900	765,500	33	805,200	74,500	879,700	+ 4	+ 103,600	+ 10,600	+ 114,200
C. Impoundment Review	2	48,400	4,400	52,800	2	48,800	4,500	53,300	-	+ 400	+ 100	+ 500
D. Office of Director	12	290,300	26,500	316,800	12	292,900	27,100	320,000	-	+ 2,600	+ 600	+ 3,200
E. Consultants	4	151,200	--	151,200	6	226,800	--	226,800	+ 2	+ 75,600	--	+ 75,600
Total Personnel Costs	101	$2,497,900	$213,900	$2,711,800	149	$3,716,200	$323,000	$4,039,200	+48	+$1,218,300	+$109,100	+$1,327,400
Travel				51,200				140,600				+ 89,400
Total Costs				$2,763,000				$4,179,800				+$1,416,800

OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	51	$1,175,400	$110,100	$1,285,500	72	$1,598,700	$151,100	$1,749,800	+21	+$423,300	+$41,000	+$464,300
Field	33	653,600	57,800	711,400	38	783,800	72,400	856,200	+5	+130,200	+14,600	+144,800
Totals	84	$1,829,000	$167,900	$1,996,900	110	$2,382,500	$223,500	$2,606,000	+26	+$553,500	+$55,600	+$609,100
Staff by Areas of Responsibility												
A. Energy Staff	51	1,110,400	101,900	1,212,300	55	1,191,200	111,700	1,302,900	+4	+80,800	+9,800	+90,600
B. Food Staff	9	196,000	18,000	214,000	16	346,500	32,500	379,000	+7	+150,500	+14,500	+165,000
C. Materials Staff	8	174,200	16,000	190,200	12	260,000	24,400	284,400	+4	+85,800	+8,400	+94,200
D. Regulatory Reports Review Staff	7	152,400	14,000	166,400	16	346,500	32,500	379,000	+9	+194,100	+18,500	+212,600
E. Office of Director	9	196,000	18,000	214,000	11	238,300	22,400	260,700	+2	+42,300	+4,400	+46,700
Total Personnel Costs	84	$1,829,000	$167,900	$1,996,900	110	$2,382,500	$223,500	$2,606,000	+26	+$553,500	+$55,600	+$609,100
Travel				150,000				197,200				+47,200
Total Cost				$2,146,900				$2,803,200				+$656,300

FEDERAL PERSONNEL AND COMPENSATION DIVISION

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	108	$2,256,500	$219,800	$2,476,300	109	$2,370,100	$235,500	$2,605,600	+1	+$113,600	+$15,700	+$129,300
Field	167	3,334,900	324,900	3,659,800	152	3,162,800	314,300	3,477,100	(15)	(172,100)	(10,600)	(182,700)
Overseas	10	199,700	19,500	219,200	8	166,400	16,500	182,900	(2)	(33,300)	(3,000)	(36,300)
Totals	285	$5,791,100	$564,200	$6,355,300	269	$5,699,300	$566,300	$6,265,600	(16)	$(91,800)	+$2,100	$(89,700)
Staff by Areas of Responsibility												
A. Requirements	51	1,036,300	100,900	1,137,200	53	1,122,900	111,600	1,234,500	+2	+86,600	+10,700	+97,300
B. Development and utilization	85	1,727,200	168,200	1,895,400	78	1,652,500	164,200	1,816,700	(7)	(74,700)	(4,000)	(78,700)
C. Compensation	44	894,100	87,100	981,200	42	889,800	88,400	978,200	(2)	(4,300)	+1,300	(3,000)
D. Employee Relations	89	1,808,500	176,200	1,984,700	80	1,695,000	168,400	1,863,400	(9)	(113,500)	(7,800)	(121,300)
E. Congressional Affairs	3	61,000	6,000	67,000	3	63,600	6,300	69,900	-	+2,600	+300	+2,900
F. Systems Analysis	4	81,200	8,000	89,200	4	84,800	8,400	93,200	-	+3,600	+400	+4,000
G. Audit Program Direction	9	182,800	17,800	200,600	9	190,700	19,000	209,700	-	+7,900	+1,200	+9,100
Total Personnel Costs	285	$5,791,100	$564,200	$6,355,300	269	$5,699,300	$566,300	$6,265,600	(16)	$(91,800)	+$2,100	$(89,700)
Travel				695,200				648,800				(46,400)
Total Costs				$7,050,500				$6,914,400				$(136,100)

FINANCIAL AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT STUDIES DIVISION

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	205	$4,874,900	$444,300	$5,319,200	215	$5,344,600	$503,100	$5,847,700	+10	+$469,700	+$58,800	+$528,500
Field	139	2,758,500	251,400	3,009,900	139	2,874,200	270,600	3,144,800	-	+115,700	+19,200	+134,900
Overseas	2	39,700	3,600	43,300	2	41,400	3,900	45,300	-	+1,700	+300	+2,000
Totals	346	$7,673,100	$699,300	$8,372,400	356	$8,260,200	$777,600	$9,037,800	+10	+$587,100	+$78,300	+$665,400
Staff by Areas of Responsibility												
A. Financial Management	67	$1,482,800	$135,800	$1,618,600	72	1,667,700	157,700	1,825,400	+5	+184,900	+21,900	+206,800
B. Systems in Operation	79	1,748,400	160,200	1,908,600	79	1,829,700	173,000	2,002,700	-	+81,300	+12,800	+94,100
C. Automatic Data Processing	57	1,261,500	115,500	1,377,000	57	1,320,200	124,900	1,445,100	-	+58,700	+9,400	+68,100
D. Technical Assistance	87	1,925,400	176,300	2,101,700	92	2,130,900	201,500	2,332,400	+5	+205,500	+25,200	+230,700
E. Audit Standards	41	907,400	83,100	990,500	41	949,600	89,800	1,039,400	-	+42,200	+6,700	+48,900
F. Office of Director	14	309,800	28,400	338,200	14	324,300	30,700	355,000	-	+14,500	+2,300	+16,800
G. Consultants	1	37,800	-	37,800	1	37,800	-	37,800	-	-	-	-
Total Personnel Costs	346	$7,673,100	$699,300	$8,372,400	356	$8,260,200	$777,600	$9,037,800	+10	+$587,100	+$78,300	+$665,400
Travel				634,100				712,900				78,800
Total Costs				$9,006,500				$9,750,700				+$744,200

JOINT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	10	$254,100	$22,500	$276,600	10	$270,900	$24,200	$295,100	-	+$16,800	+$1,700	+$18,500
Travel				23,000				25,000				+2,000
Total Costs				$299,600				$320,100				+$20,500

GENERAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	225	$4,768,600	$440,100	$5,208,700	227	$5,133,200	$480,600	$5,613,800	+2	+$364,600	+$40,500	+$405,100
Field	250	4,954,100	457,300	5,411,400	232	4,788,900	448,300	5,237,200	(18)	(165,200)	(9,000)	(174,200)
Overseas	1	19,800	1,800	21,600	1	20,600	1,900	22,500	-	+800	+100	+900
Total	476	$9,742,500	$899,200	$10,641,700	460	$9,942,700	$930,800	$10,873,500	(16)	+$200,200	+$31,600	+$231,800
Staff by Areas of Responsibility												
A. Department of Justice and Judicial and Legislative Branches	131	2,681,300	247,500	2,928,800	122	2,637,000	246,900	2,883,900	(9)	(44,300)	(600)	(44,900)
B. Department of Treasury, regulatory agencies and Executive Office of President	116	2,374,200	219,100	2,593,300	112	2,420,800	226,600	2,647,400	(4)	+46,600	+7,500	+54,100
C. Department of Commerce, Small Business Administration and Postal Service	120	2,456,100	226,700	2,682,800	117	2,528,900	236,700	2,765,600	(3)	+72,800	+10,000	+82,800
D. Intergovernmental relations, general revenue sharing, Federal statistical systems and D.C. government	109	2,230,900	205,900	2,436,800	109	2,356,000	220,600	2,576,600	-	+125,100	+14,700	+139,800
Total Personnel Costs	476	$9,742,500	$899,200	$10,641,700	460	$9,942,700	$930,800	$10,873,500	(16)	+$200,200	+$31,600	+$231,800
Travel				974,700				955,900				(18,800)
Total Costs				$11,616,400				$11,829,400				+$213,000

INTERNATIONAL DIVISION

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	166	$3,800,700	$444,500	$4,245,200	167	$4,024,400	$512,700	$4,537,100	+1	+$223,700	+$ 68,200	+$291,900
Field	33	709,100	82,900	792,000	33	751,400	95,700	847,100	--	+ 42,300	+ 12,800	+ 55,100
Overseas	45	966,900	113,100	1,080,000	48	1,093,000	139,300	1,232,300	+3	+ 126,100	+ 26,200	+ 152,300
Totals	244	$5,476,700	$640,500	$6,117,200	248	$5,868,800	$747,700	$6,616,500	+4	+$392,100	+$107,200	+$499,300
Staff by Areas of Responsibility												
A. Trade and Finance	75	$1,683,400	$196,800	$1,880,200	76	$1,798,500	$229,100	$2,027,600	+1	+ 115,100	+ 32,300	+ 147,400
B. Developement Assistance	74	1,661,000	194,300	1,855,300	75	1,774,800	226,100	2,000,900	+1	+ 113,800	+ 31,800	+ 145,600
C. Security and International Relations	74	1,661,000	194,300	1,855,300	75	1,774,800	226,100	2,000,900	+1	+ 113,800	+ 31,800	+ 145,600
D. Audit Program Director	21	471,300	55,100	526,400	22	520,700	66,400	587,100	+1	+ 49,400	+ 11,300	+ 60,700
Total Personnel Costs	244	$5,476,700	$640,500	$6,117,200	248	$5,868,800	$747,700	$6,616,500	+4	+$392,100	+$107,200	+$499,300
Travel				676,500				694,800				+ 18,300
Total Costs				$6,793,700				$7,311,300				+$517,600

LOGISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	192	$4,290,100	$454,900	$4,745,000	193	$4,562,000	$504,300	$5,066,300	+1	+$271,900	+$49,400	+$321,300
Field	251	5,088,500	539,500	5,628,000	251	5,323,000	588,500	5,911,500	-	+234,500	+49,000	+283,500
Overseas	48	973,100	103,200	1,076,300	48	1,017,900	112,500	1,130,400	-	+44,800	+9,300	+54,100
Totals	491	$10,351,700	$1,097,600	$11,449,300	492	$10,902,900	$1,205,300	$12,108,200	+1	+$551,200	+$107,700	+$658,900
Staff by Areas of Responsibility												
A. Communications and data management	93	1,960,700	207,900	2,168,600	93	2,060,900	227,800	2,288,700	-	+100,200	+19,900	+120,100
B. Distribution management	145	3,057,000	324,100	3,381,100	145	3,213,300	355,200	3,568,500	-	+156,300	+31,100	+187,400
C. Facilities acquisition and management	110	2,319,100	245,900	2,565,000	110	2,437,600	269,500	2,707,100	-	+118,500	+23,600	+142,100
D. Material Management	131	2,761,900	292,900	3,054,800	131	2,903,000	320,900	3,223,900	-	+141,100	+28,000	+169,100
E. Audit program direction	12	253,000	26,800	279,800	13	288,100	31,900	320,000	+1	+35,100	+5,100	+40,200
Total Personnel Costs	491	$10,351,700	$1,097,600	$11,449,300	492	$10,902,900	$1,205,300	$12,108,200	+1	+$551,200	+$107,700	+$658,900
Travel				1,368,800				1,408,800				+40,000
Total Costs				$12,818,100				$13,517,000				+$698,900

MANPOWER AND WELFARE DIVISION

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	292	$6,020,400	$558,700	$6,579,100	314	$6,803,500	$642,400	$7,445,900	+22	+$783,100	+$83,700	+$866,800
Field	399	7,910,700	734,100	8,644,800	414	8,550,000	807,300	9,357,300	+15	+639,300	+73,200	+712,500
Overseas	3	59,600	5,500	65,100	3	62,000	5,800	67,800	-	+2,400	+300	+2,700
Totals	694	$13,990,700	$1,298,300	$15,289,000	731	$15,415,500	$1,455,500	$16,871,000	+37	$1,424,800	+$157,200	+$1,582,000
Staff by Areas of Responsibility												
A. Health--research resources, and services	171	3,447,200	319,900	3,767,100	175	3,690,400	348,500	4,038,900	+4	+243,200	+28,600	+271,800
B. Health--financing and regulation and consumer and worker protection	143	2,882,900	267,500	3,150,400	148	3,121,100	294,700	3,415,800	+5	+238,200	+27,200	+265,400
C. Income security, nondiscrimination and equal opportunity programs, and non-functional and other activities	189	3,810,200	353,600	4,163,800	200	4,217,600	398,200	4,615,800	+11	+407,400	+44,600	+452,000
D. Education and Manpower Programs	171	3,447,200	319,900	3,767,100	188	3,964,600	374,300	4,338,900	+17	+517,400	+54,400	+571,800
E. Office of Director	20	403,200	37,400	440,600	20	421,800	39,800	461,600	-	+18,600	+2,400	+21,000
Total Personnel Costs	694	$13,990,700	$1,298,300	$15,289,000	731	$15,415,500	$1,455,500	$16,871,000	+37	+$1,424,800	+$157,200	+$1,582,000
Travel				1,533,600				1,696,400				+162,800
Total Costs				$16,822,600				$18,567,400				+$1,744,800

PROCUREMENT AND SYSTEMS ACQUISITION DIVISION

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	183	$ 4,338,400	$ 399,100	$ 4,737,500	190	$ 4,673,800	$ 435,800	$ 5,109,600	+ 7	+$335,400	+$36,700	+$372,100
Field	339	6,722,500	618,500	7,341,000	346	7,143,900	666,200	7,810,100	+ 7	+ 421,400	+ 47,700	+ 469,100
Overseas	3	59,500	5,500	65,000	2	41,300	3,800	45,100	(1)	(18,200)	(1,700)	(19,900)
Total	525	$11,120,400	$1,023,100	$12,143,500	538	$11,859,000	$1,105,800	$12,964,800	+13	$738,600	+$82,700	+$821,300
Staff by Areas of Responsibility												
A. Science and Technology	72	1,525,100	140,300	1,665,400	98	2,160,200	201,400	2,361,600	+26	+ 635,100	+ 61,100	+ 696,200
B. Major Acquisitions	231	4,893,000	450,200	5,343,200	235	5,180,100	483,100	5,663,200	+ 4	+ 287,100	+ 32,900	+ 320,000
C. General Procurement	205	4,342,200	399,500	4,741,700	188	4,144,000	386,400	4,530,400	(17)	(198,200)	(13,100)	(211,300)
D. Audit Program Direction	17	360,100	33,100	393,200	17	374,700	34,900	409,600	--	+ 14,600	+ 1,800	+ 16,400
Total Personnel Costs	525	$11,120,400	$1,023,100	$12,143,500	538	$11,859,000	$1,105,800	$12,964,800	+13	+$738,600	$ 82,700	+$821,300
Travel				1,288,300				1,377,800				+ 89,500
Total Costs				$13,431,800				$14,342,600				+$910,800

RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	274	$5,914,500	$542,500	$6,457,000	291	$6,606,800	$ 607,000	$ 7,213,800	+17	+$692,300	$+64,500	$ +756,800
Field	270	5,347,300	490,400	5,837,700	284	5,857,900	538,300	6,396,200	+14	+510,600	+47,900	+558,500
Total	544	$11,261,800	$1,032,900	$12,294,700	575	$12,464,700	$1,145,300	$13,610,000	+31	+$1,202,900	+$112,400	+$1,315,300
Staff by Areas of Responsibility												
A. Agriculture, rural development, and natural resources program	125	2,587,800	237,300	2,825,100	134	2,904,900	266,900	3,171,800	+9	+317,100	+29,600	+346,700
B. Energy R&D, regulatory and water and power	146	3,022,500	277,200	3,299,700	156	3,381,700	310,700	3,692,400	+10	+359,200	+33,500	+392,700
C. Housing, community development and environmental programs	182	3,767,700	345,600	4,113,300	188	4,075,400	374,500	4,449,900	+6	+307,700	+28,900	+336,600
D. Transportation programs	76	1,573.300	144.300	1,717,600	81	1,755,900	161,300	1,917,200	+5	+182,600	+17,000	+199,600
E. Office of the Director	15	310,500	28,500	339,000	16	346,800	31,900	378,700	+1	+36,300	+3,400	+39,700
Total Personnel Costs	544	$11,261,800	$1,032,900	$12,294,700	575	$12,464,700	$1,145,300	13,610,000	+31	+$1,202,900	+$112,400	+1,315,300
Travel				1,102,600				1,249,200				+146,600
Total Costs				$13,397,300				$14,859,200				+$1,461,900

CLAIMS DIVISION

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	145	$2,063,500	$198,100	$2,261,600	149	$2,209,100	$215,900	$2,425,000	+4	+$145,600	+$17,800	+$163,400
Field	-	-	-	-	1	20,600	2,000	22,600	+1	+20,600	+2,000	+22,600
Total Personnel Costs	145	$2,063,500	$198,100	$2,261,600	150	$2,229,700	$217,900	$2,447,600	+5	+$166,200	+$19,800	+$186,000
Travel				10,500				17,800				+7,300
Total Costs				$2,272,100				$2,465,400				+$193,300

FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	9	$215,100	$19,900	$235,000	9	$218,400	$20,600	$239,000	-	+$3,300	+$700	+$4,000
Field	142	2,812,300	260,500	3,072,800	146	3,011,500	283,900	3,295,400	+4	+199,200	+23,400	+222,600
Total	151	$3,027,400	$280,400	$3,307,800	155	$3,229,900	$304,500	$3,534,400	+4	+$202,500	+$24,100	+$226,600
Staff by Areas of Responsibility												
A. Military Finance ctrs.	56	1,122,700	104,000	1,226,700	55	1,146,100	108,000	1,254,100	(1)	+23,400	+4,000	+27,400
B. Corporation and Similar audits	31	621,500	57,600	679,100	35	729,300	68,800	798,100	+4	+107,800	+11,200	+119,000
C. Surveys for development of audit areas	55	1,102,800	102,100	1,204,900	56	1,166,900	110,000	1,276,900	+1	+64,100	+7,900	+72,000
D. Office of Director	9	180,400	16,700	197,100	9	187,600	17,700	205,300	-	+7,200	+1,000	+8,200
Total Personnel Costs	151	$3,027,400	$280,400	$3,307,800	155	$3,229,900	$304,500	$3,534,400	+4	+$202,500	+$24,100	+$226,600
Travel				470,200				501,900				+31,700
Total Costs				$3,778,000				$4,036,300				+$258,300

MANAGEMENT SERVICES ORGANIZATION

	FY 1976				FY 1977				Change 1976 to 1977			
	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total	Staff-Years	Salary	Benefits	Total
Headquarters	489	$7,326,200	$969,700	$8,295,900	512	$7,927,300	$1,067,300	$8,994,600	+23	+$601,100	+$97,600	+$698,700
Offices												
A. Office of Staff Development	81	1,213,500	160,600	1,374,100	82	1,269,600	170,900	1,440,500	+1	+56,100	+10,300	+66,400
B. Office of Personnel Management	97	1,453,300	192,400	1,645,700	102	1,579,300	212,600	1,791,900	+5	+126,000	+20,200	+146,200
C. Office of Controller	85	1,273,500	168,600	1,442,100	87	1,347,000	181,400	1,528,400	+2	+73,500	+12,800	+86,300
D. Office of Administrative Services	183	2,741,700	362,900	3,104,600	191	2,957,300	398,200	3,355,500	+8	+215,600	+35,300	+250,900
E. Office of Librarian	20	299,600	39,600	339,200	27	418,000	56,300	474,300	+7	+118,400	+16,700	+135,100
F. Office of Director	12	179,800	23,800	203,600	12	185,800	25,000	210,800	-	+6,000	+1,200	+7,200
G. Planning and Analysis Staff	11	164,800	21,800	186,600	11	170,300	22,900	193,200	-	+5,500	+1,100	+6,600
Total Personnel Costs	489	$7,326,200	$969,700	$8,295,900	512	$7,927,300	$1,067,300	$8,994,600	+23	+$601,100	+$97,600	+698,700
Travel				510,700				434,100				(76,600)
Total Costs				$8,806,600				$9,428,700				+$622,100

ADDITIONAL SUBMITTED QUESTIONS

Senator SCHWEIKER. We will submit the balance of our questions for response in the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

COLLECTIONS

1. *While fiscal year 1975 was an outstanding year for GAO in terms of collections with a total of almost $44 million--how do you distinguish between the $28.4 million described as offsets on page B-1 and the $458.9 million described as cost avoidance measures?*

The $28.4 million which is reported on page B-1 as collections, represents amounts erroneously paid by the Government which were recovered by reducing (offsetting) Government payments subsequently made to the same payees. For example, an overpayment on a Government contract might be corrected by reducing a future payment which the Government must take to the same contractor for services rendered.

The $458.9 million, on the other hand, pertains for the most part to amounts which the Government will not have to spend as a result of actions taken or planned on our findings and recommendations. Some of these actions bring about one-time savings. In many cases, however, savings will continue to be realized for some time into the future. In such cases the dollar amounts we report include the estimated savings for only the first year after the action was taken.

2. *A major reason for the big increase in collections in 1975 was the $16 million Medicaid computer error in New York City. Have you checked for similar problems in the Medicaid programs in other places?*

This particular computer error was identified by essentially a quality control-type review of MEDICAID medically needy payments. Using similar techniques we also identified that payments were made on behalf of ineligible beneficiaries in Illinois.

On June 27, 1975, HEW issued regulations to require States to make MEDICAID quality control reviews starting in July 1975. These quality control reviews, if properly implemented, could identify problems similar to the one we identified in New York.

Our October 17, 1975, report to the Secretary, HEW (MWD-76-45, B-164031(3)), recommended that HEW review the internal controls over States' MEDICAID claims processing systems. HEW informed us by letter dated January 23, 1976, that it concurs in this recommendation and outlined actions planned and taken in this regard. We plan to followup on HEW's actions during April 1976.

3. *$10.1 million of the 1975 collections represents overcharge for commercial transportation services procured by Government agencies. Will these savings, which generally run about 50 percent of GAO's annual collections, now be reported by the General Services Administration since the Transportation Claims Division has been transferred to GSA?*

Yes. The transfer of the Transportation Rate Audit function from GAO to GSA was effective October 12, 1975. Collections made for overcharges for commercial transportation services procured by Government agencies will be made and reported by GAO up to that date. Following October 12, 1975, collections for these overcharges will be made and reported by GSA.

4. *A total of $458,934,000 in other measurable savings is listed on pages B-2 through B-7. Upon closer investigation we find that $353,903,000 or 77 percent of this relates to Defense activities. Over the last 20 years, we have watched the Defense portion fall from 56.4 percent to 25.7 percent of the total Federal budget. Why are the GAO accomplishments so proportionately higher in the Defense area?*

Differences between military and civilian programs and activities and related review approaches account for differences in the amounts of GAO's measurable savings in military and civilian areas. For example, facilities construction and procurement programs are significant activities in the military and by comparison, the comparable civilian activities are small. Thus, relatively large measurable savings in the military area result from our construction reviews and those involving procurement, supply management, and logistics.

Much of our work in the military area involves review of the management of programs and the efficiency and economy with which they are being accomplished. Our work in connection with civilian programs, while giving appropriate attention to the economy and efficiency of management, emphasizes the evaluation of program results in terms of intended congressional objectives. Recommendations resulting from management reviews of efficiency and economy frequently lead to measurable savings. Recommendations resulting from reviews of program results more frequently point up ways in which the program can be improved to better achieve the congressional objectives. While those recommendations frequently result in better programs and better service to program beneficiaries, it is generally not possible to measure the savings that result from them.

5. *Please summarize the GAO findings with respect to the following Legislative Branch items listed on pages B-4 through B-6:*

Periodic pricing of Library of Congress services--$1,100,000

Library Services Program

The work at the Library Card Division began in October 1972. Earlier discussions with agency personnel indicated that the price of some items had not been increased since 1968. Subsequently, agency personnel determined that they could increase immediately the price of certain items as follows:

Item	Old price	New price	Agency estimate of additional income
National Union Catalog Subscription	$730	$890	$400,000
Subject Book Catalog	470	630	156,000
Music Catalog	20	30	4,500
Motion Picture and Film Strips Catalog	25	40	5,500

Total estimated additional annual income: $566,000

After a comprehensive review of the program, the Library officials advised us in August 1973 that they intended to revise the annual

statement of financial results of Card Division operations as recommended by us and to revise the prices charged for Card Division services. Subsequently, the price of a set of cards was increased from 35 to 45 cents and the charge for searching was increased from 40 to 60 cents. Based on the agency's estimate of savings, we prorated their computation and arrived at an estimated increase in income of $583,000. The total increase ($566,000 and $538,000) resulted in $1,104,000 annual savings.

Computerization of GPC bid analysis----------$113,000

Installation of computerized bid analysis by the GPO Regional Printing Procurement Offices (RPPOs)

We found that manual evaluation of printing orders resulted in increased printing costs due to errors and due to making awards on the basis of experience instead of determining the lowest possible bidder. Our Cincinnati Regional Office developed a bid evaluation computer program which we demonstrated to GPO. We recommended that the RPPOs develop and use a similar program in our report to the Joint Committee on Printing.

GPO has tailored the GAO computer program to fit their situation and has installed the program in 11 RPPOs. Savings have resulted from improved accuracy in bid selection and from GPO's ability to implement an automated bid list system with the use of the computer program.

GPO is now considering whether the workload of the three remaining RPPO's merits installing the computerized bid evaluation program at those locations.

Reduction in leasing ADP equipment for GPO----------$1,240,000

In 1970, GPO was leasing three IBM 360 computer systems from the equipment manufacturer. These systems were installed in October 1965, June 1967, and August 1969, respectivly.

We found that short-term lease arrangements offered by third party leasing firms could substantially reduce GPO's cost while retaining the flexibility to upgrade equipment as required. Additional savings could be obtained if the equipment was purchased and retained for 5 years or more. However, this alternative method of procurement did not appear to be feasible unless GPO could predict its long-term requirements for this equipment.

GPO replaced its existing equipment with similar systems from third party leasing firms. Deliveries of the new equipment were completed by June 30, 1974. Based on the GSA Federal Supply Schedule Contract of manufacturers' prices in the fiscal year 1975, this alternative method of procurement will result in savings of $1,240 million during the anticipated term of the lease (36 months for the IBM 360-65 and 360-50 systems and 12 months for the IBM 360-40 system).

ADDITIONAL GAO STAFF

Since the passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the Congress has approved staff increases for the GAO averaging better than 150 per year. While a portion of these increases were directed to new responsibilities imposed on GAO, such as the Budget Control Act, our primary concern has been to make the GAO more supportive of the work of the Congress.

1. *Since 1970, what has been the year-to-year growth of your direct assistance to Congress category?*

Fiscal Year	Prof. Staff-years on Dir. Asst. to Congress	% of Prof. Staff
1970	570	19.5
1971	578	18.6
1972	796	25.6
1973	829	25.2
1974	962	28.1
1975	1,242	33.6
1976 (est.)	1,306	33.7

AUDITS OR INVESTIGATIONS

1. *What savings in appropriations have been realized due to the annual status reports on "Major Weapons Systems?" What weapons systems have been discontinued as a result of GAO recommendations during this fiscal year? Does GAO have an opportunity to review proposed weapons systems before authorization? How many weapons systems do we have that are the result of interservice differences?*

--The annual status report on "Major Weapons Systems" provides a summary and overview to the Congress. It tracks cost and limited performance and schedule data from initial estimates and explains major variances. Staff studies on individual weapons systems, (from which much of the data for the annual status report are drawn) point out significant problem areas for congressional consideration. The information and questions in these staff studies have contributed to numerous congressional actions and reduction in appropriations.

--Rather than discontinuance of any weapons systems as such, our suggestions normally point out considerations for Congress/DOD, i.e.,

Readiness for production
Potential cost growth
Relation to other systems
Performance vs. enemy treat
Adequacy of testing

--GAO normally does not review planned weapons systems prior to initial request to Congress to initiate development. GAO is not given access to internal DOD studies/analyses, etc, until budget requests are submitted to the Congress.

--Weapons systems that resulted from interservice differences

F-16, F-18
F-14, F-15
A-10, AAH
Various air-to-air and air-to-ground missiles

2. *How many audits or investigations do you currently have ongoing at Department of Defense? In what areas? Have procedures in DOD changed to reflect deficiencies indicated in your studies?*

As of March 15, 1976, GAO has approximately 410 ongoing assignments at the Department of Defense. These studies cover a broad range of DOD activities. For example:

--Effectiveness of systems used to account for and protect special nuclear material.

--Review of DOD planning for the San Diego Naval Hospital.

--Impact and effect of rescheduling the TRIDENT program acquisition.

--Review of Navy decision to restructure F-14 airframe contract with Grumman Aerospace Corporation.

--Review of potential overobligations in Army procurement appropriations.

--Review of military airlift requirements.

--Review of future defense communications items planning and engineering.

--Survey of Army electronic warfare equipment developments.

--Study to identify and evaluate military morale support issues.

--Review of the Army's WRM requirements for the Pacific theater and the readiness condition of early deployment.

--Survey of the maintenance and readiness of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe.

--Effects of foreign military sales on DOD's industrial and mobilization bases.

OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER GENERAL

1. *There is no explanation of the increase in the support staff of the Comptroller General.*

The increase of one in the support staff is a secretary in the Equal Employment Opportunity Office.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL FOR SPECIAL PROGRAMS
(Office of Program Analyses)

1. *What is the nature of the new requirement for field staff in this area?*

Some of the congressional request work as well as certain of the self-initiated efforts OPA undertakes require obtaining data from field locations. In this connection, several of OPA's planned and certain ongoing assignments could be performed more efficiently by having GAO field staff (1) obtain the data in field locations, (2) perform the necessary analysis, and (3) prepare a draft of a section of a report,

rather than to have OPA staff travel to the field locations and perform the work.

2. *An additional 20 staff-years are requested for Program Evaluation and Analyses, however, only 13 of these 20 additional professional staff are justified. Are the remainder of the staff-years requested to be used for the appraisal of the technical aspects of evaluation organizations and activities?*

The budget justification for OPA shows on page I-4 the purpose for requesting 13 of the 20 additional staff in the program evaluation area. The remaining 7 persons are needed for the following types of work:

--Evaluation appraisal	4
Additional staff is needed to assist in performing reviews of agency evaluation systems and to perform separate reviews of programs to demonstrate operational research techniques.	
--State and local Government	2
Additional staff is needed to perform studies on the impact of Federal aid to State and local Governments, including performing studies of assistance to New York City and other State and local programs that may provide a better insight into financial indicators and analysis of problems that may be of assistance to the Congress in considering programs of aid to States and local Governments.	
--Economic Assistance	1
An additional staff person is needed to assist in providing the increasing amount of efforts to other GAO divisions and offices on special economic analyses of ongoing reviews and audits of Government programs performed at the request of congressional committees and some self-initiated work.	
Subtotal	7
Add justification on page I-4	13
Total additional staff requested for Program Evaluation area	20

MINORITY EMPLOYMENT

1. *In the past, there has been criticism leveled at GAO for its minority recruitment practices. How many minority employees are in GAO in terms of percentage and actual number? What progress has been made in GAO's Equal Employment Opportunity programs for the current fiscal year?*

We would like to include in the record at this point a brief position and status paper on our EEO program for the period from July 1974 through December 1975. Specifically, it addresses our achievements in three broad areas--recruitment and employment of minority persons and women, commitment of financial and staff resources to the program, and the resolution of discrimination complaints. The paper includes appendixes with detailed statistical information showing how minority and female representation throughout our workforce has changed over the past 18 months.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM
POSITION AND STATUS PAPER--JANUARY 1976

During FY 1975 and the first half of FY 1976 our equal opportunity program continued to make steady progress in almost every aspect--employment profile, recruitment of professional staff, establishing employment goals and timetables, upward mobility, EEO training, commitment of financial and staff resources, and resolution of discrimination complaints. Throughout, a guiding principle has been to build the EEO program into the organization's multi-faceted personnel management system, rather than have its many and varied components attended to separately by an expanding EEO bureaucracy. While this approach may make true equal opportunity more difficult to achieve in the short-term because of the natural ambivalence of most institutions toward change, we're confident that improvements in our organizational life will be more lasting and that equal opportunity will be able to prosper without special and frequent nurturing.

EMPLOYMENT AND RECRUITMENT OF MINORITY PERSONS AND WOMEN

I. EMPLOYMENT PROFILE: July 1974 - December 1975

A. During this 18-month period total GAO employment decreased by 306, a result of the October 1975 transfer of 416 employees in our transportation rate audit function to the General Services Administration. This caused our total minority workforce to drop from 880 or 17.2 percent to 794 or 16.5 percent, a loss of 0.7 percent.

B. Minority employment in grades 1 through 4 dropped from 263 to 159, a decrease of 104 or 39.5 percent. A shift also occurred among white persons in these grades during the same period. Their number dropped from 200 to 148, a loss of 52 or 26 percent.

C. In grades 5 through 8 minority employment fell from 411 to 333, a drop of 78 or 19 percent. At the same time white employment fell from 654 to 541, a decrease of 113 or 17.3 percent. Minority personnel now account for 38.1 percent of our workforce in these grades, compared to 38.6 percent 18 months earlier.

D. Our most dramatic shift in profile occurred in grades 9 through 11 where minority representation increased from 140 to 208, a jump of 68 or

48.6 percent. In these grades the percentage of minority personnel is now 19.0 compared with 10.4 on July 1, 1974, and with 5.7 on the same date in 1972. This change during the last 3 1/2 years is a direct result of our entry level professional recruitment program, and minority progression up the career ladder.

E. There was substantial improvement in our profile at grades 12 and 13 where the number of minority persons increased from 53 to 71, a gain of 18 or 34.0 percent. White employment in these grades went from 1371 to 1529, up 158 or 11.5 percent. However, the percentage of whites in grades 12 and 13 dropped from 96.3 to 95.5, a loss of 0.8.

F. In grades 14 and above the number of minorities increased from 13 to 21, up 8 or 61.5 percent. White employment went from 815 to 923, an increase of 108 or 13.3 percent. The combined workforce in these grades increased 116 or 14 percent. The percentage of whites in these grades is now 97.8, down 0.6.

The table below shows the 18-month change in the minority composition of our workforce according to grade grouping:

Grade Levels	Minority Employees as a Percentage of all Employees		
	July 1974	December 1975	Change
1-4	56.8	51.8	- 5.0
5-8	38.6	38.1	- 0.5
9-11	10.4	19.0	+ 8.6
12-13	3.7	4.5	+ 0.8
14-18	1.5	2.2	+ 0.7
All	17.2	16.5	- 0.7

(See Appendices A, B and C for a more detailed comparison of 1974 and 1975 profiles by minority grouping, by sex and by office location.)

G. Analysis of our professional staff alone shows it grew from 3549 to 3660, up 111 or 3.1 percent. At the same time minorities and women increased their representation among professionals by 3.2 percent. They now account for 16.2 percent of this segment of our workforce compared to 13 percent 18 months ago. In net numbers we added 80 minority professionals and 54 white women, a total of 134 or 23 more than the figure by which our total professional staff increased. This significant gain is the result of the initial payoff of our "preprofessional" program and other upward mobility opportunities, plus affirmative recruitment in filling normal growth positions.

Moreover, affirmative action has been taken in additional hiring opportunities caused by resignations and other forms of attrition. (See Appendices D and E for comparative profiles by minority grouping and job categories--professional, technical, and administrative/clerical.)

II. Recruitment of Professional Staff

A. Our college recruitment effort for the 18-month period ending December 31, 1975 resulted in the employment of 72 minority persons (men and women) and 58 white women, a total of 130 people out of 357 hires for GS-7 and 9 entry level positions. Our combined minority/female hiring figure was therefore 36.4 percent, a number exceeding our 30 percent goal for 1975 and slightly below the 38 percent targeted for the current year.

B. The following table is a statistical review of our efforts:

Results of College Level Recruitment
for the 18 Months Ending December 31, 1975

Category	Number Hired	Percent of total Persons Hired	1976 Plan Percent Goal*	Percentage Goal
White Women	58	16.25%	20.0%	- 3.7%
Black	41	11.48	5.0	+ 6.5
Hispanic	21	5.88	7.0	- 1.1
Indian	2	.56	1.0	- 0.4
Oriental	8	2.24	5.0	- 2.8
Total Minority and White Women	130	36.41%	38.0%	- 1.6%
Non-Minority	227	63.59%	62.0%	+ 1.6%
Grand Total	357	100.00%	100.0%	--0--

* Timetable for goal achievement is September 30, 1976.

C. To give another perspective to these figures we note that all but 15 of the 342 persons hired were hired in FY 1975, a time when we had direct-hire authority for GS-510 accountants. We don't have this authority in 1976 primarily because of the unusual availability of accountants in the labor market as a result of economic conditions. Furthermore, for the last six months we've been in almost a freeze situation on hiring because of budget limitations and very low attrition, another consequence of the

sluggish economy. Attrition, however, is now increasing and more openings should become available than were previously forecast. As in other years we would like to fill as many positions as possible with minority persons and women, but without direct-hire authority we're required to select hires from among persons at the top of Civil Service Commission registers. The tops of these are predominantly populated by white men with veteran's preference--an unhappy prospect from the standpoint of obtaining a more representative minority and female workforce.

D. In recruiting minority persons and women for upper-level positions (GS-11 and above) we are closely paralleling the overall results of the previous 18-month period--July 1973 through December 1974. During this period 10.8 percent of our hires were minority persons and 15.7 were white women, a total of 26.5 percent. For the 18 months ending December 31, 1975 the respective figures are 9.7 percent, 15 percent, and 24.7 percent.

We need to improve upon the total percentage if we're to achieve the 30 percent goal set in our 1976 Affirmative Action Plan, and we must secure a more representative mix among the various groups comprising the total minority community. We hope to do both within the limit of our timetable--September 30, 1976.

E. The table below is a statistical review of our upper-level hiring efforts:

RESULTS OF UPPER-LEVEL RECRUITMENT FOR
THE 18 MONTH PERIOD ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1975

Category	Persons hired or Scheduled to report	1976 percent Goal*	Total percent hired/to report	Percent Difference
Black	14	5.0	7.5	+ 2.5
Hispanic	2	4.0	1.1	- 2.9
Indian	0	2.0	0.0	- 2.0
Oriental	2	3.0	1.1	- 1.9
White female	28	16.0	15.0	- 1.0
Subtotal	46	30.0	24.7	- 5.3
White male	140	60.0	75.3	+ 5.3
Total	186	100.0	100.0	--0--

* Timetable for goal achievement is September 30, 1976.

III. Establishing Employment Goals and Timetables

The goals presented in the two tables immediately above are the result of several months' work analyzing national and metropolitan area census data, the GAO workforce and tasks performed, projected staffing needs and disciplines required, etc. Although imprecise indicators of minority and female representation within the national and regional labor pools from which GAO recruits its professional staff according to discipline requirements, the percentages are as accurate as can be presently determined given the state of the art and available data. Our Office of Staff Development expects to have an improved data base this spring when the Department of Health, Education and Welfare shares with us the results of a first-of-its-kind survey--detailed analysis of student bodies according to race, sex, major study area, and projected year of graduation for almost every college and university in the nation. With this information we will be able to develop goals which more accurately reflect minority and female percentages among the population from which we recruit, and guide us directly to those institutions most fertile for purposes of affirmative action.

UPWARD MOBILITY PROGRAMS

Since our "preprofessional" upward mobility program became operational two years ago, 8 persons have moved over a career development ladder from clerical/technical jobs to professional auditor and claims adjudicator positions. Six persons have voluntarily withdrawn from the program for various reasons, and only one has been removed because of failure to meet performance requirements. There are now 41 program participants, with 6 more scheduled to enter in March. When the program was established we projected 64 participants for FY 1976, but the number of available slots was reduced when proportionate across-the-board cuts were made in staff years allocated to the agency.

We also periodically canvass GAO for persons in clerical and other support positions who are interested in becoming professional auditors and already have the requisite qualifications. Last year four such employees made the transition. We expect the number to increase this year because the length of GAO service required for eligibility has been cut from 1 year to 90 days, and canvassing will be more frequent and for more sustained periods.

In an effort to create more upward mobility opportunities, a pilot program has been implemented at three of our larger audit sites in the metropolitan area. It establishes a new management analyst position with duties primarily in the area of administration, office management, and clerical and reporting functions. The results of the pilot are now being evaluated to determine whether similar positions should be created at other audit sites.

The table below profiles those who are presently participating in our preprofessional program:

Profile of GAO Preprofessional
Upward Mobility Programs
as of January 18, 1975

MANAGEMENT ANALYST ASSISTANTS

Grade	Non-white		White		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
4	-	2	-	1	0	3
5	1	4	2	3	3	7
6	1	11	0	5	1	16
Total	2	17	2	9	4	26

CLAIMS ADJUDICATOR ASSISTANTS

Grade	Non-white		White		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
5	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	0	11	-	-	-	11
Total	0	11	-	-	-	11

ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING

I. EEO Office

A. Our EEO Office is presently staffed by three full-time equal opportunity specialists: a Director, a Federal Women's Program Coordinator, and an EEO Monitor whose major responsibility is to ensure follow-through action by line personnel charged with implementing the various elements of our annual affirmative action plans. We are now in the process of allocating another EEO specialist position, and this should be completed within the next 60 days.

B. The EEO Director also serves as national coordinator of the Spanish-Speaking Program. He is assisted by part-time regional coordinators in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Kansas City, Los Angeles,

New York and San Francisco. We are currently exploring the feasibility of making the national coordinator's position a full-time job and locating it in California, rather than in Washington. As presently envisioned, the job would focus heavily on assisting with the recruitment of Hispanics and developing close and continuing relationships with Spanish-Speaking organizations throughout the country.

C. The Federal Women's Program, directed by a full-time coordinator, is supported at the headquarter's level by a volunteer advisory committee. In addition, we have part-time coordinators in each of our 15 regional offices. The program emphasizes the recruitment of women for our professional staff, promoting equal opportunity in their career advancement, and fostering greater job opportunities for clerical and administrative personnel through formal and informal upward mobility avenues.

D. The discrimination complaint processing system is staffed by 12 part-time EEO Counselors in the Washington metropolitan area, plus 26 counselors in our regional offices and sub-offices. We have 7 complaints investigators assigned to headquarters, and 7 to field operations.

II. EEO Training

In FY 1976 we expect to spend about $400,000 for EEO training programs, a very large expenditure in our EEO budget. The bulk of this money will go toward workshops for about 500 GS-14 and 15 managers, and toward building a resource capability which can provide similar training for GAO personnel in subsequent years. We now have two full-time senior staff assigned to this program in the Office of Personnel Management, plus arrangements with consultants expert in the areas of functional racism and the reduction of discriminatory behavior. This program was in a developmental stage for more than a year, and we hope to soon launch a similar effort to combat sexism.

III. Upward Mobility Programs

The manager of Upward Mobility Programs occupies a full-time position in the Office of Staff Development. Two full-time professionals are also assigned to the program, along with support personnel.

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IV. EEO Advisory Council

The 16-member Equal Employment Opportunity Advisory Council was established four years ago as an avenue for employees to express their concerns and participate in developing EEO policies and programs. For example, last year the Council played an important role in fostering improvements in both our merit promotion program and career counseling services. It has pressed for strengthening our Hispanic recruitment effort, the establishment of more upward mobility channels, and providing EEO training for managers.

Election of new Council members for 2-year terms occurs annually in February, with 6 of the elective seats up each year. In addition to 12 elected representatives from the various headquarters divisions and offices, the Council has 4 seats guaranteed to employee organizations--the Black Caucus, 2 labor unions, and the GAO Employees Association. Council members are granted 4 hours biweekly to work on Council business. Additional time is provided when the EEO Director wishes assistance on special projects, such as preparation of recommendations for inclusion in the annual affirmative action plan.

COMPLAINT PROCESSING

During FY 1975 and the first half of FY 1976, eleven formal complaints of alleged discrimination were filed against GAO, compared with seven for the previous 18 months. Below is a brief statement on each:

--Discrimination because of race and national origin; Issue: promotion; complainant and GAO secured informal resolution which included immediate promotion. Complaint withdrawn.

--Discrimination because of sex; Issue: promotion and new career opportunities; Civil Service Commission hearing held, no discrimination found; complainant appealing decision to CSC Appeals Review Board.

--Discrimination because of sex; Issue: promotion; GAO and complainant secured informal resolution which included reassignment and better opportunity to compete for vacant positions, resulting in a promotion. Complaint withdrawn.

--Discrimination because of national origin and religion; Issue: initial appointment with promotion; GAO and complainant seeking informal resolution.

--Discrimination because of race; Issue: discrimination in hiring practices; hearing held but complainant did not appear. Case closed for failure to prosecute. Complainant did not appeal decision.

--Discrimination because of race and sex; Issue: promotion opportunities; informal resolution obtained. Complaint withdrawn.

--Discrimination because of race and sex; Issue: proposed demotion in job status, unfair performance rating. Complainant and GAO secured informal resolution. Complaint withdrawn.

--Discrimination because of race and sex; Issue: unfair performance rating, reduced opportunity for promotion, denial of job reclassification. Complainant and GAO resolved complaint informally. Complaint withdrawn.

--Discrimination because of age; Issue: promotion. Investigation completed; case under review.

--Discrimination because of sex and age; Issue: promotion. Investigation in process.

--Discrimination because of age; Issue: promotion. Investigation completed; case under review.

ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

I. EEO personnel resources for FY 1976

HEADQUARTERS	Full-time	Part-time
EEO Director	1	
EEO Monitor	1	
Federal Women's Program Coordinator	1	
Administrative staff	2	
EEO Officers		21
EEO Counselors		12
Complaint Investigators		7
EEO Advisory Council		16
Women's Advisory Committee		16
EEO Training (Office of Personnel Management)	2	
Upward Mobility Programs (Office of Staff Development)	4	
Subtotal	11	72
FIELD		
EEO Officers		15
Spanish Speaking Coordinators		10
Federal Women's Program Coordinators		15
EEO Counselors		26
Complaints Investigators		7
		73
Total EEO Program Personnel	11	145

II. EEO Financial Resources

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Activity	FY 1975 Actual	FY 1976 Estimate	Trans. Qtr. Estimate	FY 1977 Estimate
Program Administration	238.2	245.9	61.5	310.0
EEO Related Training	121.2	338.6	61.1	278.6
Complaint Processing	57.7	56.7	14.1	75.0
Total EEO Expenditures	417.1	641.2	136.7	663.6
Total Upward Mobility*	380.0	270.4	67.6	366.0
Grand Total	797.1	911.6	204.3	1,029.6

* Does not include salaries of program participants while on-the-job training.

Analysis of GS Employees by Grade and Minority Status
as of July 1, 1974 and December 31, 1975

	Total All Employees		Black		Spanish Surname		American Indian		Oriental		Total Minority		Total Non-Minority	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
All GS	5125	4819	792	646	46	91	4	6	38	49	880	792	4245	4027
% of total			15.5	13.4	0.9	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.7	1.0	17.2	16.5	82.8	83.5
GS-1	5	19	3	13	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	17	2	2
2	25	24	13	10	8	2	0	0	0	1	16	13	9	11
3	133	92	73	45	1	4	0	1	0	0	74	50	59	42
4	300	172	165	75	2	3	0	0	3	1	170	79	130	93
Total 1-4	463	307	254	143	6	13	0	1	3	2	263	159	200	148
% of total			54.9	46.6	1.3	4.2	0	0.3	0.6	0.7	56.8	51.8	43.2	48.2
GS-5	338	282	185	113	2	7	0	0	4	5	191	125	147	157
6	204	258	98	125	1	0	0	0	1	2	100	127	104	131
7	449	279	92	56	7	6	0	0	10	7	109	69	340	210
8	74	55	11	11	0	1	0	0	0	0	11	12	63	43
Total 5-8	1065	874	386	305	10	14	0	0	15	14	411	333	654	541
% of total			36.2	34.9	0.9	1.5	0	0	1.4	1.6	38.6	38.1	61.4	61.9
GS- 9	602	494	85	86	8	23	1	2	4	12	98	123	504	371
10	14	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	11
11	729	589	29	57	5	19	1	0	7	9	42	85	689	504
Total 9-11	1345	1094	114	143	13	42	2	2	11	21	140	208	1205	886
% of total			8.5	13.1	1.0	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	1.9	10.4	19.0	89.6	81.0
GS-12	730	891	18	22	8	10	1	1	3	4	30	37	700	854
13	694	709	13	23	7	6	0	1	3	4	23	34	671	675
Total 12-13	1424	1600	31	45	15	16	1	2	6	8	53	71	1371	1529
% of total			2.2	2.8	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	3.7	4.5	96.3	95.5
GS-14	502	561	4	6	1	3	1	1	1	2	7	12	495	549
15	244	300	3	4	0	2	0	0	1	1	4	7	240	293
Total 14-15	746	861	7	10	1	5	1	1	2	3	11	19	735	842
% of total			0.9	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.5	2.2	98.5	97.8
Total 16-18	82	83	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	80	81
% of total			0	0	1.2	1.2	0	0	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	97.6	97.6

Analysis of GS Women Employees by Grade and Minority Status

as of June 30, 1974 and December 31, 1975

	Total all Employees		Minority Women		White Women		All Women		All Men	
	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975	1974	1975
All GS	5125	4819	586	496	804	814	1390	1310	3735	3509
% of total			11.4	10.3	15.7	16.9	27.1	27.2	72.9	72.8
GS- 1	5	19	3	14	2	2	5	16	0	3
2	25	24	15	9	6	9	21	18	4	6
3	133	92	59	36	49	32	108	68	25	24
4	300	172	137	60	90	79	227	139	73	33
Total 1-4	463	307	214	114	147	122	361	241	102	66
% of total			46.2	38.8	31.7	39.7	78.0	78.5	22.0	21.5
GS- 5	338	282	169	114	129	133	298	247	40	35
6	204	258	90	124	98	129	188	253	16	5
7	449	279	59	45	135	95	194	140	255	139
8	74	55	7	10	37	31	44	41	30	14
Total 5-8	1065	874	325	293	399	388	724	681	341	193
% of total			30.5	33.5	37.5	44.4	68.0	77.9	32.0	22.1
GS- 9	602	494	26	49	91	110	117	159	485	335
10	14	11	0	0	10	8	10	8	4	3
11	729	589	11	20	69	70	80	90	649	499
Total 9-11	1345	1094	37	69	170	188	207	257	1138	837
% of total			2.8	6.3	12.6	17.2	15.4	23.5	84.6	76.5
GS-12	730	891	6	7	59	64	65	71	665	820
13	694	709	4	7	21	40	25	47	669	662
Total 12-13	1424	1600	10	14	80	104	90	118	1334	1482
% of total			0.7	0.9	5.6	6.5	6.3	7.4	93.7	92.6
GS-14	502	561	0	1	6	8	6	9	496	552
15	244	300	0	0	2	3	2	3	242	297
Total 14-15	746	861	0	1	8	11	8	12	738	849
% of total			0	0.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.4	98.9	98.6
Total 16-18	82	83	0	0	0	1	0	1	82	82
% of total			0	0	0	1.2	0	1.2	100.0	98.8

Employment Profile by Location as of December 31, 1975

Location	White Men	%	White Women	%	Minorities Men	Minorities Women	Minorities %	Total
Headquarters (DC)	1534	59.7	506	19.7	141	383	20.5	2564
Regional Offices:								
Atlanta	104	73.8	18	12.8	10	9	13.5	141
Boston	89	79.5	16	14.3	5	2	6.3	112
Chicago	101	77.7	10	7.7	5	14	14.6	130
Cincinnati	88	73.3	22	18.3	8	2	8.3	120
Dallas	105	70.5	23	15.4	15	6	14.1	149
Denver	93	73.8	17	13.5	14	2	12.7	126
Detroit	88	71.0	16	12.9	6	14	16.1	124
Kansas City	108	81.8	16	12.1	5	3	6.1	132
Los Angeles	88	70.4	12	9.6	16	9	20.0	125
New York	83	72.8	14	12.3	8	7	14.9	114
Norfolk	71	73.2	16	16.5	8	2	10.3	97
Philadelphia	111	86.7	13	10.2	2	2	3.1	128
San Francisco	104	69.8	21	14.1	17	7	16.1	149
Seattle	96	75.6	18	14.2	10	3	10.2	127
Washington	152	69.7	43	19.7	13	10	10.6	218
Subtotal	1481	74.3	275	13.8	142	94	11.8	1992
International	198	75.3	33	12.5	13	19	12.2	263
Total	3213	66.6	814	16.9	296	496	16.5	4819

Comparison of Professional and Total GS Workforce By Group as of July 1, 1974 and December 31, 1975

Group	Professional				Total GS Workforce			
	July 1974		Dec. 1975		July 1974		Dec. 1975	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Black	176	5.0	210	5.7	792	15.5	646	13.4
Hispanic	35	1.0	70	1.9	46	.9	91	1.9
Amer. Indian	3	.08	4	.1	4	.08	6	.1
Oriental	28	.8	38	1.0	38	.7	49	1.0
White Women	216	6.1	270	7.4	804	15.7	814	16.9
White Men	3091	87.0	3068	83.8	3441	67.1	3213	66.6
Total	3549	99.98	3660	99.9	5125	99.98	4819	99.9

Comparison of Job Categories by Group
as of July 1, 1974 and December 31, 1975

July 1974					December 1975				
All Professional GS Employees					**All Professional GS Employees**				
White Men	White Women	Minorities Men	Minorities Women	Total	White Men	White Women	Minorities Men	Minorities Women	Total
3091	216	175	67	3549	3070	270	228	92	3660
87%	6%	5%	2%	100%	83.8%	7.4%	6.3%	2.5%	100%
All Technical GS Employees					**All Technical GS Employees**				
White Men	White Women	Minorities Men	Minorities Women	Total	White Men	White Women	Minorities Men	Minorities Women	Total
207	62	27	29	325	44	17	4	32	97
64%	19%	8%	9%	100%	45.5%	17.5%	4%	33%	100%
All Administrative/Clerical GS Employees					**All Administrative/Clerical GS Employees**				
White Men	White Women	Minorities Men	Minorities Women	Total	White Men	White Women	Minorities Men	Minorities Women	Total
143	526	92	490	1251	99	527	64	372	1062
12%	42%	7%	39%	100%	10%	49.7%	6.0%	35.0%	100%
Totals					**Totals**				
3441	804	294	586	5125	3213	814	296	496	4819
67%	15%	7%	11%	100%	66.6%	16.9%	6.2%	10.3%	100%
					Change				
					-228	+ 10	+ 2	- 90	-306
					- .4%	+1.9%	-0.8%	-0.7%	- 6%

ENERGY POLICY AND CONSERVATION ACT

1. *There is an addendum to the budget requesting 100 staff-years and $2,467,000 to cover GAO's new responsibilities due to the passage of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (P.L. 94-163) on December 22, 1975. Is the addendum to be considered an amendment to the amount already requested for the Office of Special Programs?*

The addendum is an addition to GAO's total budget request to cover the new responsibilities. Slightly less than one-half of this request is an addition to the amount requested by the Office of Special Programs (OSP).

OSP has overall responsibility for managing GAO's work under Title V of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act and for evaluations of the programs and activities of the Federal Energy Administration. Of the 100 staff-years requested for fiscal year 1977, 46 would be assigned to OSP, as shown below.

Washington - OSP	Staff-years
Title V	
Professional/Technical	23
Support	3
Consultants	15
	41
FEA Audit Site	
Professional/Technical	5
TOTAL	46

Of the 46 staff-years requested, 15 would be consultants. Because a variety of expertise and backgrounds may be required for work under Title V, GAO can maintain maxium staff flexibility by frequent use of expert consultants as it builds experience and understanding of Title V responsibilities.

The remaining 54 staff-years being requested are for GAO's Field Operations Division, of which 34 would be assigned to the Dallas Regional Office. Specifically, GAO is establishing a sub-office in Houston under the Dallas Regional Office because so many of the major energy companies are headquartered in the southwestern United States. Twenty staff-years are being requested to meet other regional office requirements for assisting in Title V work.

2. *What is the basis of the estimate of 26 staff-years for the current fiscal year? From what other GAO projects will those staff-years be obtained?*

In this instance, resources were drawn from a number of our divisions to satisfy the requirements of the legislation. We make internal adjustments to the activities that are subject to our control.

3. *The 1977 estimate totals 100 staff-years and includes an increase of 30 in Washington and 44 in the field. What kind of verification work will the Washington staff do that isn't done by the field personnel?*

The Washington staff will be responsible for:

--Overall program planning and management of all of GAO's Title V work.

--Maintaining liaison with numerous congressional committees having interest in energy.

--Maintaining liaison and doing necessary verification analysis at the headquarters of the various Federal agencies collecting and analyzing energy information.

--Final writing, editing, and processing of reports related to GAO's Title V responsibilities.

--Involvement with the Office of General Counsel in legal questions related to GAO's Title V responsibilities.

--Technical assistance to the various field offices which may be involved in verification work. The Washington staff will have specialists with backgrounds in geology, petroleum engineering, mining engineering, petroleum accounting, economics, etc., as well as access to consultants who can be used to provide technical assistance to field staffs.

4. *On page 6 of the addendum it is indicated that the staffing requirements include a minimal legal staff. However, page 7 indicates that all the 100 positions will be in the Office of Special Programs, at the FEA Audit Site, or in the field. How is GAO providing for the additional legal work?*

GAO will rely on its Office of General Counsel to provide legal assistance as needed regarding the issuance of interrogatories, subpoenas, and any legal challenges by energy companies to GAO's authority under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act.

However, we plan to have at least two persons on the Office of Special Programs staff with legal backgrounds and general experience and understanding of energy issues. GAO believes such persons will be invaluable in insuring that legal guidance from its Office of General Counsel is correctly applied to specific verification examination situations.

FEDERAL PERSONNEL AND COMPENSATION DIVISION

1. *The direct congressional assistance work in this division has jumped over the last 2 years from 4.9 percent of the annual workload to 55 percent. What has caused this great increase in direct congressional assistance in this division?*

In fiscal year 1973, the Federal Personnel and Compensation Division received only 52 congressional requests for assistance resulting in the issuance of 10 reports. The requests received resulted in relatively small jobs requiring a month or so. Only 9 staff-years were spent on congressional jobs in fiscal year 1973.

In fiscal year 1974, this division received 93 congressional requests for assistance resulting in 26 reports to the Congress entailing 73 staff-years.

In fiscal year 1975, 113 requests were received resulting in 47 reports and using 137 staff-years.

FPCD has not only experienced an increase in the number of congressional requests since fiscal year 1973 but also the size of the jobs has increased requiring the use of more staff-years. For example, some of these jobs were the Study of Commissary Store Operations (FY 1974), Reserve Training Study (FY 1974 and 1975), Service Academies Study (FY 1974 and 1975), a number of EEO jobs in fiscal year 1974, and the Conflict of Interest Studies (FY 1975 and FY 1976).

2. *Please provide for the record what you plan to review by way of the participation of Federal employees in the District of Columbia retirement systems?*

Currently we have a survey underway exploring the relationship between the Federal and District Governments and its effects on the pay and retirement benefits for both Federal and District employees. Under the current situation, about 1,500 Federal employees may have their pay and retirement benefits determined by the District without any control by the Federal Government. This situation is similar for the District, in that, the District's white-collar employees receive the same salary increases as Federal white-collar employees. In addition, certain of the District's employees also participate in the Civil Service Retirement and Disability System.

Our survey plans include a review of the following:

--Authority for automatically granting Park Police and Executive Protective Service employees the same salary increases granted District police.

--Rationale for including Park Police, Executive Protective Service, and certain Secret Service officials in the District's police and firemen retirement system.

--Any problems and/or inequities that may result from the Federal Government's lack of control in the determination of pay and retirement benefits for certain of its' employees.

--Any problems and/or inequities that may result from the District's lack of control in the determination of pay and retirement benefits for certain of its' employees.

--Any inequities that may result from permitting District employees to participate in the Civil Service Retirement System and not permitting other State and local Government employees to participate.

--Arrangements between the two Governments concerning employee portability.

GENERAL GOVERNMENT DIVISION

1. *During our hearings last year, we went into GAO's plans to review the FBI's domestic intelligence operations. What were the results of GAO reviews of the FBI? Was that not a major effort and will you need to use as much manpower for the FBI activity as you plan to review in the coming year?*

Our report on the FBI's domestic intelligence operations was issued February 24, 1976, and we testified before the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights that day.

This was a major effort on which we expended about 15 staff-years. Our review was conducted at FBI Headquarters and 10 field offices. We expect to allocate about the same amount of resources to the FBI in the coming year on several reviews conducted either at the specific request of or pursuant to the expressed interest of the House Committees on the Judiciary and Government Operations.

LOGISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

1. *According to the justification book, the number of Federal Government computers is suppose to expand to the 7,800 now in use to over 15,000 by 1979. What is the basis for these projections?*

Our estimate of the growth of Government installed computers from 7,800 at the end of 1974 to 15,000 by the end of 1979, was based principally on the past experienced rate of growth. While this growth rate has averaged about 11 percent, we used a 14 percent annual growth factor because of the advent of minicomputers. We believe it is conservative because that growth rate is about half of an EDP industry forecast.

The industry forecast is in a periodical "EDP Industry Report" (The Gray Sheet) dated April 30, 1975, published by P. J. McGovern. It predicted an increase in installed computers in the U.S. of from 165,040 in 1974 to 566,200 in 1979, an average annual growth rate of about 28 percent.

According to the forecast, the total capital investment in computers is expected to increase from $33.6 billion in 1974 to $60.2 billion in 1979. It can be seen, therefore, that the average investment per installed computer is expected to decrease from $203,587 in 1974 to $106,323 in 1979. This is due to the expected growth impetus from minicomputers.

Similar but earlier projections were also reported to the Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly, Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate in hearings on the Industrial Reorganization Act, Ninety-third Congress, Second Session (S. 1167, July 23-26, 1974, p. 4969).

2. *GAO reviewed the energy consumption of 75 military and civilian installations. What were your findings during this review? What followup action has GAO done to see that your findings are carried out?*

GAO found that the field installations generally had been active in efforts to reduce energy consumption. GAO also found, however, that much more can be done to save energy and identified a number of areas needing improvement.

As would be expected, the degree of the problem areas varied among the installations. Problem areas noted at one or more of the installations included the following.

There was a lack of energy conservation plans, an absence of an individual or group to manage the program, and a failure to devote much time to energy matters. Reviews of energy conservation programs and practices were not made and greater leadership and more agressiveness in promoting energy conservation was needed.

Many installations did not achieve the Presidentially directed energy reduction goals. Compounding the situation was the continuation of a previously reported problem of quantifying energy usage completely and accurately.

Mileage reduction goals also were not met and there was a lack of complete and accurate mileage information. The acquisition of subcompact and compact vehicles was growing but some locations continued to retain larger vehicles. Some installations did not actively advocate carpooling. Some installations also did not revise aircraft and ship operations to conserve energy.

Installations revised their lighting, heating, and cooling levels but over one-half did not attain the standards set forth in Federal regulations. Engineering surveys to focus on means to reduce consumption were needed. Building modification projects also had to be identified, funded, or undertaken.

Energy conservation measures taken have been the easy ones such as removing light bulbs and adjusting thermostats. Little attention has been given to modifying mission operations to conserve energy. Decisions on energy, economic, and mission tradeoffs will be needed.

We issued letter reports to local officials on the results of our reviews at most of the installations visited. At the other installations we informally advised the officials of the results of our review. The installation responses were generally favorable and corrective actions were promised.

No followup visits to the installations have been made. However, we are currently drafting an overall summary report to the Congress which will bring together our findings at the various installations and make certain recommendations to improve the energy conservation program.

CLAIMS DIVISION

1. *Which are the 6 agencies from which 90 percent of the claims come from to the GAO?*

Veterans Administration, Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, and Railroad Retirement Board.

2. *What is the status of the work to analyze a sample of the claims of these agencies to identify improvements that can be done in the agency claims processing procedure?*

Our first agency was the Air Force which referred 49 debt cases to us during September and October 1975. During November 1975, we made a detailed analysis of these cases. Although we concluded that the Air Force's efforts were better than average, we found that in 43 of the 49 cases, the Air Force should have done a better job. If they had, it would not have been necessary to refer most of the cases to us.

In December 1975, we visited the Air Force Finance Center, Denver, Colorado, and discussed our observations. We made 10 suggestions for improving their debt claims operations, most of which the Air Force concurred with. We followed up our visit with a confirming letter in January 1976.

Later this year we will again make a detailed analysis of the cases referred by the Air Force. If we find that the Air Force is doing a good

job we will then grant it the authority to refer cases directly to the Department of Justice. If we find, however, that further improvements are necessary, we will repeat the analysis cycle until such time as we feel that we can properly grant the authority for direct referral to Justice. GAO's role will then be that of oversight. Existing statues and regulations permit this approach.

The second agency was the Army. We made a survey of 100 cases received from the Army in October 1975. In January 1976, we made an analysis of these cases, and concluded that many of the cases could have been processed to a proper final conclusion at the Finance Center. In February 1976, we visited the Army Finance Center, Indianapolis, Indiana, and discussed our findings. Of the 9 suggestions we made for improving their debt claims operations, most were concurred with by the Army. We followed up our visit with a confirming letter in February 1976. In about six months, we will follow the same procedures as indicated for the Air Force.

The Navy was the third agency we surveyed. In January 1976, we made an analysis of 35 debt claims, most of which were referred to us during August, September, and October 1975. While the Navy's efforts were better than average, we observed that in more than 50 percent of the cases, the Navy could have done a better job.

We have prepared a report on our findings and have developed a number of suggestions for improving the Navy's debt claims operations. We plan to visit the Navy Finance Center, Cleveland, Ohio, in April 1975 to discuss our report with cognizant officials.

Our fourth agency was the Veterans Administration. We are currently analyzing VA debt claims submitted to us in January 1976.

In April 1976, we plan to start evaluating Marine Corp cases and will continue on with the Railroad Retirement Board and several small agencies during the next three months.

3. *How does this work in the Claims Division match the review of GAO claims procedures by the Assistant Comptroller General for Special Projects?*

The Assistant Comptroller General for Special Projects is responsible for overseeing the planning and carrying out of a study to improve GAO's claims operations. These efforts are directed primarily to:

--Identifying and developing alternatives to the claims work of GAO, and determining whether new legislation is required for recommended alternative courses of action.

--Streamlining our claims operations--including the development of an adequate management information system.

--Developing long-range organizational plans for our claims operations.

The work to analyze claims to identify improvements that can be made in agencies' claims processing procedures is one of many ongoing efforts involving the project to improve claims operations. To accomplish his mission the Assistant Comptroller General for Special Projects makes use of the staff resources of a number of our line and staff organizations to

expeditiously effect improvements. Thus, he is coordinating efforts in the Claims Division, Field Operations Division, four staff officers in the Office of Administrative Services, and the Office of General Counsel.

ACCESS TO RECORDS OF IRS

1. *According to the justifications, you continue to have problems in getting access to records of the IRS. What is IRS policy? What steps are taken when you are denied access to records?*

The Internal Revenue Service interprets the Internal Revenue Code as prohibiting the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from making any documents or records on the administration of the Internal Revenue Code available to GAO. It is the position of the IRS that matters involving the administration of the Internal Revenue laws, as distinguished from general housekeeping details and individual tax information related to audits or investigations of activities of another Government department, are within the sole purview of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation and outside the scope of GAO's responsibilities. We of course disagree.

In recent years, GAO has conducted reviews of IRS operations and activities at the request of the Joint Committee. These reviews have been conducted pursuant to an arrangement whereby GAO and the Joint Committee agree on certain priority matters involving administration of the Internal Revenue laws. Under this arrangement, GAO makes reviews as agents for the Joint Committee, and IRS has given GAO complete cooperation in the conduct of these reviews. Absent this arrangement with the Joint Committee, however, GAO would be denied access and would have no recourse other than bringing the denial to the attention of the cognizant congressional committees.

H.R. 8948, which recently was passed by the House of Representatives, would give the Comptroller General an express, statutory right of access to IRS records and documents needed to conduct effective and independent reviews of matters of tax administration. We believe, and IRS concurs, that enactment of this bill should eliminate GAO's access to records problems at IRS.

If an access to records problem should subsequently arise, however, Title III of H.R. 8948, if inacted, provides the most appropriate remedy. This provision would authorize the Comptroller General to institute an action in the United States District Court of the District of Columbia to compel production of documents in cases where an executive department or establishment fails to comply with a request for information, books, books, documents, papers, or records.

2. *Should you have the power of subpena?*

While we do not believe that our access to records problems with IRS or with any other Federal agency should be resolved by granting GAO the authority to subpena records, there are circumstances, involving access to records of non-Governmental organizations, that warrant vesting subpena power in the Comptroller General. From time to time, the Comptroller General has been denied access to records to which he was entitled by law or agreement, and a considerable delay has been encountered in resolving the issue. In such instances, the availability of subpena authority would have enabled the Comptroller General to obtain quicker resolution of the disputes in the courts. In fact, the power to issue a subpena, by its very existence, should eliminate many disputes that may be raised merely to create delay.

At present, the Comptroller General has authority to sign and issue subpenas under two laws. To discharge his responsibilities under the Federal Energy Act of 1974, the Comptroller General is authorized in s12(d) of that act, after obtaining approval of the appropriate congressional committees, to sign and issue subpenas requiring the production of energy data from various private organizations and recipients of Federal funds. In addition, under s502(a)(1) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, the Comptroller General is empowered to sign and issue subpenas, without prior congressional authorization, in order to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents needed to carry out his responsibilities under the act. In both laws, the Comptroller General is authorized to institute an action in Federal court to enforce a subpena that has not been honored.

GAO also supports the enactment of S. 2268, a bill that vests additional subpena power in the Comptroller General. Section 201 of that bill would authorize the Comptroller General, in order to carry out his functions, to sign and issue subpenas requiring the production of negotiated contract and subcontract records of non-Federal persons or organizations to which he has an independent right of access by law or agreement. Section 202 also would authorize the Comptroller General to obtain judicial enforcement of a subpena in Federal court in the case of refusal to obey the subpena.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROGRAMS

1. *Please display the total staff-years that GAO is currently assigning to food programs and issues?*

What amount of total GAO staff effort is planned for fiscal year 1977?

	FY 1976	FY 1977
Resources and Economic Development Division	16	15
Office of Special Programs	5	10
International Division	11	7
Manpower and Welfare Division	4	5
Field Operations Division	55	51
Total	91	88
Other Divisions	8	8
	99	96

2. *Why is it necessary to double the amount of professional staff-years in the Office of Special Programs to deal with food issues?*

The Office of Special Programs was given responsibility for guiding GAO's food-related work in fiscal year 1976. It was never intended that the staff would grow to its optimum size in the first year of operation. The 5 staff-years--four professional and one support--allocation to the food staff out of the 53 staff-year ceiling placed on OSP by the House-Senate Conference Committee on the fiscal year 1976 appropriation request, allowed OSP to build an initial staff capability. The additional 5 staff-years requested for fiscal year 1977 would provide adequate growth for development of a staff knowledgeable in food-related matters and capable of leading GAO's food-related work.

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The staff in OSP is responsible for guiding GAO's total staff effort in food-related work, providing direct assistance to other GAO divisions on major food-related assignments, and performing special analytic efforts on major food-related questions. Special analytic efforts on food-related questions generally will be in response to congressional requests requiring an answer within a relatively short period of time and expertise in the food area.

GAO expects congressional and public interest in food-related issues will grow in the years immediately ahead. With a continuation of the trend from agricultural abundance to scarcity in various commodities on both a worldwide and domestic scale, congressional need for broad evaluations of the performance of the Government's agricultural programs should intensify.

ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER GENERAL FOR
POLICY PROGRAM PLANNING AND REVIEW

1. *How does the general responsibilities for GAO program planning assigned to this Office mesh with the specific responsibilities for energy, food and materials assigned to the Office of Special Programs?*

The Office of Program Planning, as a staff function, advises and assists the Comptroller General in GAO-wide planning and resource allocation. It provides the planning structure and the methods and approaches that are followed by all GAO divisions and offices including the Office of Special Programs. The Office of Program Planning assists the Comptroller General to assure that GAO's planning and resource allocation is balanced among divisions, that audit planning, as well as audit performance, is appropriately assigned to the various divisions in a way that avoids duplication, overlap or omission, and that planning, within OSP or any other division, is consistent with overall GAO approaches, objectives and guidance.

The various divisions and offices plan the audit objectives and approaches that they will follow within their assigned areas (for example, energy, food and materials in OSP) as well as the specific audit assignments by which those planned objectives will be achieved. These divisional plans are analyzed by the Office of Program Planning and approved by the Program Planning Committee when they are determined to be consistent with GAO-wide objectives.

2. *In our 1974 hearings, it was indicated that GAO maintained a Program Planning Committee to assess the priorities given to the various GAO work projects. Who makes up that committee and how does it work? Is the work of the Office of Special Programs reviewed by this committee?*

GAO's Program Planning Committee is a top-level group whose membership includes: the Comptroller General, the Deputy Comptroller General, the General Counsel, the Assistant Comptrollers General, the Director, Field Operations Division, Director, Management Services, and the Director of the division or office whose program is being reviewed. The Director, Office of Program Planning serves as executive secretary for the committee.

The committee reviews the work programs and plans as well as the proposed budgets of all GAO divisions and offices from time-to-time, but at least annually. The work programs, plans and proposed budgets of the Office of Special Programs are regularly reviewed by the Program Planning Committee.

While the Program Planning Committee does, from time-to-time, give guidance on approaches to or priority of individual work projects, its emphasis is on reviewing the overall plan by which division or office objectives in particular areas (for example, energy, food, and materials) will be approached. Thus, individual projects are considered as they form a part of and contribute to broader "lines-of-effort" or "families" of assignments by which GAO objectives are being fulfilled.

3. Why is an additional staff-year budgeted for this office?

The Office of Program Planning is one of the organizational units under the direction of the Assistant Comptroller General for Policy, Program Planning, and Internal Review. It will require an additional professional staff-year in FY 1977 so that it can meet increased workload in: reviewing and analyzing, for the Comptroller General, program plans submitted by the divisions and offices; assisting divisions and offices in the development of their program plans; providing office-wide guidance in the assignment of priorities to individual work projects; maintaining effective liaison with the Congressional Research Service; and operating the GAO portion of the CBO/CRS/GAO/OTA Research Notification System.

MANAGEMENT SERVICES ORGANIZATION

1. Outline how much of the additional 23 positions requested for Management Services relates to the new positions requested elsewhere by GAO.

2. Outline how much of the increase relates to expanded functions of the Management Services Organization.

The additional 23 staff-years requested for Management Services are required to meet increasing work demands in the organization and do not relate to increased staff-years requested elsewhere by GAO or to expanded functions of the Management Services Organization. The increase is requested to provide broader, improved coverage of services required GAO-wide and to support increased productivity in the operating divisions. A 25 percent increase in the number of audit reports received by Management Services this fiscal year has resulted in an increased workload for editing, copier services, micrographics, and other reports processing functions. It is expected that, due to new legislation and expanded audit responsibilities, the increase in workload for these service functions will continue through fiscal year 1977.

3. Why is it necessary to increase the Library staff by more than 1/3?

In July 1975, a new Technical Library facility with the prime function of serving the audit divisions and offices, was completed and made operational. Additional increases in staff and additions to the Library collection are being made. These are relatively small, however, as we had allowed time to operate our new facilities before any major increases were made.

The steps taken to date have significantly improved our Library system. Our research services, for example, have saved considerable time of our audit staff in gathering materials required for their reviews, have improved the timeliness of obtaining information and have provided assurance that current data is available for use in our review work. Such assists, however, have only satisfied a fraction of the total GAO needs and it will not be until planned steps in fiscal year 1977 are taken that our Library system

will be able to accomodate the minimum needs of GAO's divisions and offices. To implement this plan, an additional 7 staff-years are necessary.

4. *Do you have a listing of the additional 23 jobs requested?*

1-GS-9-12	Law Librarian	2-GS-7	Supervisors Printing
1-GS-5	Reference Librarian	1-GS-7	Supervisor Micrographics
5-GS-4	Library Technicians	1-GS-9	Audiovisual Specialist
3-GS-4	Clerks	2-GS-9	Professional Auditors
1-GS-7	Supervisor Data Automation	2-GS-9	EEO Training Specialists
1-GS-7	Supervisor Claims System	1	Consultant
2-GS-7	Editors	23	

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

1. *How many vacancies currently exist? Why have they not been filled? What has been your turnover rate this fiscal year and how does that compare to last year? At what grade levels are the greatest turnover? What is the average duration a vacancy remains open?*

FY 1976 Approved Staff-years	Staff-years Used Thru 2-28-76	Projected Staff-years Thru 6-30-76	Under FY 1976 Budget
4,879	3,199	4,850	29

Of the expected 29 staff-year shortfall for fiscal year 1976, 9 are planned to offset an equivalent staff increase in GSA to cover administrative support functions related to the Transportation Rate Audit transfer. The reasons for the remaining shortfall is discussed below.

An adjustment to our normal recruiting practices was required when we shifted over to use of Civil Service registers. Because of our concern as to the potential impact this changeover might have on meeting our minority and female hiring objectives, we proceeded at a somewhat slower rate than would have been the case if the concern did not exist. This approach, which we considered reasonable, contributed to the shortfall.

The turnover rate so far this year has been 9.7 percent as compared to 7.0 percent last fiscal year. These factors, however, have had minimal impact on our staffing posture as they were predictable. The greatest level of attrition among the professional staff has occurred at the GS-12 level.

2. *Do you have difficulty in recruitment? At what grade level is it difficult to obtain personnel? How many personnel does the GAO obtain by lateral transfer from other agencies? Are personnel obtained by that means upgraded when they come onboard?*

In today's market, we are having better than average success in recruiting qualified personnel. There is no particular grade level at which recruitment is more difficult than another. Disciplines to execute functions in highly specialized areas, however, has been a problem. These skills are needed in the Financial and General Management Studies Division, Office of Special Programs, and the Office of Program Analysis. We obtain approximately 70 new employees each year through transfers from other agencies. Most of these transfers come to GAO at their same grade level. and are considered for promotion in accordance with CSC merit promotion policies.

COMMUNICATION AND UTILITIES

1. *An increase of $1,876,200 is requested for office space. Is this increase based on payment of the full standard level user charge requested by GSA in 1977? If the Appropriations Committees continues their 10 percent reduction to the SLUC charges, how much can the budget estimate be reduced?*

The increase of $1,876,200 is based upon payment of the full standard level user charge. The budget estimate could be reduced by $776,400 if the Appropriations Committees continues their 10 percent reduction to the SLUC charges.

2. *According to the justifications your FTS phone charges are expected to increase by $96,100. That is an increase of 28.5 percent. Most agencies apparently do not question their billings from GSA. Is the GAO satisfied that this increase is warranted? When was the last time that the GAO reviewed GSA's charges for FTS service both specifically for your own operations and for the Government in general?*

The GSA, based upon their statistical samplings of Government agencies' usage, submits FTS billings to the agencies. The GAO has been accepting the FTS billings as submitted by the GSA.

Concerning GSA, FTS charges for the Government in general, GAO issued reports on economies available through increased use of the FTS by military installations (B-146864, dated August 24, 1972), and civil agencies (B-146864, dated August 17, 1973). Both reports were based on a detailed economic analysis comparing charges for commercial long distance telephone calls which could be placed over FTS with the costs of handling such calls on FTS.

We did not audit GSA costs nor the propriety of GSA's charges to agencies to reimburse its communication industrial fund. However, our reviews did establish that its charges to agencies for such FTS services were less than would have been incurred for those services from commercial telephone companies.

Our only effort specifically related to GSA's FTS charges was a preliminary inquiry into the general methods used by GSA to determine the number of long distance telephone calls charged to each agency. Discussion of GSA's statistical sampling methods with technical personnel of GAO's Financial and General Management Studies Division disclosed that these were generally accepted methods and, if appropriately applied, should produce acceptable results.

Our general audit work has not included GAO as an example in any survey or review of FTS because GAO is a minor user of the FTS.

TRAINING

1. *The estimate for fiscal year 1977 includes a total of $800,600 in other service for training of which nearly $600,000 is for tuition and fees. Why is a 40 percent increase required for tuition and fees provided by the Civil Service Commission and other Government agencies? What is the nature and magnitude of GAO's training program that requires the $800,600?*

The GAO training policy recognizes the importance of training employees to achieve the highest knowledge and responsibility that they are able. It

is geared to support training which is directly related to an individual's current assignment as well as training which may result in an individual moving up to higher paying jobs in different areas within GAO. The increases we have requested for tuition and fees supports this policy and emphasizes increased training activity in upward mobility programs as well as in support functions throughout the agency. The principal reason for increased tuition costs is due to the 27 percent and 58 percent raise in tuition and fee charges we are required to pay Government and non-Government institutions, respectively. The additional increases are principally due to our expanded training efforts in upward mobility and support staff functions.

TRAVEL

1. *The justifications indicated that the average professional staff time spent in travel will increase from 47.4 days per year to 48.5. How many individual trips are contemplated in GAO travel estimates?*

It is estimated that approximately 39,500 individual trips are contemplated in fiscal year 1977. The GAO Travel Budget, however, is not based upon an estimated number of trips but on an estimated number of staff-days to be spent in travel status during the fiscal year.

2. *How does GAO control travel to conferences and seminars?*

When an office or division determines that attendance and/or participation in a conference or seminar would be beneficial to GAO, approval is required of the Office of Staff Development, Management Services Organization. Attendance at major conferences and seminars is controlled centrally by the Office of Staff Development. All other conference and seminar training is controlled at the division level.

ALTERATIONS TO GAO BUILDING

1. *The amount of $1,130,000 is requested for office alterations. In the Supplemental Appropriations Bill we appropriated $1,292,000 for such alterations. What is the status of the alterations program? When will the alterations be completed?*

The following long-range space improvement and utilization plan for the General Accounting Office summarizes status and cost of our alteration program.

LONG-RANGE SPACE IMPROVEMENT AND UTILIZATION PLAN FOR THE

DISCUSSION

OUR OBJECTIVE IN RENOVATING OUR 26-YEAR OLD BUILDING HAS BEEN TO TRANSFORM SPACE WHICH WAS NOT, FOR THE MOST PART, ORIGINALLY INTENDED TO BE USED FOR OFFICES INTO MODERN WORK AREAS WITH ACOUSTICAL, LIGHTING AND AIR FLOW IMPROVEMENTS THAT WOULD CREATE A HABITABLE, PLEASANT WORKING ENVIRONMENT.

AS THE FOLLOWING PAGES SHOW, WE HAVE MADE CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS SINCE WE BEGAN RENOVATION IN 1972. WE EXPECT TO FINISH RENOVATION WORK ON ALL CURRENTLY ASSIGNED SPACE IN LATE FISCAL YEAR 1977. THROUGH FY 75 OVER 252,000 SQ. FT. HAVE BEEN FUNDED FOR RENOVATION AT A CONSTRUCTION COST OF $1,535,000.00. THE REMAINING 199,500 SQ. FT. WILL REQUIRE CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES OF $840,000.00 IN FY 1976 AND $980,000 IN FY 1977. THIS SHOULD PROVIDE A SATISFACTORY WORK ENVIRONMENT FOR ALL GAO EMPLOYEES IN THE GAO BUILDING.

SUMMARY

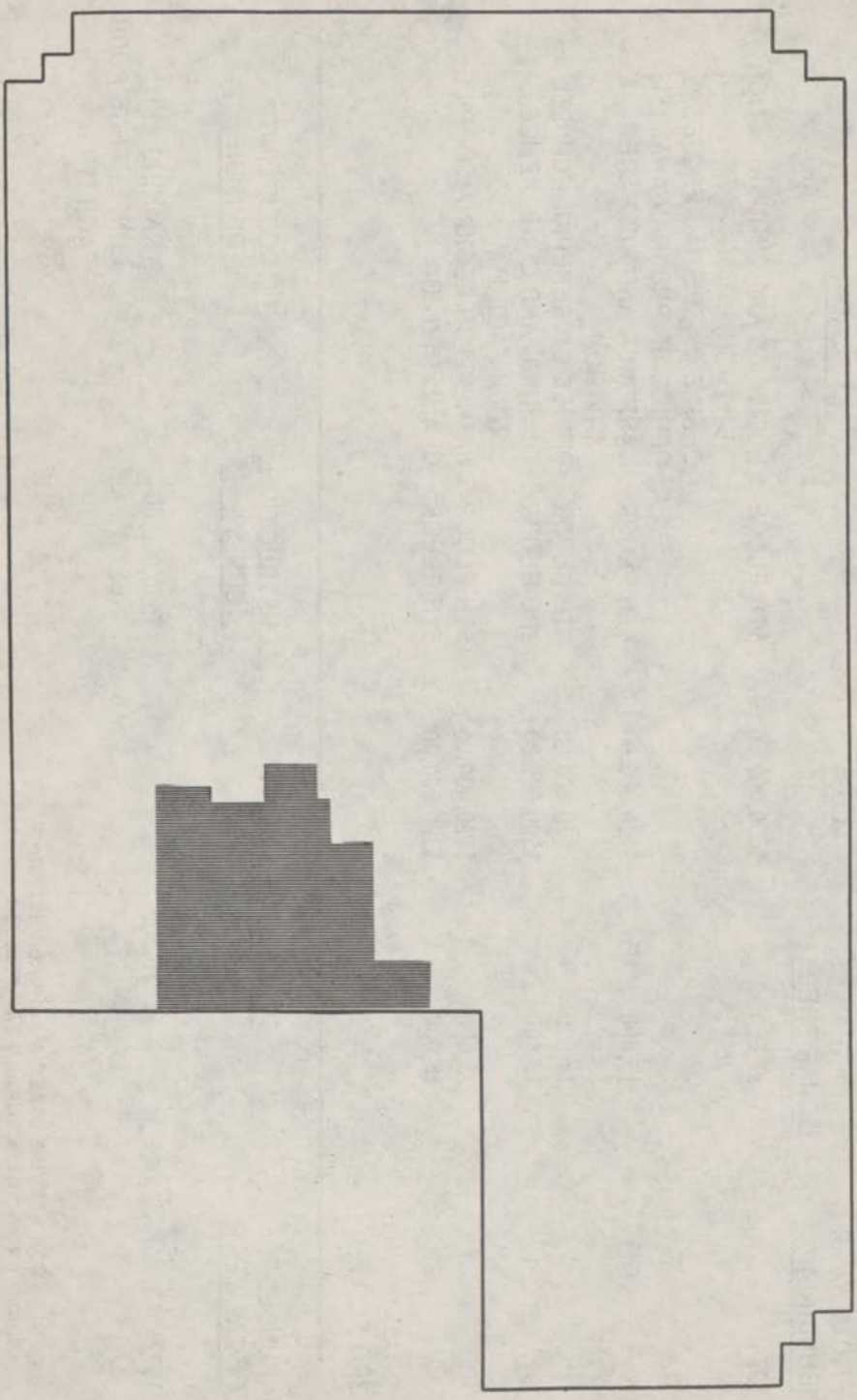
FISCAL YEAR (FUNDING)	AREA (SQUARE FEET)	COST		LOCATION
1972	30,000	$121,000.00	4TH FLOOR	OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
	33,000	$189,000.00	7TH FLOOR	OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MGMT., OFFICE OF STAFF DEVELOPMENT, FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVIEW, OFFICE OF POLICY, OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING
1973	65,000	$385,000.00	4TH FLOOR	INTERNATIONAL DIVISION, FEDERAL PERSONNEL & COMPENSATION DIVISION OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
1974	76,000	$490,000.00	6TH FLOOR	FINANCIAL AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT STUDIES, RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, TECHNICAL REFERENCE LIBRARY
1975	48,000	$350,000.00	6TH FLOOR	PROCUREMENT AND SYSTEMS ACQUISITION DIVISION

FISCAL YEAR (FUNDING)	AREA (SQUARE FEET)	COST		LOCATION
1976	87,000	$650,000.00	5TH FLOOR	LOGISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION, OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROJECTS, OFFICE OF PROGRAM ANALYSIS
	15,000	$120,000.00	6TH FLOOR	MANPOWER AND WELFARE DIVISION
	14,000	$70,000.00	7TH FLOOR	OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL
1977	10,500	$500,000.00	3RD FLOOR	TRAINING AND CONFERENCE ROOM FACILITY
	25,000	$160,000.00	5TH FLOOR	WASHINGTON REGIONAL OFFICE
	48,000	$320,000.00	5TH FLOOR	CLAIMS DIVISION

3RD FLOOR

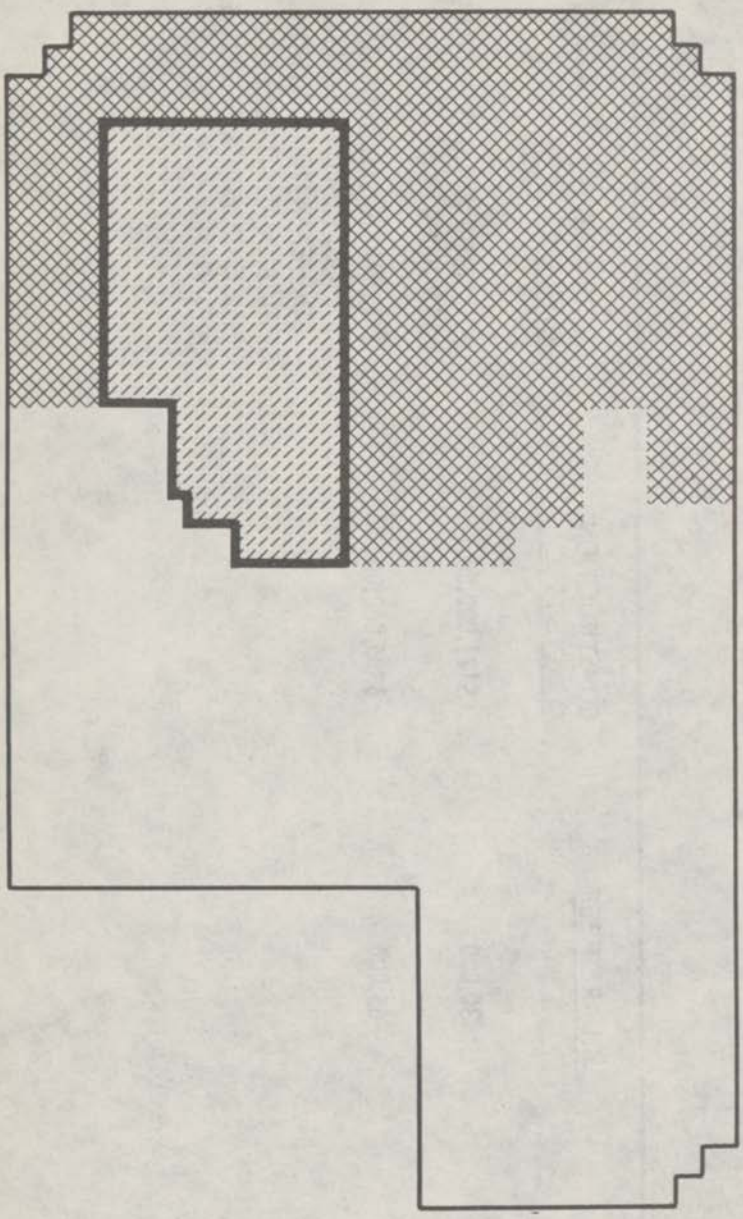
FUNDED IN FISCAL YEAR	SQUARE FEET	CONSTRUCTION COSTS	OCCUPYING DIVISION
1977	10,500	$500,000.00 (EST.)*	TRAINING AND CONFERENCE ROOM FACILITY

* CONVERSION REQUIRES SPECIAL AIR CONDITIONING AND OTHER ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES AND CHANGES.



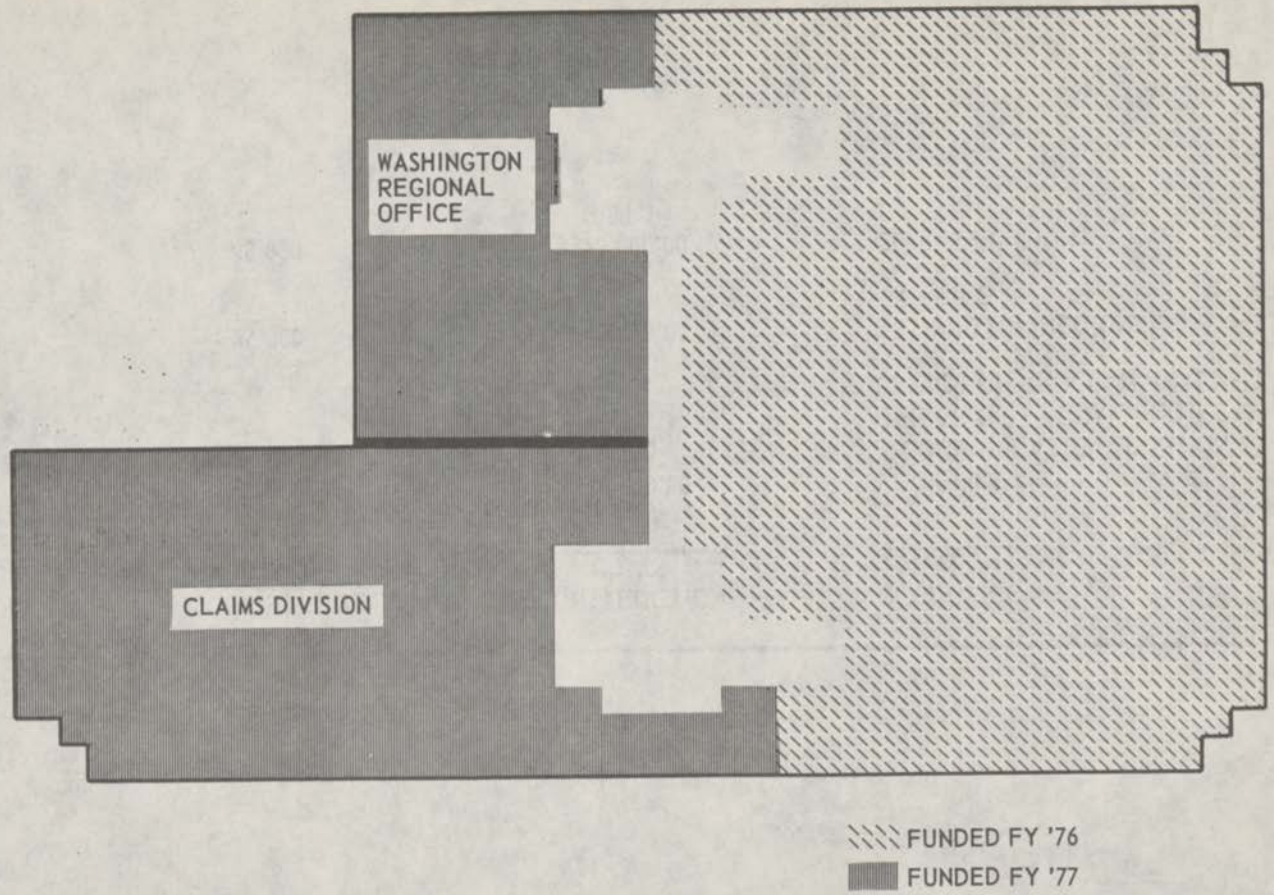
4TH FLOOR

FUNDED IN FISCAL YEAR	SQUARE FEET	CONSTRUCTION COSTS	OCCUPYING DIVISION
1972	30,000	$121,000.00	OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES
1973	65,000	$385,000.00	INTERNATIONAL DIVISION, FEDERAL PERSONNEL AND COMPENSATION DIVISION, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER, OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES


FUNDED FY '72
FUNDED FY '73

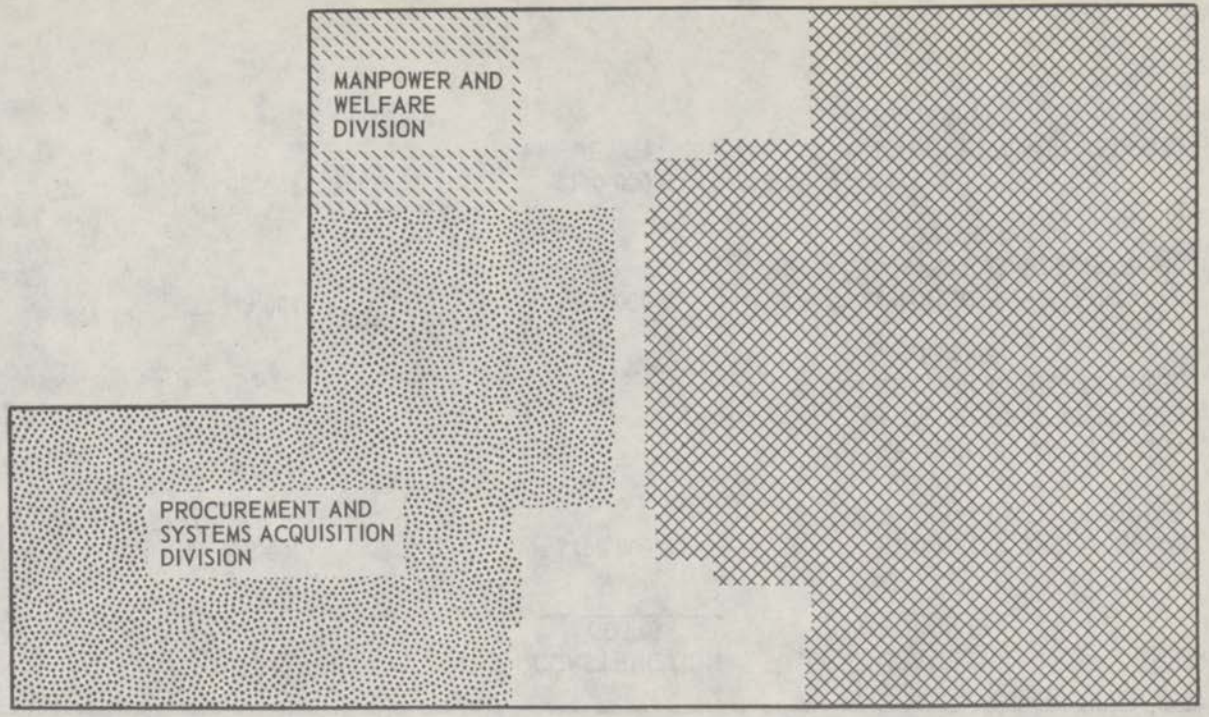
5TH FLOOR

FUNDED IN FISCAL YEAR	SQUARE FEET	CONSTRUCTION COSTS	OCCUPYING DIVISION
1976	87,000	$650,000.00 (EST.)	LOGISTICS AND COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION, OFFICE OF SPECIAL PROJECTS, OFFICE OF PROGRAM ANALYSIS
1977	25,000	$160,000.00 (EST.)	WASHINGTON REGIONAL OFFICE
	48,000	$320,000.00 (EST.)	CLAIMS DIVISION


WASHINGTON
REGIONAL
OFFICE
CLAIMS DIVISION
FUNDED FY '76
FUNDED FY '77

6TH FLOOR

FUNDED IN FISCAL YEAR	SQUARE FEET	CONSTRUCTION COSTS	OCCUPYING DIVISION
1974	76,000	$490,000.00	FINANCIAL AND GENERAL MANAGEMENT STUDIES DIVISION, RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DIVISION, TECHNICAL REFERENCE LIBRARY
1975	48,000	$350,000.00	PROCUREMENT AND SYSTEMS ACQUISITION DIVISION
1976	15,000	$120,000.00 (EST.)	MANPOWER AND WELFARE DIVISION


MANPOWER AND
WELFARE
DIVISION
PROCUREMENT AND
SYSTEMS ACQUISITION
DIVISION
FUNDED FY '74
FUNDED FY '75
FUNDED FY '76

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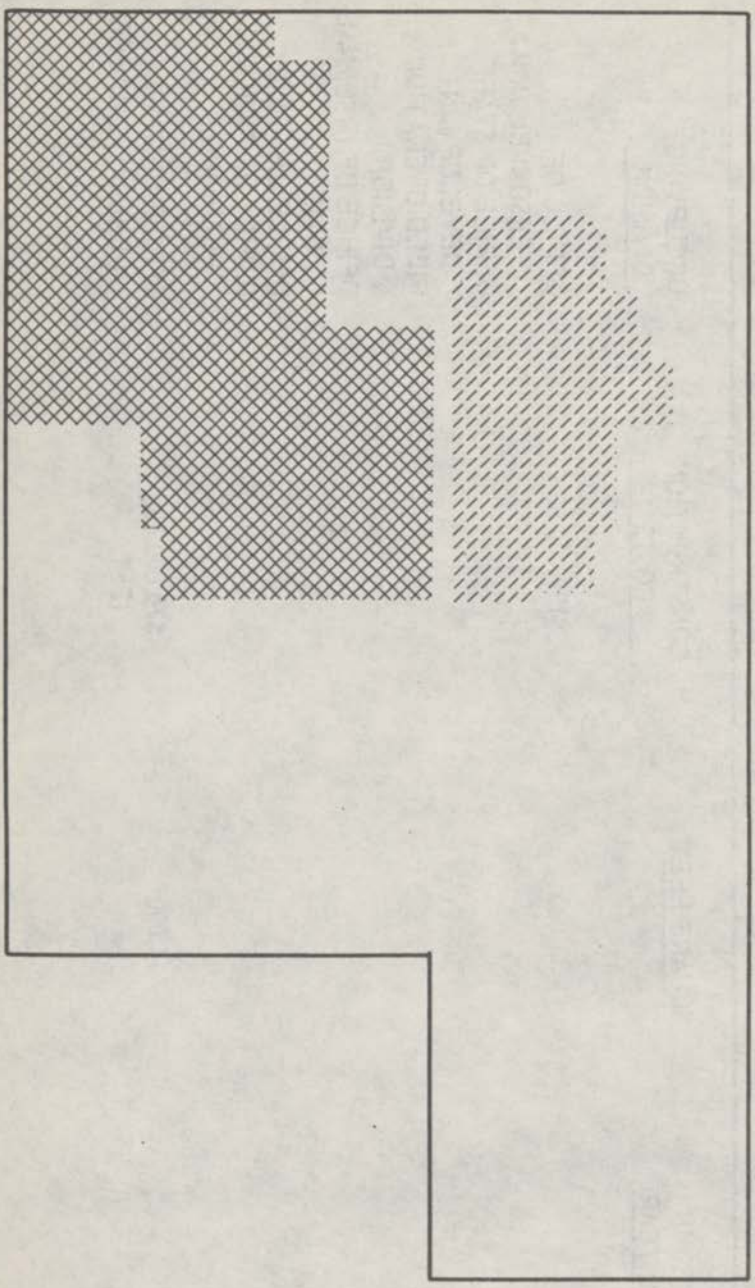
7TH FLOOR

FUNDED IN FISCAL YEAR	SQUARE FEET	CONSTRUCTION COSTS	OCCUPYING DIVISION
1972	33,000	$189,000.00	OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MGMT., OFFICE OF STAFF DEVELOPMENT, FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVIEW, OFFICE OF POLICY, OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING
1976	14,000	$70,000.00 (EST.)	OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL


FUNDED FY '72
FUNDED FY '76

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator SCHWEIKER. The subcommittee will be in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 4:30 p.m., Wednesday, March 10, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1976

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

The subcommittee met at 10:40 a.m., in room S–146, the Capitol, Hon. Ernest F. Hollings (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senator Hollings.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

STATEMENT OF: DANIEL J. BOORSTIN, LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

ACCOMPANIED BY:

WILLIAM J. WELSH, DEPUTY LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS
JOHN G. LORENZ, SPECIAL ASSISTANT IN AMERICAN FOLKLIFE CENTER PLANNING
PAUL L. BERRY, DIRECTOR, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
EDMOND L. APPLEBAUM, ACTING DIRECTOR, PROCESSING DEPARTMENT
CARLETON W. KENYON, LAW LIBRARIAN
F. E. CROXTON, DIRECTOR, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT
BARBARA RINGER, REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
NORMAN BECKMAN, ACTING DIRECTOR, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
ARTHUR J. LEVINE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, NATIONAL COMMISSION ON NEW TECHNOLOGICAL USES OF COPYRIGHTED WORKS
FRAZER G. POOLE, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR PRESERVATION, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT
WILLIAM R. NUGENT, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR INFORMATION SYSTEMS, ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT
L. CLARK HAMILTON, DEPUTY REGISTER OF COPYRIGHTS
FRANK KURT CYLKE, CHIEF, DIVISION FOR THE BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED, REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
DONALD C. CURRAN, CHIEF, FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT OFFICE

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. Now we will look at the Library of Congress' budget request for fiscal year 1977. The overall budget request amounts to $142,983,200 and is a net increase of $23,445,800.

JUSTIFICATION SUMMARY TABLES

I will insert in the record at this point the summary tables from the justification book and, Dr. Boorstin, we will be pleased to hear your statement with regard to these requests.

[The justification tables follow:]

Justification

Comparative Summary of Approp. ion and Appropriation Estimates

	1975 Appropriation	1976 Appropriation[1/]	1977 Estimate	1977 Increases Current	1977 Increases Expansion	1977 Increases Total	% Increase
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	$49,825,000	$ 59,174,800[2/]	$ 68,664,000[5/]	$ 4,960,720	$ 4,928,480	$ 9,489,200	16.0
Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office	5,992,000	6,977,500	10,426,000[5/]	390,029	3,058,471	3,448,500	49.4
Salaries and Expenses, National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works	----	349,000	964,000	107,395	107,895	215,000	61.6
Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service	13,722,000	17,180,000	20,329,000	1,546,035	1,602,965	3,149,000	18.3
Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards	10,780,000	11,529,000	12,263,000	677,000	57,000	734,000	6.4
Reappropriation	----	300,000[3/]	----	-300,000	----	-300,000	-100.0
Books for the General Collections	1,458,000	1,695,000	1,760,000	- 85,000	150,000	65,000	3.8
Books for the Law Library	229,000	251,000	286,000	35,000	----	35,000	13.9
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	11,416,900	15,935,000	22,637,000	3,058,289	3,643,711	6,702,000	42.1
Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program):							
U.S. $ Support	295,600	295,600	230,000	- 65,600	----	- 65,600	-22.2
Foreign Currencies	1,718,500	1,718,500	2,680,000	961,700	----	961,700	56.0
Total	2,014,100	2,014,100	2,910,200	896,100	----	896,100	44.5
Furniture and Furnishings:							
Regular	593,000	942,000	1,368,000	-586,000	1,012,000	426,000	45.2
James Madison Memorial Library Building	2,726,000	3,136,000	1,740,000	-1,396,000	----	-1,396,000	-44.5
Total	3,319,000	4,078,000	3,108,000	-1,982,000	1,012,000	- 970,000	-23.8
Reappropriation	----	20,000	----	- 20,000	----	- 20,000	-100.0
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Annotated Constitution	34,000	34,000	36,000	2,000	----	2,000	5.9
Grand Total	$98,790,000	$119,537,400	$142,983,200	$ 8,895,278	$14,560,522	$23,445,800	19.6

1/ Includes 1976 proposed pay raise supplemental.
2/ Includes $312,800 for 1976 First Supplemental.
3/ Includes $300,000 for 1976 First Supplemental (1974 reappropriation).
4/ Includes $284,000 for 1977 budget amendment (American Folklife Center).
5/ Includes $2,575,000 for 1977 budget amendment (Copyright Revision).

The following comparative transfer are reflected in the 1977 estimates:

From:	Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	- $164,600	
	Books for the General Collections	- 321,500	
To:	Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service	+ $486,100	
From:	Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards	- $33,465	- 3 positions
To:	Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	+ $33,465	+ 3 positions
From:	Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	- $125,000	
	Special Foreign Currency Program (U.S.$)	- 65,600	
To:	Department of State	+ $190,600	

Summary of Permanent Budgeted Positions, 1975, 1976, 1977

	1975 Total Number	1976 Total Number	1977 Total Number	Net Increase or Decrease
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress	2,489	2,547	2,724	177
Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office	385	416	538	122
Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service	703	778	866	88
Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards	555	498	495	- 3 1/
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped	105	109	114	5
Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program)	9	9	9	--
Salaries and Expenses, Revision of Annotated Constitution	4	4	4	--
GRAND TOTAL	4,250	4,361	4,750	389

1/ Three positions are being transferred to Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress, and are included in the total of 177 new positions for that appropriation.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TABLE III

Summary of Increases and Decreases
Fiscal Year 1977

Increases	Library of Congress	Copyright Office	CONTU	Congressional Research Service	Card Distribution	Books General	Books Law	Blind and Physically Handicapped	Special Foreign Currency	Furniture and Furnishings	Revision of Annotated Constitution	Total
To maintain current service level in 1977:												
Salaries, new positions (12 months)	$ ----	(8)$ 78,730	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	(8)$ 78,730
Personnel Benefits (12 months)	----	7,479	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7,479
Salaries, temporary staff to assist visitors to Library (12 months)	129,354	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	129,354
Personnel Benefits (12 months)	12,289	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12,289
Ingrade increases and reallocations	791,733	143,377	----	341,252	116,087	----	----	34,207	----	----	----	1,426,656
Annualization of salary cost for new positions (1976)	221,147	102,796	81,273	299,671	----	----	----	10,329	----	----	----	715,216
Annualization of pay increases	689,000	86,000	4,000	220,000	98,000	----	----	25,000	----	----	2,000	1,064,000
Comparative transfer from LC	----	----	----	164,600	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	164,600
Comparative transfer from DOC	(3) 33,465	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(3) 33,465
Comparative transfer from Books General	----	----	----	321,500	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	321,500
Travel and transportation of persons	13,348	3,610	1,832	8,649	1,829	----	----	9,552	----	----	----	38,820
Rent, communications and utilities	91,050	21,000	----	11,000	----	----	----	16,000	----	----	----	139,050
Rental of equipment	1,257,367	----	4,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,261,367
Rental of space	1,120,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,120,000
Printing and reproduction	113,000	60,000	14,500	50,000	590,000	----	----	153,125	----	----	----	980,625
Other services	119,400	35,000	----	93,000	----	----	----	94,500	----	----	----	341,900
Supplies and materials	93,500	20,000	1,000	90,000	----	----	----	80,250	----	----	----	284,750
Books and library materials	----	----	500	----	----	236,500	35,000	6,950	----	----	----	278,950
Preservation of materials	230,047	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	230,047
National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging	464,651	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	464,651
Braille book material	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	245,604	----	----	----	245,604
Talking book materials and equipment	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,526,850	----	----	----	2,526,850
Books, Music	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	34,156	----	----	----	34,156
Special Foreign Currency Program	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	961,700	----	----	961,700
Annual furniture, typewriters and repairs	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	100,000	----	100,000
Initial outfitting - Madison Library	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,511,000	----	1,511,000
Total cost to maintain current service level	$ 5,319,351	$ 557,998	$107,105	$1,599,672	$805,916	$236,500	$35,000	$3,236,523	$961,700	$1,611,000	$2,000	$14,472,759

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TABLE III

Summary of Increases and Decreases
Fiscal Year 1977

Increases	Library of Congress	Copyright Office	CONTU	Congressional Research Service	Card Distribution	Books General	Books Law	Blind and Physically Handicapped	Special Foreign Currency	Furniture and Furnishings	Revision of Annotated Constitution	Total
To meet increased workload, to strengthen service, and to reduce arrearage												
Salaries, new positions (9 months)	(164)$ 1,592,716	(20)$ 188,558	$ ----	(88)$1,058,767	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	(5)$ 38,966	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	(277)$ 2,879,007
Personnel benefits (9 months)	151,308	17,913	----	100,583	----	----	----	3,702	----	----	----	273,506
Salaries, new positions, NPAC (9 months)	(2) 40,292	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(2) 40,292
Personnel benefits, NPAC (9 months)	7,708	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	7,708
Salaries, new positions, APC (12 months)	(8) 164,831	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(8) 164,831
Personnel benefits, APC (12 months)	15,169	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	15,169
Salaries, new positions, Revision (full)	----	(94) 1,535,269	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	(94) 1,535,269
Personnel benefits, Revision (full)	----	146,381	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	146,381
Payment of Commission Member fees	----	----	20,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	20,000
Travel and transportation of persons	----	----	33,495	12,615	----	----	----	15,022	----	----	----	61,132
Rent, communications and utilities	115,800	12,000	----	5,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	132,800
Rental of equipment	1,416,446	15,000	11,200	----	57,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	1,499,646
Rental of space	736,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	736,000
Printing and reproduction	----	246,000	----	5,000	----	----	----	76,677	----	----	----	326,677
Other services	88,100	----	43,200	302,000	----	----	----	543,368	----	----	----	976,668
Supplies and materials	16,300	5,000	----	40,000	----	----	----	2,500	----	----	----	63,800
Books and library materials	----	----	----	79,000	----	150,000	----	6,000	----	----	----	235,000
Preservation of materials	243,810	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	243,810
National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging	236,000	----		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	236,000
American Folklife Center, non-personal	104,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	104,000
Copyright Revision, non-personal	----	893,350	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	893,350
Braille book materials	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	178,870	----	----	----	178,870
Talking book materials and equipment	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,737,500	----	----	----	2,737,500
Testing equipment	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	10,000	----	----	----	10,000
Books, music	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	31,106	----	----	----	31,106
Equipment (non-recurring)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	677,000	----	677,000
Equipment (Overseas offices)	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	65,000	----	65,000
Furniture and typewriters, new positions	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	176,760	----	176,760
Furniture and typewriters, CRS, new positions	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	93,240	----	93,240
Total cost to meet increased workload, etc.	$ 4,988,480	$3,058,471	$107,895	$1,602,965	$ 57,000	$150,000	$ ----	$3,643,711	$ ----	$1,012,000	$ ----	$14,560,522
Total Increases	$10,247,831	$3,616,463	$215,000	$3,202,637	$862,916	$386,500	$35,000	$6,880,234	$961,700	$2,623,000	$2,000	$29,033,281

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

TABLE III

Summary of Increases and Decreases
Fiscal Year 1977

Decreases	Library of Congress	Copyright Office	CRSTU	Congressional Research Service	Card Distribution	Books General	Books Law	Blind and Physically Handicapped	Special Foreign Currency	Furniture and Furnishings	Revision of Annotated Constitution	Total
Comparative transfer to Department of State	$ 125,000	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	$ 65,600	$ ----	$ ----	$ 190,600
Comparative transfer to LC	----	----	----	----	(-3) 30,702	----	----	----	----	----	----	(-3) 30,702
Comparative transfer to LC - Personnel Benefits	----	----	----	----	2,763	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,763
Comparative transfer to CRS	164,600	----	----	----	----	321,500	----	----	----	----	----	486,100
Salaries, temporary staff to assist visitors to the Library (6 months)	64,677	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	64,677
Personnel benefits (6 months)	6,123	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6,123
One day less salary cost	156,231	22,963	----	53,637	25,451	----	----	6,234	----	----	----	264,516
Rent, communications and utilities	----	----	----	----	300,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	300,000
Printing and reproduction	----	145,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	145,000
Other services	242,000	----	----	----	----	----	----	172,000	----	----	----	414,000
Equipment (non-recurring)	----	----	----	----	70,000	----	----	----	----	526,000	----	596,000
Furniture and typewriters, new positions	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	62,350	----	62,350
Furniture and typewriters, CRS, new positions	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	44,650	----	44,650
Furniture and typewriters, CRS, special non-recurring	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	73,000	----	73,000
Initial outfitting - Madison Library	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2,907,000	----	2,907,000
Total Decreases	$ 758,631	$ 167,963	$ ----	$ 53,637	$428,916	$321,500	$ ----	$ 178,234	$ 65,600	$3,613,000	$ ----	$ 5,587,481
TOTAL INCREASES, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	$ 9,489,200	$3,448,500	$235,000	$3,149,000	$434,000	$ 65,000	$35,000	$6,702,000	$896,100	-$ 990,000	$2,000	$23,445,800
(New Positions)	(177)	(122)	---	(88)	(-3)	---	---	(5)	---	---	---	(389)

REVIEW OF PRESENT STATE OF LIBRARY

Dr. BOORSTIN. Thank you, Senator.

I appreciate the opportunity to appear today and present the Library of Congress' budget requests for fiscal year 1977.

As you know, I assumed the duties of Librarian of Congress in November. Since that time, I have given particular attention to the need to review the present state of the Library of Congress. In carrying out such a review, I have created an internal Task Force on Goals, Organization, and Planning which will advise me.

We will also draw on a number of outside advisory groups chosen to represent the Library's constituencies. I will keep this subcommittee informed of the activities of this task force.

Our primary goals are, of course, to serve the Congress, other libraries and scholars and the nation in the most efficient and imaginative ways possible.

Turning first to the overall budget request, in fiscal year 1977, we are requesting a total of $142,983,200 in all appropriations. The net increase over the funding level of fiscal year 1976 is $23,445,800.

Thirty-eight percent of the total increase of $23,445,800 is needed to meet unavoidable increases in costs and to maintain the current level of service. The remaining 62 percent, which is over $14 million, is requested to meet increases in work load and to strengthen services.

Over $4.9 million is needed to support the basic reference, cataloging, acquisitions and administrative services of the Library. One of the most important ongoing activities is application of automated techniques to the operations of the Library.

In this budget, we are asking to expand automated control of the catalogs and the cataloging processes, so necessary to support of the Congress, Library services, our immediate users, and libraries throughout the country.

DATA AVAILABLE THROUGH AUTOMATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Why does it seem that every time that we hear that idea, about automating the cataloging operations, and how it is going to be a great saving in personnel costs, yet it still goes up? What is your explanation?

Dr. BOORSTIN. As to why the cost is going up?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes. You automate all of these things. It seems like the actual cost of the automation exceeds that of your present personnel costs. Would it be your thought that you shouldn't look on automation as just for savings?

Dr. BOORSTIN. I would say, Senator, that it is a question of not only economic consideration, but also the consideration of making the resources of the Library available to the whole nation.

That is something that will be possible only with automation.

Senator HOLLINGS. How more so will it be more available than it is today? What happens?

Dr. BOORSTIN. We are looking toward the development of a national network of libraries which will eventually, we hope, make the resources of the Library of Congress available to libraries throughout the country.

Mr. WELSH. Maybe I can add to that. For example, in one of the departments in the Library, we have a staff of over 200 involved in the production of publications like this. This manual method is a very slow process and a very expensive process.

This publication, for example, is now produced through automated processes which are made possible by the staff that you have given us. Not only can we produce it much more rapidly but the data will be more timely and, in fact, we will ultimately be able to reduce some of the staff.

We will be able to do this through machine methods when we couldn't do it as economically or efficiently with manual methods. The publications of the Congressional Research Service are made possible by automation. We can get most of these out on a much more timely basis.

We couldn't possibly perform many of our operations without automation. The catalogs we maintain include some 45 million cards. There are errors in filing in these card catalogs that will not take place when the entire process is automated. The machine has a capability of producing more consistent data.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF MEDICINE

Senator HOLLINGS. Let me be specific, just trying to better understand. Do you have a medical section where you deal with the libraries at the medical universities over the country?

Mr. WELSH. We do not.

Senator HOLLINGS. I guess that is under HEW.

Mr. WELSH. The National Library of Medicine; is primarily concerned with that. Technical medical questions do not normally come to the Library of Congress. We do provide reference Service in other areas where we have expertise.

Senator HOLLINGS. For example?

Mr. WELSH. In science and technology areas—physics, chemistry, etc.—libraries can turn to us. This Congressional Research Service handles environmental policy across the board. We have data bases that provide information—some information that is already on line—and we will have many, many more services that will aid a library or user out in the field someplace. They will be able to access one of these data bases through a telephone line and get an instantaneous answer to the research question.

Senator HOLLINGS. You can do that on chemistry and physics?

Mr. WELSH. Yes. We defer to the National Library of Medicine for medical reference service.

Senator HOLLINGS. What do you think of the National Library of Medicine?

Mr. WELSH. I think it is a very fine library. They have taken the leadership in developing a network for their particular community.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is it pretty good?

Mr. WELSH. Yes, sir. It is.

Senator HOLLINGS. I was looking at a weekend article in "Parade" magazine on cancer. They said they weren't getting the information out.

Mr. WELSH. I can't speak to that. They do have a good network. They used computers and automated equipment before most other libraries.

Senator HOLLINGS. It could be that the information is there but they aren't being asked the necessary questions.

Mr. WELSH. It is possible. But we are firmly convinced that automation, although it may not make it possible to reduce the staff, will enable us to do our job in a much more efficient fashion, and to do some things which we simply couldn't do without the benefit of this.

Senator HOLLINGS. Where is the National Library of Medicine?

Mr. WELSH. Out in Bethesda, just across the street from the Bethesda Naval Hospital on the NIH grounds.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you. Dr. Boorstin, you go right ahead.

IMPROVEMENT OF REFERENCE SERVICE

Dr. BOORSTIN. Our reference service needs to be improved. Increases in this area are sought to allow for prompt delivery of material from the collections to the readers, to make the material more accessible for researchers, and to assure the future availability of valuable collections of motion pictures, newspapers and periodicals, music and fine prints and photographs through our preservation programs.

Service of library materials to readers has been complicated by our serious lack of space. Crowded conditions in the stacks make it difficult to provide the prompt service we would like. As the Library's services to its various users grow, its support services must necessarily keep pace.

This budget contains what we consider necessary increases for personnel management and general administrative support to serve all of the activities of the Library.

COPYRIGHT OFFICE REQUEST

We are asking for an increase of $3,448,500 for the Copyright Office. $2,575,000 of that increase has been added by amendment of our original budget submission to the Office of Management and Budget as a result of the probable enactment of the general Copyright Revision Bill during this session of Congress.

Of a total of 122 new positions, 28 are needed for ongoing copyright business, and the remaining 94 are a result of the proposed Copyright Revision Bill. Forty-five of the 94 are also being requested in the supplemental budget request for the period July 1 through September 30, 1976.

The appropriation language that we are proposing includes a limitation that the amount of $2,575,000 will not become available until enactment of a general Copyright Revision Bill.

CRS IMPLEMENTATION NEARS COMPLETION

A significant multi-year program, now in its last year of implementation, is the expansion of the Congressional Research Service under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. This request for additional resources has been carefully considered to assure that the Service's activities are directed toward its primary responsibility of providing

Congress with research and reference assistance in support of its legislative, oversight and representative functions.

Particular care has been taken to assure that the Service's activities do not overlap with any other Congressional staff agency's activities, but rather are directed toward CRS's specialized capabilities and mission.

BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED REQUEST

One of the largest increases is the $6,702,000 requested for continued growth and service improvement in the blind and physically handicapped reading program.

About $3 million of this increase is to maintain the current level of service; most of the remainder will be used to provide more and better sound reproducers, records, braille, and cassette tapes for blind and handicapped users. It is estimated that the blind or physically handicapped readers using the service will increase by 100,000 in 1977—an increase in readership of 20 percent.

Senator HOLLINGS. What does that mean with regard to attaining full participation? We are not going to add that many more blind people to the general population?

Dr. BOORSTIN. We want to make the service available to that many more people. Mr. Cylke, who is in charge of this area, can speak to this.

Senator HOLLINGS. What percent are we missing now?

Mr. CYLKE. There are 7 million blind and physically handicapped people eligible for the program. We are serving approximately 500,000 at the present time.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is all?

Mr. CYLKE. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why is that? I have heard them testify that they are really availing themselves. Why aren't there more than 500,000?

Mr. CYLKE. Approximately 95 percent of the 500,000 served are blind. Of the 7 million, a great percentage are physically handicapped. It is this group that we will be addressing.

Senator HOLLINGS. So you serve a good portion of the blind?

Mr. CYLKE. Yes we serve about 475,000 of a total blind population of 1.5 million.

Senator HOLLINGS. Go right ahead. Thank you.

MEETINGS LIMITATION INCREASE ASKED

Dr. BOORSTIN. Under administrative provisions, I am asking that the limitation on expenditures for improving our services by staff attendance at meetings be raised from $75,000 to $105,000.

This requested increase is due solely to the increase in per diem authorized by recent legislation except for a request to allow for the staff of the Congressional Research Service, the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works, and the Copyright Office to improve their professional capability by attendance at a few additional meetings.

RECEIPTS TO TREASURY

In fiscal year 1976, the Library will collect and deposit in the Treasury approximately $10 million resulting from the sales of catalog cards and publications and fees received for copyright registration.

My colleagues and I are prepared to develop the justifications in detail and respond to your questions. Thank you, Senator.

AUDIT OF LIBRARY

Senator HOLLINGS. $10 million is a pretty good size business. Who audits the Library of Congress? GAO? When was the last time the Library had an audit?

Mr. CURRAN. The Library does have GAO audits. The audit staff is here in the Capitol. Mr. Brady, who audits agencies on Capitol Hill, does audit the Library of Congress.

In addition to that, we have our own internal audit staff as well, making ongoing intermediate audits. The most recent audit from the General Accounting Office was, I believe, about one year ago.

They looked into our gift and trust fund activities, our working fund activities, and then they will periodically audit the payroll about every second year.

They generally pick certain segments of the Library and audit those on a rotating schedule. But they come on a regular periodic basis.

TASK FORCE ON GOALS, ORGANIZATION, AND PLANNING

Senator HOLLINGS. Dr. Boorstin, there was an announcement—I believe on February 20—of personnel changes to strengthen the service and programs. I believe this is the Task Force on Goals, Organization and Planning you mentioned in your statement. Can you describe these changes and when the task force is expected to report?

Dr. BOORSTIN. I will be glad to, Senator. First, with respect to the personnel changes, on January 20, this year, I announced that Mr. Welsh who is here with us today would be Deputy Librarian of Congress.

Mr. Welsh, whom you know, was Director of the Processing Department, the largest department in the Library, and has been with the Library since 1947. I might say this appointment has been generally well received. In fact, he received a standing ovation when he attended the American Library Association meeting just after the appointment was announced.

SPACE PROBLEM FACED

One of the most important problems facing the Library, of course, is space. This is a problem that we have to begin to face even before we move into the Madison Building so we can make the most economic use of space in the existing buildings and in the Madison Building.

Pending the occupancy of the Madison Building, certain moves will be necessary to accommodate staff and collections. I have asked Mr. Paul Berry, Director of the Reference Department and Former Director of the Administrative Department, who has had wide Library experience, to undertaking building planning and space management with the three-building concept in mind.

It is our hope to be able to give some rationale to the three buildings as separate and coherent entities. Mr. Berry's long and intimate association with the Library will be helpful in this planning program and we hope our future moves will be made on the basis of what units will be moved to the Madison Building and what units will remain in the two present buildings so we will avoid double moves.

SPECIAL ASSISTANTS NAMED

In order that I might have better counsel in the areas of finance management and personnel, I have asked Mr. Donald Curran, at my right today, Chief of Financial Management, to assume the new position of Special Assistant to the Librarian for Management.

I have asked Mr. Robert Hutchinson, Director of Personnel, to be Special Assistant to the Librarian for Personnel Management to deal with the larger problems of management of personnel in the library.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT DIVIDED

One other significant change is dividing the present Reference Department into two departments, the Department of Reader Services, which will be headed by Mr. Fred Croxton and the Department of Research to be headed by Dr. Alan Fern. I think this division will better reflect the responsibilities of these two departments as well as place increased emphasis on their respective missions.

The Department of Reader Services, which is the department concerned with delivering books to the individual readers is an area where some new thinking is needed. The application of new management techniques and possibly automation would be called for.

Mr. Croxton has shown his ability to handle these problems by his admirable oversight of the Administrative Department and we are hoping for good, new things there.

Dr. Alan Fern will be in the position to give a new life and vitality to the interests of research in the Library and we have high hopes for his performance.

TASK FORCE REPORT DATES SET

In relation to the Task Force, Senator, I expect a progress report to be made on September 1st, I have asked for a progress report by that date and a formal report on January 15. I have been in close touch with the Task Force and expect to continue to remain in close touch with it.

I would like to remind you, Senator, that the last formal review of the administrative structure of the Library of Congress took place in 1940. That is 36 years ago.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the complement of that task force? Are they really of a prestigious nature? Can they criticize you?

Dr. BOORSTIN. I hope they will come up with any and all suggestions. I have the membership of it here which I would be glad to insert in the record.

Senator HOLLINGS. Please do.

[The information follows:]

LIBRARIAN'S TASK FORCE ON GOALS, ORGANIZATION, AND PLANNING

John Y. Cole, Chairman.
Alan M. Fern, Chief, Prints and Photographs Division, Reference Department.
Beverly Ann Gray, African Area Specialist, General Reference and Bibliography Division, Reference Department.
Tao-Tai Hsia, Chief, Far Eastern Law Division.
Edward Knight, Specialist in Industrial Organization and Corporate Finance, Congressional Research Service.
Lucia J. Rather, Assistant Chief, MARC Development Office, Processing Department.
Lawrence S. Robinson, Preservation Microfilming Officer, Administrative Department.
Norman J. Shaffer, Assistant Chief for Bibliographical Services, Photoduplication Service, Administrative Department.
Robert D. Stevens, Chief, Cataloging Division, Copyright Office.
Elizabeth F. Stroup, Chief, Congressional Reference Division, Congressional Research Service.
Glen A. Zimmerman, Executive Officer, Processing Department.

TASK FORCE SELECTED WITH CARE

Dr. BOORSTIN. I might indicate I have chosen these members carefully. The chairman is John Y. Cole and the other members I won't list here, but they are quite representative of all of the areas of the Library.

I have deliberately chosen them from persons who have, until now, not had the highest administrative responsibility in the Library and, therefore, would be expected not to have a vested interest of the present administrative structure.

They are all persons who have had wide Library experience, who are lively, imaginative, and who have a good reputation among their colleagues.

Senator HOLLINGS. All in-house?

SUPPLEMENTAL OUTSIDE ADVISORY GROUPS

Dr. BOORSTIN. These are all in-house. These are 10 members of the in-house group.

Senator, before making this decision, I have reflected on the possibility of having a task force drawn from outside of the Library, but decided instead to follow the procedure of having a task force from within the Library and then have the work of the task force supplemented by a number of advisory groups. We will have six to eight, but at least six, outside advisory groups.

I have secured a grant of $100,000 from several foundations combining to support the project of bringing to the Library groups of advisers from all over the country to inform us of the ways in which we have or especially the ways in which we have not been serving their needs. These foundations are very enthusiastic and hopeful of our results.

These groups will include an advisory group on libraries, one from publishers, by which I mean book publishers, one from the arts and humanities, one from science and technology, from the law, business, and social sciences, and one from the media.

Senator HOLLINGS. They will be working hand in glove with the task force?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Each will undertake its work separately and then will report to the task force and to me. I will keep in close touch with them. We hope to receive their recommendations by next January.

Senator HOLLINGS. Suppose I receive a report from the advisory task force. Could I look at that and then be able to ask a question such as, for example, why didn't the task force carry out the recommendation of the book publishers.

Dr. BOORSTIN. That would be one of the purposes of having the Advisory Committee. The task force will be internal. The advisory groups are all external and nationwide, we hope.

STAFF BEING KEPT INFORMED

Senator HOLLINGS. But it will all be public, all accessible?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Yes, sir, it is all open.

Senator HOLLINGS. I don't want us to trip up.

Dr. BOORSTIN. No. There is no question about that. The task force has been keeping in close touch with the staff. We have had two Library meetings to which we have invited all the staff to meet the members of the task force and to hear our purposes.

We have had, I think, somewhere around 100 specific, constructive suggestions from members of the staff going to the task force which suggests that at least we have opened up the channels and hope to encourage people to make any and all suggestions.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is really good oversight. In the Congress, it will be next to impossible for us to do anything. We have made a stab at it here and there on budgetary matters and what have you. From an intellectual standpoint, I don't see how in the dickens we in the Congress can really understand the modernization of library procedures, techniques, automation, computerization, and everything else of that kind plus the kinds of demands to which the Library ought to respond.

So we look at it with great interest, as long as the fellows from the outside are coming in without seeing these in-house task forces. You can buy books on what the former President received, but hardly a book about what Congressmen received. You don't think those oil companies just gave it to the President, do you?

[Laughter.]

Dr. BOORSTIN. I am encouraged, Senator, by your remarks. We certainly want to have as much outside assistance as possible. That is why we have secured funding from the foundations and why we are reaching out to the whole country.

Of course, the test will be what the result is and whether we can come up with some constructive improvements in the Library.

REGIONAL ACQUISITION CENTERS

Senator HOLLINGS. The committee has received letters from libraries around the country regarding additional funds for the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging. Where are two additional regional acquisition centers to be located?

Mr. APPLEBAUM. Tentatively, sir, we propose to locate one in Bogota, Colombia, and one in Hong Kong.

Senator HOLLINGS. Would Bogota be the publishing center for South America?

Mr. APPLEBAUM. Actually, Bogota would be the major publishing center for the five countries in closest proximity, the ones that we

would hope to cover, Colombia, Bolivia, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Peru.

Senator HOLLINGS. Going further down to Brazil, how would that be covered?

Mr. APPLEBAUM. We already have a regional acquisition center covering all of Brazil and we would hope eventually, given political stability, in some future year to establish a regional center to cover Argentina and Chile.

MOTOR VEHICLES

Senator HOLLINGS. Why do we provide motor vehicles for these regional directors?

Mr. APPLEBAUM. We would propose one motor vehicle, a carryall, for the center.

Senator HOLLINGS. I think that is all right for the center, but the director himself doesn't get a personal car?

Mr. APPLEBAUM. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. You wouldn't be driving around all over Latin America just buying books, though?

Mr. APPLEBAUM. No.

Senator HOLLINGS. What would they be used for in the Colombia area?

Mr. APPLEBAUM. It would be used to pick up materials locally, and also would deliver boxes of books to the post office for shipment or to the airport for shipment. It would be a carryall.

NATIONAL PROGRAM FOR ACQUISITION AND CATALOGING

Senator HOLLINGS. All right. I will make the annual report dated March 17, 1976 regarding the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging part of the record.

[The report follows:]

The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging underwent important changes designed to increase its effectiveness during 1975, the ninth year of the program's existence. Among the most significant program improvements were the broadening of NPAC country coverage to provide more comprehensive cataloging service to the research library community, the speeding up of cataloging and card printing throughput in the interest of greater timeliness and the streamlining of shared cataloging procedures.

NPAC funding for FY 1975 totalled $9,365,000, an increase of $761,313 over the $8,603,687 made available during FY 1974. The increase allowed was sufficient to absorb mandatory salary increases for 428 positions ($592,501) and to meet general increases in costs due to inflation ($228,812). The chief emphasis of the program is on the speedy acquisitions and cataloging of important library materials from around the world. As in past years, the greatest portion (80%) of this year's appropriation supported domestic costs at the Library of Congress related to cataloging and distribution of catalog data. The breakdown of NPAC expenditures by activity during FY 1975 was as follows:

Acquisition of library materials	$1,347,800	14%
Cataloging of library materials	$6,685,373	71%
Card printing, reproduction and distribution	$ 808,451	9%
Administrative services	$ 523,376	6%

Measures taken to improve the efficiency of NPAC operations made it possible during 1975 to intensify coverage with currently available funds. The number of countries covered by NPAC was increased from 42 to 51 when the Shared Cataloging Division assumed responsibility for searching reports from other U.S. libraries and supplying cataloging data for titles with 1975+ imprints published in Ireland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Leichtenstein, Vatican City, Andorra, Monaco, Malta, and San Marino. Shared cataloging arrangements were concluded between LC and the Biblioteka Narodowa in Warsaw (The Polish National Library) and NPAC participating libraries will shortly be informed that they may begin

reporting current Polish titles for which they require LC cataloging information. In January 1975, the Shared Cataloging Division began processing reports from selected, participating libraries for current U.S., Chinese, and Korean titles which they have acquired and for which they need LC cataloging. Production was initiated of the monthly Accessions List: Brazil to aid libraries in acquiring and cataloging important materials from that area.

To improve NPAC coverage of materials from bibliographically difficult areas of the world, the budget request for the NPAC Program for fiscal year 1977 includes funds for two regional acquisitions centers. Advice was requested from the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) concerning recommended locations to cover those areas considered most essential to meet U.S. research needs. The Committee circularized all ARL libraries, requesting that they communicate directly to LC. Responding libraries indicated interest and need were highest for Latin America and the Far East. With due consideration of the results of the survey, and after discussion within the Library of Congress, the centers requested were designated for the Far East and Latin America.

Several steps were taken during the year to speed up processing and cataloging. All three cataloging divisions undertook productivity analyses and are now concentrating on increasing staff output. In the Shared Cataloging Division all acquisition control files were revised and converted to title arrangement in order to assure faster searching and filing operations and to reduce processing time. The Subject Cataloging Division reviewed and altered its staff balance in order to achieve greater flexibility in subject work assignments. It also streamlined procedures for speedier agreement in the application of new subject headings and classifications.

In FY 1975, titles fully cataloged by the Library of Congress for printed cards amounted to 238,877, a 2.4% increase over the previous fiscal year. NPAC participating libraries are encouraged to report

regularly on the percentage of titles they catalog using LC cataloging data. An encouraging increase in percentage of cataloging availability was reported by a number of these libraries. In response to a questionnaire sent to all recipients of NPAC depository sets, eight libraries elected to discontinue receiving cards for titles covered by LC machine readable cataloging.

The report of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science entitled Toward a National Program for Library and Information Services: Goals for Action (Washington, D. C., 1975) cites expansion of coverage of the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging as one of the major responsibilities of the Library of Congress in its national role. The report states that since the beginning of NPAC "the percentage of materials acquired and cataloged from all sources has climbed from 50 percent to 75 percent," and adds, "The Commission believes that the Library of Congress should seek to acquire, catalog and process for current and future use, a larger percentage of the world output. With the expenditure of approximately $15 million per year by the Library of Congress for such a purpose, it is estimated that there would be a four-fold national saving for research libraries alone, as well as additional significant national benefits." The recommendations of the committee make it clear that along with the continuing need to improve the speed of NPAC services, high priority should also be given to the expansion of NPAC coverage.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE

Senator HOLLINGS. I want to insert in the record the summary of professional, clerical, and staff authorized and requested for each of the divisions of the Congressional Research Service.

[The summary follows:]

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS 3/26/76

Congressional Research Service

Professional and Clerical Budgeted Positions
Salaries and Personnel Benefits

	1976				1977				1977 Increases					
									New Positions					
	Prof.	Cler.	Total	Amount	Prof.	Cler.	Total	Amount	Prof.	Cler.	Total	Amount	Other*	Total Increase
American Law	75	36	111	$ 2,042,885	81	39	120	$ 2,234,580	6	3	9	$ 107,357	$ 84,338	$ 191,695
Economics	62	13	75	1,482,983	71	15	86	1,706,508	9	2	11	137,547	85,978	223,525
Education & Public Welfare	59	13	72	1,588,911	64	14	78	1,789,657	5	1	6	107,514	93,232	200,746
Environmental Policy ...	36	9	45	998,744	42	9	51	1,175,256	6	--	6	120,443	56,069	176,512
Foreign Affairs	55	13	68	1,467,851	66	16	82	1,780,384	11	3	14	214,191	98,342	312,533
Government and General Research	59	14	73	1,528,381	67	17	84	1,752,801	8	3	11	138,972	85,448	224,420
Science Policy Research	45	9	54	1,210,598	49	9	58	1,328,490	4	--	4	51,810	66,082	117,892
Senior Specialists	31	7	38	877,684	32	7	39	935,250	1	--	1	11,072	46,494	57,566
Congressional Reference	61	19	80	1,271,128	68	25	93	1,462,641	7	6	13	119,144	72,369	191,513
Library Services	21	49	70	983,611	24	50	74	1,064,301	3	1	4	42,824	37,866	80,690
Office of the Director .	61	31	92	1,679,706	69	32	101	1,880,250	8	1	9	108,476	92,068	200,544
Total, Budgeted	565	213	778	$15,132,482	633	233	866	$17,110,118	68	20	88	$1,159,350	$818,286	$1,977,636
Special & Temporary	---	---	---	247,000	---	---	---	251,000	--	--	--	----	4,000	4,000
Total, Salaries and Benefits	565	213	778	$15,379,482	633	233	866	$17,361,118	68	20	88	$1,159,350	$822,286	$1,981,636

*Includes decrease for one day extra; increases for ingrades, annualization of 1976 positions, annualization of pay raises for 1976 positions.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr, Beckman, we will include your statement in the record in its entirety. If you want to highlight it in any way, we will be glad to hear from you now.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

For fiscal year 1977, the Congressional Research Service is requesting $20,329,000, an increase of $3,149,000 over the 1976 amount. Approximately half of this increase is to maintain the current level of service, such as ingrades, reallocations, annualizations of salary costs, and certain comparative transfers of funds from other Library appropriations. The remainder is earmarked for 88 new positions and related non-personal services.

The additional positions would move CRS closer to the staff level projected for the Service to carry out its responsibilities under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. However, even the projected level will not provide the subject coverage planned to carry out the intent of the Act if our workload continues to increase at the unprecedented pace of the past two years: 21% in FY 1975, and 38% above that figure thus far in FY 1976.

CRS Functions and Workload

For more than half a century Members, committees and staffs of Congress have turned to CRS for a wide range of products and assistance: background reports on public and legislative issues; indepth studies of alternative proposals for dealing with national problems; legal opinions and surveys of court decisions; factual information and news stories; legislative histories and bill digests; statistical tabulations; compilations of public opinion surveys; assistance in answering constituent inquiries; assistance in preparing for and holding hearings, ranging from suggesting the names of expert witnesses through the analysis of testimony.

The 1970 Legislative Reorganization Act added new dimensions to our functions, directing CRS to provide more comprehensive analytical services, particularly to committees of Congress. The Act further mandated the Service to maintain continuous liaison with all committees, and to assist and cooperate with them in advance planning of their research needs.

To cope with these broadened and new responsibilities, the House Committee on Rules, in its report on the 1970 Act, estimated that the Service would have to triple its staff and urged that this buildup "be substantially completed within 5 years." To meet these expectations, CRS has requested staff increases in the past five years, and the Congress has granted substantial portions of those requests. Our growth rate, however, has been somewhat slower than that recommended by the Committee on Rules. It is primarily because of this longer range approach to the expansion of the Service that we are again requesting additional staff for FY 1977.

When we constructed our FY 1977 appropriations request last year we took as a conservative working assumption, however, that overall workload would increase approximately 5% in both FY 1976 and FY 1977, over the 1975 base of 244,500 inquiries cleared. In actual fact, during the first six months of this fiscal year inquiries ran 38% over the 1975 volume. Instead of the 257,000 request total we expected this year we are now anticipating about 310,000. Our total volume of inquiries will have grown almost 50% in three years. At present growth rates FY 1977 will probably bring us some 370,000 separate inquiries.

The changing composition of our workload is as significant as its growth in sheer volume. In FY 1975 the volume of committee requests climbed to 34,000 from 27,000 in the previous year. During the first six months of FY 1976 we handled 82% more requests from committees than during the corresponding months of FY 1975. Work for Members is up 44% when compared to last year. The smallest rate of increase has been in reference-related constituent inquiries, which rose only 5.6% during the first six months of FY 1976.

These figures indicate that we are in fact achieving the shift in emphasis mandated by the 1970 Legislative Reorganization Act. But this in-hand workload threatens our plans to significantly improve the quality of our subject and committee coverage contemplated when this budget was prepared.

Improvements in Assistance to Congress

I am pleased to report that while responding to increased workload pressures and continuing to provide its array of services, CRS is dedicated to developing new ways of providing assistance:

--The Major Issues System -- a computerized system of concisely packaged information about significant public policy issues -- became fully operational in November 1974. Currently, the file contains briefs on 197 key policy issues. In little more than a year we have distributed more than 125,000 copies of the briefs on request.

--The Service is establishing more interdisciplinary research teams in agriculture and food policy, ocean and coastal resources, energy, national growth policy, intelligence, etc., drawing personnel from several divisions. We expect that interdisciplinary ad hoc groups will play a growing role in Service operations.

--We are now offering the weekly SDI current awareness service -- a computerized bibliographic information system -- to all committee and Member staffs who wish to subscribe. Some 212 offices are already receiving the service.

--We are expanding our monthly policy issue seminars for Members and senior congressional staffs.

--Factual 100-word (or less) descriptions are now being prepared for each bill and resolution introduced in both Houses for publication in the Congressional Record and Bill Digest, pursuant to H. Res. 988. The production of these abstracts and the digests has now been consolidated.

--During the past year, some 700 congressional staff were trained by CRS in the use of the Library's SCORPIO retrieval language in accessing the Legislative Information Display System. In the Senate, the 90 terminals in Member offices and 10 terminals in Committees and

Computer Centers now provide direct access to the CRS Bill Digest, bibliographic and issue briefs files.

In December, 1975 the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended that the four congressional support agencies -- CBO, CRS, GAO and OTA -- establish a system to report studies and research projects in process or completed within the previous six months. CRS has undertaken the clearinghouse role of compiling biweekly lists of these projects and distributing them to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and to the other congressional support agencies. The original-manually prepared Research Notification System is now being replaced by an automated process under which the agencies projects will be reported in more detail under some 185 separate subject categories. This improvement in the Research Notification System will significantly assist the agencies in avoiding unnecessary duplication and, through cooperation, improve our research products to Congress.

I turn now to some of the details of our FY 1977 request.

Policy Analysis and Research

Forty-two positions are requested to expand CRS capability to produce indepth analysis for committees. We now perform research of some kind for virtually every committee and subcommittee in Congress. However, major research projects that involve substantial time and manpower were performed for 78% of all committees and 30% of all subcommittees in FY 1975. Thus, the potential for additional services remains substantial and is the basic rationale for this request.

Special emphasis is given in this year's request in the fields of national defense, economic policy, education, income maintenance, agriculture, transportation and half a dozen other issue areas, all of which have been pinched by workload pressures in the past year.

Some recent examples illustrate the range and depth of analysis currently being sought by Congress from CRS. A study prepared for the Senate Interior Committee and released as a committee print examined Federal policy on leasing and petroleum on the outer continental shelf. An analytical report was published

this month by the Senate Committee on Government Operations on nuclear weapons proliferation and the International Atomic Agency. CRS economic analysts responded to hundreds of requests during recent hearings on the fiscal crisis in larger and older central cities. A flood of requests have been dealt with on the subject of capital shortages. Another study published this month and already utilized in oversight hearings analyzed the past and present status of human nutrition research supported by the Federal government.

Positions are requested to help us make available to Congress resources of the academic and research community by offering one-year assignments to CRS. To further improve the usefulness of our staff, we want to establish a system for the short-term placement of CRS personnel on committee staffs.

Legislative Documentation and Information Services

Twenty-one positions are requested to cope with the significant increase in the number and complexity of reference inquiries from Members and committees and to enable CRS to establish an additional reference center in a Congressional Office Building. The CRS reference staff answered 158,000 informational requests last year, an 18% increase in workload over the previous year.

An increasing number of video screens and printers have become available in congressional offices. It is essential that the CRS data bases for the Major Issues System, bibliographic citations, and the Bill Digest be as complete and accurate as possible and that means of access be reliable and consistent. Staff increases will ensure the continued high quality of these expanding automated services.

In summary, CRS is requesting 88 new positions, 62 of which will go directly to indepth research for congressional committees and Members. Other staff resources will be channeled to information and reference services.

The Service is, for both Members and committees, a place of first and last resort for timely, objective, and relevant analysis. We believe the amount requested responds to the long term commitment to complete implementation of the 1970 Reorganization Act and to growing congressional expectations of support from CRS.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CRS REQUEST

Mr. BECKMAN. Yes, Senator, I would like to briefly talk to some of the highlights of the request rather than read the statement in toto.

We are asking for a total of $3,149,000, of which about a half is for 88 new positions and certain other corresponding nonpersonal services that go along with the new positions.

Three basic assumptions were incorporated in our request. The first was to properly implement the Reorganization Act of 1970 which we extended over a six-year period rather than for the five years originally requested. We have not gotten all of the positions we asked for over the five-year period. We feel that to assist the committees and subcommittees of Congress properly, we need this final increment of positions.

The two other assumptions are that CRS would have a modest five percent workload increase and that CRS provide certain innovative services. Actually, our assumption on workload has proven not to be realistic. We are currently running about 38 percent over the 1975 workload figures. In effect, this is endangering our original assumption that CRS would be able to provide much more in-depth service to the committees of Congress.

CONTROL OF CRS VOLUME

Senator HOLLINGS. How do you control that volume? What are your ideas or suggestions on trying to maintain a sort of reasonable volume so it doesn't get totally out of hand?

Mr. BECKMAN. We are not in a very good position to do that. We are the only staff agency of Congress that is available to serve all members and all committees of Congress.

Senator HOLLINGS. I am getting at just that. Sometimes we find that serving members meant to write the graduation speeches or term papers for every high school graduate in the district. That might sound ridiculous, but that is how it was being used at one time.

What is the experience today?

Mr. BECKMAN. The experience to date is that the constituent type of work is not growing. It is averaging something like five percent over last year. The basic workload increase in the first six months of this fiscal year is 89 percent for Committees of Congress, and about 45 percent for members.

Our workload has increased overall by 38 percent. You might think that the increase is more in the area of constituent quick-fact work. It isn't. That type of work has been relatively stable. We do not do any research on constituent requests. We are trying to tighten up along this line, especially regarding personal requests of Congressional staff. In the last few weeks we have begun to resist answering that kind of request involving personal staff research for any extensive work. So the major workload increase is in support of the public policy areas of Congress.

We are trying to be responsive to several directives of this Committee that I have not mentioned in the statement. The last Senate legislative appropriations subcommittee report asked that we give emphasis to two recommended areas. One area involved interdiscipli-

nary research. The CRS oceans and coastal resources project is an example of interdisciplinary research within CRS.

We have formalized interdisciplinary research in five or six other important subject areas, such as rural development, regulatory reform, intelligence, energy and so on to emphasize interdisciplinary skills.

The second directive we received was to strengthen our Senior Specialist capability. Happily I can report that the Joint Committee on the Library recently approved all of the pending Senior Specialist and Specialist requests which were previously approved by the Senate and House Appropriations Committees over the last two to three years.

So we are presently staffing up to strengthen that capability.

RESEARCH NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

A third element I would like to emphasize relates to the supplemental appropriations committee report of the Senate, issued last December, which asks that CRS initiate a research notification system and act as a clearing house so that we could better coordinate and avoid duplication with the Congressional Budget Office, Office of Technology Assessment, the General Accounting Office, and the Congressional Research Service.

I can report that we have made what I believe are some major improvements since issuing the particular volume which you have seen of research projects for Congress underway in the four support agencies. Just as of last Friday, we developed a new reporting format which is going to make it a lot easier to determine potential duplication and truly get improved cooperation in the utilization of the specialized skills of each of the four agencies.

Instead of the 40 terms that they are currently organized under, we are now going to 185. A second major improvement is that we are going to try to distribute through a computer application the new listings of projects to our individual researchers on a weekly basis.

Those researchers, for example, who work in the fields of astronautics, computers or education will be alerted as to what new projects in their respective fields of interest are being proposed by GAO, CBO, or OTA.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is excellent because you know our fears of duplication. Everybody has their own little reports, you know, and sometimes on the same thing.

Mr. BECKMAN. We think the advantage is not only to avoid duplication but also to take advantage of work that has already been done in each of these agencies by having, as a regular matter of course, our individual researchers contacting their counterparts in GAO, OTA or CBO.

You will notice that format includes the telephone number of the individual researcher in each of the agencies. This should make it very easy to contact the appropriate person.

Senator HOLLINGS. The inclusion of the telephone number is certainly an improvement.

Mr. BECKMAN. Yes. There is a minimum of red tape and a minimum of time loss in which the researcher, before starting any major endeavor should make a telephone call and find out what is available.

NATIONAL DEFENSE PROJECTS

Senator HOLLINGS. The Chairman, Senator McClellan, of course, has been apprehensive about the National Defense Projects. On page 147 of the recent report there is a new CRS project in connection with hearings on the proposed Defense Officer Personnel Management Act. CBO has a cost analysis project of the same proposed act, on page 149, Is that a duplicate of the CRS project? What do you do when you find that out now that we have got all of this fine information.

Who goes around and eliminates the duplication? Do you need any authority or are they cooperating?

Mr. BECKMAN. Yes. We approach that at two different levels. One, I meet monthly with my counterparts, the Assistant Comptroller General and the Deputy Directors of the CBO and OTA. Each month, any problems that have been called to our attention and any problems of duplication or lack of cooperation or opportunities for cooperation are discussed. Actually, we have been spending more effort to identify ways in which we can provide specialized inputs to a needed overall Congressional study.

One recent example we are exploring is in the field of nuclear safeguards in which the OTA has been asked to do a comprehensive job. GAO, CRS and CBO also can contribute to the overall study. So each agency's research counterparts in this subject area are meeting now. We are utilizing these monthly meetings wherein we identify such targets of opportunity.

We cannot say fully how we are going to maximize the use of this research notification system. It is a relatively new device. We were pleased to inform the Senate that this clearinghouse system which was proposed in December was operative in about the second week in January.

We have already built on our initial report approach considerably through this computerized application which will go beyond having just supervisors look at this project reporting and get it in the hands of the researchers who get the actual assignments and need to know immediately, not two or three weeks after they start their research.

I am very optimistic on its use but I think we have to see how it works out, and monitor it to be sure there aren't too many examples of what appear to be duplicative projects.

NONPARTISAN VIEWS PRESENTED

Senator HOLLINGS. What about maintaining the balance in those reports? There was an article this morning with respect to strip mining. Apparently you go to one set of advocates, or experts on strip mining, and they say just grind the coal business to a halt and there would be no jobs which was the view of the administration.

On the other hand, if you go to another group of experts, you find there is a slight prayer, "Everybody ought to go out and start strip mining."

Mr. BECKMAN. We take great pride in trying to avoid arguing one side or the other. We try to lay out the arguments in an objective, nonpartisan and timely manner. We don't give one-sided answers to committees or Members of Congress. We try to cite all of the pro

and con arguments that might be referred to by all of the advocates with respect to strip mining.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you find some of the members feel it is too equivocal and if they really want to come down hard with a particular view, they leave the Library alone and go to the GAO instead?

Mr. BECKMAN. We find that it is hard to generalize, but on the whole, members don't particularly want a one-sided answer from us. They want to know what both sides of the arguments are. Members of committees can then translate the arguments and exercise their own judgment on where they come out. I don't think we have been pressured too much to be advocates.

Sometimes when the issues get very controversial, such as natural gas deregulation, for example, our work is vigorously scrutinized, our assumptions are challenged. But by and large, this is the exception rather than the rule.

We believe members and committees are perfectly free to go to the other Congressional staff agencies for their views if it is within their statutory mandate to provide an answer. We don't think we have a monopoly on this service.

WORKLOAD INCREASES

All of our significant work load measures are up, increased overall, some 38 percent and we are somewhat surprised at the sharp upward trend ourselves. Senator, I think this chart, which is in our budget statement, dramatizes the unprecedented increase in work load that has come our way in the last year.

We can't even say exactly why it is there. We have usually increased some 5 or 10 percent a year in overall work. It is now upwards of 40 percent. We are simply having to cope with that kind of pressure.

We have a catagory of work called major projects. That is the kind of research that goes into this research notification system. Major projects take two weeks or more of work and involve a high-level analysis.

This policy analysis is a major legislative objective. Last year, we had some 709 such projects. We had 739 during the first six months of this fiscal year. So it is the significant analytical work that is the biggest burden and is, of course, the largest consumer of our staff talents.

I cited in the statement a number of recent improvements made by C.R.S. The major issues system, for which this committee provided major support, is well underway. We now have some 200 issue briefs available to all members and committees of Congress which are updated daily, if necessary. They have proven to be especially popular in our first year of experience, during which we distributed something like 125,000 issue briefs to individual members of Congress. That is over and above being able to read it on the Senate office video screens. The hard copy version, which includes a bi-weekly menu, has proven to be one of our most popular services to the Congress.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC SYSTEM EXTENDED

We are extending our bibliographic system to a wider congressional audience. You asked the question before about how do computers save salaries or are computers worthwhile? We have a staff of eight or nine bibliographers who scan all of the current literature, which includes some 2,000 or so professional journals, and make annotated bibliographies available to Congressional offices and to our researchers in CRS.

The bibliographic service takes this form which I think you are familiar with.

The result is that a researcher, without any additional investment of time, can be reasonably up-to-date on the literature in his field and can get the hard copy if he would like to. That is a great savings of time.

In addition, we are making this available on a staggered basis to all committees and members of Congress, extending invitations to them asking if they would like to subscribe to this service.

We are also sending 10 sets of these, specialized bibliographic profiles to OTA, GAO and the Congressional Budget Office. As a result, those agencies don't have to make a significant investment in bibliographic retrieval of public policy issues.

COMPARABLE MANUAL SYSTEM IMPOSSIBLE

The investment CRS makes involves eight or nine bibliographers and computer time. Yet we are serving literally thousands of people. To try to perform such a service in a conventional reproduction and hand manipulative process would be nearly impossible.

We would barely be able to serve our own researchers. Although there are no savings, through the additional increment of computer time, we serve several thousand legislative branch people who are interested in this kind of literature by subject category.

COMPUTER TERMINALS

Senator HOLLINGS. The table on page 123 of the justifications regarding the computer terminals supplied by the Library will be inserted in the record at this point.

[The table follows:]

TABLE I

Terminals Attached or Scheduled for Attachment to Library Computers

	End of Fiscal 1975	Authorized Increase Fiscal 1976	End of Fiscal 1976	Increase Requested Fiscal 1977	Anticipated End of Fiscal 1977
Terminals from Library budget:					
Librarian's Office	1	--	1	1	2
Administrative Department ...	23	2	25	16	41
Law Library	--	1	1	--	1
Processing Department	85	180	265	254	519
Reference Department	19	32	51	41	92
Copyright Office	70	34	104	12	116
CRS	82	60	142	53	195
Subtotal	280	309	589	377	966
Terminals from other Legislative budgets:					
Senate Offices 1/	19	184	203	-- 2/	203
House Offices 1/	--	450	450	-- 2/	450
OTA	4	1	5	-- 2/	5
GAO	1	--	1	-- 2/	1
CBO	--	--	--	-- 2/	--
Subtotal	24	635	659	---	659
Total Terminals Support	304	944	1,248	377	1,625

1/ Typical installation is two terminal devices: one CRT display terminal and one page printer.
2/ Detailed requirements not yet available.

COMPUTER LIMITATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. I notice that the terminals attached to your computer for other Legislative Branch organizations are twice those attached for Library activities. What is the limit of the Library computer with regard to the number of terminals that can be attached?

Mr. CROXTON. Strictly speaking, it is not possible to answer the question of "what is the limit on the number of terminals which can be attached?", because this depends on the amount of use which the terminals make of the central computer and the amount of nonterminal computer work which is carried on at the same time. The Library, in the current budget request, asks for funds to provide for attachment of about 1,600 terminals by means of either high-speed lines for groups of other terminals such as is projected with the Senate, or by means of direct attachment by low-speed lines working at levels related to those now in use. The budget justification indicates on page 121 that much of the added equipment rental funds requested is for central shared processing equipment to make possible the handling of the increased load expected from the Senate and House offices as well as from the Library itself.

INCREASED TERMINALS IN LIBRARY PROCESSING DEPARTMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Why is it necessary to nearly double the amount of terminals in the Processing Department of the Library?

Mr. CROXTON. The on-line service to catalogers and others concerned with the processing of Library materials is just now becoming a reality. The increased number of terminals for the Processing Department represents production use of a system resulting from the fruition of a number of years of development effort.

COMMITTEE EXPERIENCE FOR CRS STAFF

Senator HOLLINGS. I notice you are going into furnishing the committees temporarily assigned personnel. Don't you have sufficient contact with the committees so that you would not have to assign your staff to the committee staff in order to obtain experience?

Mr. BECKMAN. We are requesting seven staff-years for that purpose. I do want to explain that is a little different than the things we have done in the past. It is an attempt to enhance our own capability. In that sense, we are making investment in qualitative improvement.

Our senior researchers do have good liaison with the committees. They frequently see the members and staff, and are in close contact. One of the criticisms we have had is that the bulk of our researchers don't understand the committee environment, the time pressures, the political impacts, the modes of operation.

Therefore, as a way of enhancing our own skills, we would like to rotate three or four people, for about two or three months a year, from each of our seven Research Divisions, into the committees to do some meaningful work. They will then return to CRS having had a kind of internship in committees, come back with that experience, that sense of committee needs, and that personal establishment of contacts that they have gained during that assignment.

So it is an attempt to upgrade the quality of our work rather than simply add man-years of research capability.

Senator HOLLINGS. How much does it cost?

Mr. BECKMAN. These would be 7 GS-11 people and $16,255 for the average staff person rotated. So for seven, it would cost about $100,000.

However, they would be doing productive work while they are in the committees. We believe they would come back with valuable experience, be able to explain the committee work environment to other staff in their divisions and, therefore, we think it is a prudent investment in our own staff career development.

OFFICE PLANNING ASSISTANCE

Senator HOLLINGS. You have a request for four new positions for program assistance and representation functions. What kind of activities does the CRS do for members with regard to the congressional office organization, newsletters, casework system, press and media, and legislative mail? We have a Joint Committee on Congressional Operations. I am wondering if there is any duplication here.

Mr. BECKMAN. We have always provided some assistance to members in these fields of endeavor that you refer to. With respect to the question of coordination, we have constantly been in contact with the staff of the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations. Their Office of Placement and Management has emphasized the personnel side of finding people to fill vacancies, maintaining personnel information.

They have not been able at this point in time to mount any significant effort in improving congressional office procedures, newsletter production, and so on. So at the staff level, I can personally testify, they have welcomed our efforts to make a contribution here.

The 1970 Legislative Reorganization Act explicitly directed the Service to assist the members in their representative functions. That was the first statutory directive we had in that regard. We know members of Congress put high priority in terms of allocation of their own staff to these kinds of activities. Therefore, we felt there was a gap in the kinds of services that we in turn are providing to members.

It is important to emphasize that we are not going to be there to help do the filing or produce the newsletters. We are going to help member's offices and point out good examples of procedures and practices and permit the staff to benefit from the experience of CRS people who are working in this area to develop systems.

RESPONSE TO REPRESENTATIVE FUNCTIONS INQUIRIES

Several staff, in each case as a portion of their tracking and analysis assignments, now respond to representative functions inquiries as follows:

A. *Congressional office organization*—CRS analysts research, write and make available reports on such questions as staff duties, salaries and allowances. CRS staff refer staff of Members to other best sources, such as the Office of Placement and Management. LC has staff trained in files maintenance who are dispatched to offices upon request for assistance in organizing their files or in closing an office.

B. *Newsletter Production and Distribution*—Analysts provide information and consultative service in the form of format options, congres-

sional rules, editing assistance, and possible ADP applications in the construction of mailing lists. They frequently refer requesters to other offices within Congress which can assist them.

C. *Press and Media Communication*—Analysts provide information and consultation on common practices and options in writing press releases, maintaining press lists, briefing Members for press conferences, etc. Analysts and Senior Specialists have worked intensively on the subject of media coverage of Congress. (The House Information and Facilities Commission anticipates issuing a press handbook and we alert requesters to this future source.) CRS attorneys write reports on fairness doctrine questions and other statutory requirements in these areas.

D. *Casework System*—CRS analysts advise on methods for handling casework and attorneys advise on legal matters in individual cases.

E. *Legislative Mail Answering System*—CRS provides issue briefs, Bill Digest, the MLC, and individual reports which assist offices in constructing mail responses. Analysts occasionally counsel staff on methods to control mail and promote quick and responsive answers.

F. *Questionnaire Construction and Distribution*—Analysts assist in preparing Member questionnaires by suggesting issues, constructing language to avoid bias, advising on data processing, and providing sampling and statistical assistance.

G. *Member Communication With Ethnic Constituents*—A staff of six translates letters in foreign languages both from and to Members and translates articles, newsletters and speeches for foreign language constituencies.

MODEST PILOT EFFORTS

Senator HOLLINGS. How much staff has the CRS assigned "modest pilot efforts" to assist Members of Congress in their representative functions?

Mr. BECKMAN. The "modest pilot effort" is in response to increased numbers of inquiries from Member offices and is undertaken pursuant to the requirement in the Legislative Reorganization Act (Sec. 321 (d)(5)) that CRS assist Members in fulfilling their "representative functions." These functions I listed and described a moment ago.

CRS tracking and reference assistance in these matters is of long duration and principally has been a responsibility of the Government Division. We now plan more systematic coverage and more analytical service.

Within CRS, Government Division assistance is supplemented by the Congressional Reference Division that is, multiliths on the legislative scene, working tools, liaison offices in executive agencies, how to secure help from Federal agencies, and State and local sources of information); the American Law Division (rollcall voting records produced for Members upon their requests and the Bill Digest); and the Science Policy and Research Division (automated data processing applications).

Two mid-level staff persons have been hired in the Government Division in temporary positions to specialize in representative functions. One is highly experienced in office procedures and management, the production and distribution of newsletters, and casework liaison

between the Hill and executive branch agencies. The other has had seven years experience as an office manager in a Senate office. Together they will enable us to fill our greatest workload needs at the moment. In large part they will free other analysts who are less specialized in representative functions to perform more of their major assignments. They also will begin to make our representative functions efforts more systematic.

The next staff person expected to be hired in this area is an analyst-translator knowledgeable in the language, needs and specialized information sources for U.S. Spanish-speaking communities who will assist Members in producing newsletters and newspaper articles.

COORDINATION OF CRS ACTIVITIES WITH JOINT COMMITTEE

Senator HOLLINGS. The Congress has established an Office of Planning and Management within the Joint Committee on Congressional Operations to perform these functions. How does the CRS activities coordinate with those of the Joint Committee?

Mr. BECKMAN. The Joint Committee on Congressional Operations staff has been informed, through its liaison person with CRS, of our efforts in this area. Currently, CRS is drafting a proposed work program mapping out in detail what it is we hope to provide in the way of expanded analysis and service. This statement will be discussed with the Joint Committee staff to ensure there is no duplication of effort. Further, we anticipate continuous consultation with the Committee in this matter in order to avoid duplication and to assure that CRS work products reflect current and accurate information. We will continue to refer requesters in many cases to appropriate available sources other than CRS.

CRS SEMINAR PLANS

Senator HOLLINGS. What plans does the CRS have to conduct seminars for the new Members of Congress after the election in November?

Mr. BECKMAN. Arranging seminars on key legislative and policy issues for new Members of the 95th Congress is a major aim of CRS in 1976. In doing so we plan to build on our experience in preparing for the 94th Congress. In earlier years, we had participated in a modest way in orientation programs conducted by others—for example, a bipartisan team of Members in conjunction with the American Political Science Association—but our part in these programs was designed to make the new Members aware of CRS as a resource. Before the beginning of the 94th Congress we developed a new systematic and continuing program of orienting Members and staff on CRS, in which we try particularly to reach new Members, and we provide them at the beginning of the session with about 35 multiliths on matters of congressional organization, practices and procedures, and office management. However, the seminars on public policy issues represent a separate and special effort.

In arranging for the seminars on public policy issues for the incoming new Members of the 94th Congress, we first sent each one a questionnaire to determine what issues most regarded as of key importance and what scheduling preferences they had. Eleven subjects

covered were: the issues as seen by the electorate; unemployment and inflation; tax policies and reform; the budget and expenditures policies; welfare reform; the food problem; health care; major international issues—the United States and the non-Communist world; defense policies—choices and trade-offs; the United States, the Soviet Union, and China; and the energy problem.

The seminars were well received by Members who attended; many of them have since attended the evening seminars in the monthly CRS-Brookings series for Members. The overall attendance figures (30 Representatives and 3 Senators) were low because it was not possible to schedule seminars until after the beginning of the session (February 24, March 3, and March 10) when the new Members were already heavily committed. Our tentative plan for the end of 1976 is to schedule, with the formal or informal leadership of both party groups of new Members in Senate and House, a seminar series at some time between the election and the beginning of the new session when a maximum number of new Members who wish to attend will be able to do so.

TOP POSITION VACANCIES

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Beckman, I think 20 percent of the top positions of the Congressional Research Services are vacant.

Mr. BECKMAN. Twenty percent?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes, sir; 13 out of 66 I believe.

Mr. BECKMAN. You probably are defining that as supergrade positions. That is true. I believe those figures are reasonably correct. The answer to it is very simply that it was only in November that the Joint Committee on the Library approved 17 new or reclassified positions at the supergrade level. They fall into two classifications, one, strengthening the Office of the Director with certain senior positions; and two, and more important in number and in service to the Congress, are a range of specialized research services.

Immediately after the Joint Committee on the Library acted and since moneys had already been appropriated, we formed intensive recruitment teams composed almost totally of senior specialists already with the Service. I have personally tried to pressure the teams to fill the vacancies to emphasize the importance of expediting the filling of these positions. We regard these as major decisions. We want to find the most outstanding people available to do the job.

The Reorganization Act refers to recruitment of people who are as competent as the best substantive specialists in the Executive Branch. It is that level of competence that we are looking for. Our search teams take this recruitment effort very seriously. In most cases—I would say in every case—the recruitment is in the later stages of development. In many cases, the paperwork on hiring is in process. So I am quite certain that within the next month or two, we will have reduced this number of vacancies drastically. But it has been only two or three months since we have had the authorization. Before we make a decision at these levels, we want to be satisfied that we have thoroughly explored the field.

A case in point that comes to mind involves a senior economist in the financial institutions field. We have just hired the chief

economist in the New York State Public Service Commission to come to work with us. The employment papers are in process. We had to consider a number of other candidates for that kind of position. So rather than be pressed into the quick action, we are trying to do it methodically.

RECRUITING FOR NEW CRS DIRECTOR

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the director's post, are you going to fill that?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Everything that Mr. Beckman says about these other positions is true to even a greater degree with the director's post. We want to be sure that we secure the services of the very best person we can find. We are actively recruiting for this position. We hope to resolve this soon.

Senator HOLLINGS. I hope you would do better than what the Executive Branch would.

Dr. BOORSTIN. It is hard to say, Senator.

Senator HOLLINGS. It isn't hard for us who have been around this place for years. It is going down, down, down.

Dr. BOORSTIN. We will do our best.

PRINTING INCREASES

Senator HOLLINGS. On the books for the blind, an increase of $221,677 is requested for printing. That is based on a 25 percent increase in printing costs from the GPO. We have asked the GPO about it. They tell us that the 25 percent increase is between 1975 and 1976 and that the increase for 1977 will be about 10 percent.

Based on that, how much can your estimate be reduced?

Mr. CYLKE. We have reduced our estimate by $52,186.

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Curran, the staff advises that this situation prevails in the other accounts. Please provide an analysis for the record of the Library's revised printing estimates.

[The analysis follows:]

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Analysis of GPO-related Printing Cost Increases
Fiscal Year 1977

Appropriation	1976 Base	Original Estimates +25% Total Increase	Original Estimates +25% 1977 Estimate	Revised Estimates +10% Total Increase	Revised Estimates +10% 1977 Estimate	Reduction
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress:						
Basic:						
Printing, Publications	$ 251,500	$ 63,000	$ 314,500	$ 25,150	$ 276,650	- $ 37,850
Printing, Forms	171,138*	25,000	196,138	17,114	188,252	- 7,886
NPAC:						
Card Printing	808,451	202,211	1,010,662	132,585	941,036	- 69,626
American Folklife Center:						
Printing, Publications	----	7,000	7,000	6,160	6,160	- 840
Printing, Forms	----	1,000	1,000	880	880	- 120
Total, LC	$1,231,089	$ 298,211	$1,529,300	$ 181,889	$1,412,978	- $116,322
Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office:						
Regular:						
Printing, Forms	$ 84,300	$ 30,000	$ 114,300	$ 20,805	$ 105,105	- $ 9,195
Printing, Copyright Catalogs	103,500	145,000	248,500	124,750	228,250	- 20,250
Revision:						
Printing, Forms	----	245,000	245,000	245,000	245,000	----
Printing, Copyright Catalogs	----	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	----
Total, Copyright	$ 187,800	$ 430,000	$ 617,800	$ 400,555	$ 588,355	- $ 29,445

Library of Congress
Analysis of GPO-related Printing Cost Increases
Fiscal Year 1977

Appropriation	1976 Base	Original Estimates +25% Total Increase	Original Estimates +25% 1977 Estimate	Revised Estimates +10% Total Increase	Revised Estimates +10% 1977 Estimate	Reduction
Salaries and Expenses, National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works:						
Printing, Publications	$ 9,500	$ 9,500	$ 19,000	$ 7,837	$ 17,337	- $ 1,663
Printing, Forms	10,000	5,000	15,000	4,125	14,125	- 875
Total, CONTU	$ 19,500	$ 14,500	$ 34,000	$ 11,962	$ 31,462	- $ 2,538
Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service:						
Printing, Publications	$ 170,000	$ 20,000	$ 190,000	$ 20,000	$ 190,000	----
Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards:						
Printing, Publications	$ 200,000	$ 50,000	$ 250,000	$ 20,000	$ 220,000	- $ 30,000
Card Printing	850,000	140,000	990,000	140,000**	990,000	----
National Union Catalog	1,000,000	250,000	1,250,000	100,000	1,100,000	- 150,000
Subject Catalog	600,000	150,000	750,000	60,000	660,000	- 90,000
Total, Card Distribution	$2,650,000	$ 590,000	$3,240,000	$ 320,000	$2,970,000	- $270,000

Library of Congress
Analysis of GPO-related Printing Cost Increases
Fiscal Year 1977

Appropriation	1976 Base	Original Estimates +25% Total Increase	Original Estimates +25% 1977 Estimate	Revised Estimates +10% Total Increase	Revised Estimates +10% 1977 Estimate	Reduction
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped: Printing, Publications	$ 258,323	$ 221,677	$ 480,000	$ 169,491	$ 427,814	- $ 52,186
Total, Library of Congress	$4,516,712	$1,574,388	$6,091,100	$1,103,897	$5,620,609	- $470,491

*base adjusted for $64,000 comparative transfer to CRS in fiscal 1977.
**increases for card printing were based on anticipated automatic pay increases for GPO Print Shop personnel and not on original 25% GPO increase; therefore, no reduction was taken in this element.

Note: the revised total increase is 30% less than original total increase.

BLIND AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED SERVED

Senator HOLLINGS. Last year, the committee heard from a representative of the blind that resources were being diverted around from the physically handicapped. I believe you apparently countered that arguement. How much of the $22.6 million total appropriation requested is for the blind and how much is for the physically handicapped?

Mr. CYLKE. $1,717,174 is for braille. That is to serve blind and the deaf-blind. The remaining amount is for materials which are equally useful to both blind and the physically handicapped individuals.

COMMUNICATIONS

[CLERK'S NOTE.—At the direction of the Chairman, the following letter that was received subsequent to the hearing has been inserted in the record:]

NORTH SUBURBAN LIBRARY SYSTEM,
Wheeling, Ill., March 22, 1976.

Hon. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations,
Committee on Appropriations, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: Since 1931, the Library of Congress Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has been assigned by the United States Legislature to provide reading materials for those citizens who, due to a physical impediment, are unable to use conventional print. The Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped has perpetually been faced with the difficulty of providing sufficient quantities of recorded materials. In order to economize and thus increase the number of copies of titles, the Department utilized atypical playback speeds of records (8⅓ rpm) and audio cassettes (15/16 inches per second (ips) in place of 1⅞ ips). Regardless of these innovations only 1,000 copies of a title are being produced to serve the 430,000 people registered for service.

About three months ago, the Suburban Library System and North Suburban Library System, cooperatives of Chicago suburban libraries, joined the Library of Congress network to serve the blind and physically handicapped. Both library systems realized beforehand that an acute shortage of software existed and that the blind and physically handicapped were being deprived of the level of library service provided to those able to use print. An unique program was undertaken. Every public library within the two Systems became a service point able to meet the needs of its community residents regardless of their physical condition. In order to eliminate the acute shortage of recorded materials for the blind and physically handicapped, a total audio cassette program was initiated. By relying on the cassette and high speed tape duplication equipment, an unlimited quantity of titles is possible. To further insure good library service to the blind and physically handicapped, two professional librarians have been assigned to assist the 105 public libraries.

Response to our program has been overwhelming. Without any promotion, we have experienced a monthly growth rate of 10%. Sixty-six patrons were added in three months with only 42 out of 105 libraries providing service. While this does not seem significant to you, projected on regional, statewide, and nationwide basis, it is quite representative. Within the Suburban Library System and North Suburban Library System 2,782,322 people reside of which 102,946 are estimated to be eligible for the Library of Congress Blind and Physically Handicapped program. At present a total of 1644 are being served in our area. We have been allotted only 400 playback units for new and present users of service during this fiscal year.

The crisis is just as critical on a state wide basis with only 9312 being served out of an estimated 416,826 eligible patrons. Nationally, 7,898,242 are estimated to be qualified for the service of which only 430,000 patrons are being served.

We believe that you and your committee should be cognizant of the problems of adequately serving the blind and physically handicapped. Severe shortages of playback equipment and software have forced our service to stop adding patrons. We are asking our libraries not to promote the service and to expect long waiting periods before new patrons can receive service.

We feel our plight is representative of the whole national program and are more than willing to send our professional staff members to testify on the behalf of the Library of Congress Department for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in an effort to assist in securing adequate funding for this vital service.

We await your response.

Sincerely,

ROBERT R. MCCLARREN,
System Director.

TRAVEL EXPENSES

Senator HOLLINGS. I will insert in the record at this point the exhibit displaying the total travel expenses of the Library of Congress. These expenses amount to $333,538 for the current fiscal year and $523,575 is requested for next year.

[The information follows:]

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Travel

	1976 Allotment	1977 Estimate	1977 Increases: Increased Per Diem	1977 Increases: Increased Travel	1977 Increases: Total Increase	% Increase
Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress:						
Regular Travel	$ 81,829	$119,760	$ 7,931	$ 30,000	$ 37,931	46.3
Attendance at Meetings	42,890	51,042	8,152	----	8,152	19.0
Local Travel	2,760	2,760	----	----	----	----
	$127,479	$173,562	$ 16,083	$ 30,000	$ 46,083	36.1
Salaries and Expenses, Copyright Office:						
Regular Travel	$ 14,904	$ 27,642	$ 2,738	$ 10,000	$ 12,738	85.5
Attendance at Meetings	4,701	10,573	872	5,000	5,872	124.9
Local Travel	395	745	----	350	350	88.6
	$ 20,000	$ 38,960	$ 3,610	$ 15,350	$ 18,960	94.8
Salaries and Expenses, National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works:						
Regular Travel	$ 21,900	$ 55,227	$ 1,832	$ 31,495	$ 33,327	152.2
Attendance at Meetings	----	2,000	----	2,000	2,000	100.0
	$ 21,900	$ 57,227	$ 1,832	$ 33,495	$ 35,327	161.3

Travel

	1976 Allotment	1977 Estimate	1977 Increases: Increased Per Diem	1977 Increases: Increased Travel	1977 Increases: Total Increase	% Increase
Salaries and Expenses, Congressional Research Service:						
Regular Travel	$ 22,813	$ 30,572	$ 4,459	$ 3,300	$ 7,759	34.0
Attendance at Meetings	20,595	33,400	4,190	8,615	12,805	62.2
Local Travel	1,325	2,025	----	700	700	52.8
	$ 44,733	$ 65,997	$ 8,649	$ 12,615	$ 21,264	47.5
Salaries and Expenses, Distribution of Catalog Cards:						
Regular Travel	$ 6,641	$ 7,909	$ 1,268	----	$ 1,268	19.1
Attendance at Meetings	3,360	3,921	561	----	561	16.7
Local Travel	200	200	----	----	----	----
	$ 10,201	$ 12,030	$ 1,829	----	$ 1,829	17.9
Books for the General Collections:						
Regular Travel	$ 20,000	$ 20,000	----	----	----	----
Local Travel	50	50	----	----	----	----
	$ 20,050	$ 20,050	----	----	----	----
Books for the Law Library:						
Regular Travel	$ 3,325	$ 3,325	----	----	----	----

Travel

	1976 Allotment	1977 Estimate	1977 Increases: Increased Per Diem	1977 Increases: Increased Travel	1977 Increases: Total Increase	% Increase
Salaries and Expenses, Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped:.....						
Regular Travel	$ 44,036	$ 68,000	$ 8,942	$ 15,022	$ 23,964	54.4
Attendance at Meetings	3,029	3,639	610	----	610	20.1
Local Travel	285	285	----	----	----	----
	$ 47,350	$ 71,924	$ 9,552	$ 15,022	$ 24,574	51.9
Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program):						
U. S. Dollar Support:						
Regular Travel	$ 2,075	$ 2,075	$ ----	$ ----	$ ----	----
Attendance at Meetings	425	425	----	----	----	----
Foreign Currencies:						
Regular Travel	36,000	78,000	----	42,000	42,000	116.7
	$ 38,500	$ 80,500	----	$ 42,000	$ 42,000	109.1
TOTAL, Appropriated Funds:						
Regular Travel	$253,523	$412,510	$ 27,170	$131,817	$158,987	62.7
Attendance at Meetings	75,000	105,000	14,385	15,615	30,000	40.0
Local Travel	5,015	6,065	----	1,050	1,050	20.9
GRAND TOTAL	$333,538	$523,575	$ 41,555	$148,482	$190,037	56.9

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REDUCTION OF TRAVEL REQUIREMENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. In view of the increases in personnel and computer services and their incidental costs, would not travel requirements be reduced?

Mr. CURRAN. As shown in the table, $41,555 of the increase is to offset the higher cost of per diem. The balance of $148,482 is to pay for more travel which is a necessary part of the additional responsibility associated with the Library's proposed budget for fiscal 1977. For example, the increase of $30,000 under the appropriation Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress is requested to establish two new overseas offices for acquisitions and cataloging under the NPAC program ($24,000), and for the new American Folklife Center ($6,000). $15,350 for the Copyright Office is required for tasks associated with the Copyright Revision Bill. $33,495 is required for the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works because the Commission has determined that it will be an active Commission meeting on a regular basis deciding issues for itself rather than enlarging staff support. $42,000 of the increase is for appropriation in foreign currencies and is directly related to the activities carried out at overseas locations under the appropriation Collection and Distribution of Library Materials (Special Foreign Currency Program). We would also point out that travel costs represent less than four-tenths of one percent of the budget request for the Library of Congress, and although this is a small part of the Library's total budget, it is an extremely important part for an agency with world-wide responsibilities.

ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. An increase of $30,000 is requested in the authorization for expenses for attendance at meetings by Library of Congress personnel.

I will insert in the record the pages from the Appendix regarding the expenses of attendance at meetings. In looking these pages over, it seemed to me that several of these meetings were of professional groups to which people ordinarily pay their own way. For instance, the meeting scheduled in June by the Association of Jewish Librarians, or the one immediately thereafter regarding the Virginia Bar Association.

[The information follows:]

EXPENSES OF ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS

Fiscal Year 1976

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost	Department
6/29 - 7/4/75	American Library Association Annual Meeting	San Francisco, California	25	$ 2,858.98	2-Librn, 2-Adm, 14-Proc, 5-Ref, 1-CRS, 1-CO
7/10 - 7/13/75	Federally Employed Women, Inc.	Washington, D. C.	1	75.00	Adm
7/17 - 7/18/75	American Association of Political Consultants	Washington, D. C.	2	180.00	CRS
7/20 - 7/23/75	American Association of Workers for the Blind	Atlanta, Georgia	2	553.66	Ref
7/23 - 7/26/75	American Council of the Blind	Mobile, Alabama	1	185.48	Ref
7/24 - 7/25/75	Louisiana State Health and Human Resources Administration	New Orleans, Louisiana	1	240.88	CRS
7/27 - 7/30/75	Universities Council on Water Resources	Auburn, Alabama	1	368.23	CRS
8/3 - 8/7/75	National Association for State Information Systems	Laconia, New Hampshire	1	380.96	CRS
8/6/75	National Association of Recycling Industries	Washington, D. C.	1	45.00	CRS
8/7 - 8/14/75	American Bar Association	Montreal, Canada	2	612.67	1-CRS, 1-CO
8/10 - 8/13/75	American Agricultural Economics Association	Columbus, Ohio	1	185.98	CRS
8/10 - 8/17/75	International Federation of Library Associations	Oslo, Norway	3	3,403.64	1-Librn, 1-Proc, 1-Ref
8/17 - 8/22/75	SHARE, Inc. (Computer Users Group)	New York, New York	1	375.82	Adm
8/17 - 8/23/75	International Association of Music Libraries	Montreal, Canada	1	399.55	Proc
8/30 - 9/3/75	American Psychological Association	Chicago, Illinois	1	167.35	CRS
8/31 - 9/4/75	International Broadcast Institute	Cologne, Germany	1	393.70	CO
9/1 - 9/6/75	American Political Science Association	San Francisco, California	5	2,190.71	1-Ref, 4-CRS

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost	Department
9/2 - 9/6/75	American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works	Mexico City, Mexico	1	$ 617.34	Adm
9/9 - 9/11/75	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers Computer Society	Washington, D. C.	4	350.00	Adm
9/10 - 9/12/75	Federal Bar Association	Atlanta, Georgia	6	1,605.81	1-Librn, 5-CRS
9/22 - 9/24/75	International Conference on Very Large Data Bases	Framingham, Massachusetts	1	289.63	Adm
9/23/75	EDP Auditors Association, Inc.	Springfield, Virginia	2	80.00	Librn
9/28 - 10/1/75	American Mining Conference	San Francisco, California	1	489.03	CRS
9/28 - 10/2/75	Society of American Foresters	Washington, D. C.	1	55.00	CRS
9/29 - 10/3/75	Society of American Archivists	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	2	278.05	1-Librn, 1-Ref
10/3 - 10/4/75	Middle East Institute	Washington, D. C.	1	15.00	CRS
10/5 - 10/8/75	American Forestry Association	Washington, D. C.	1	16.00	CRS
10/6 - 10/10/75	National Conference of State Legislators	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1	213.85	CRS
10/7 - 10/8/75	American Society for Public Administration	Washington, D. C.	1	55.00	CRS
10/8 - 10/10/75	American Library Association	New York, New York	1	209.40	CRS
10/8/75	Copyright Luncheon Circle	New York, New York	1	58.10	CO
10/8 - 10/11/75	American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies	Atlanta, Georgia	2	516.00	Ref
10/9 - 10/10/75	Library Microform Conference	New York, New York	1	136.87	CRS
10/12 - 10/15/75	Association of Records Managers and Administrators	Toronto, Canada	1	388.64	Adm
10/12 - 10/17/75	World Peace Through Law Center	Washington, D. C.	2	250.00	CRS
10/15 - 10/16/75	Federal Statistics Users Conference	Washington, D. C.	1	70.00	CRS

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost	Department
10/16 - 10/17/75	Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History	Atlanta, Georgia	2	$ 313.73	1-Ref, 1-CRS
10/18 - 10/22/75	International Conference on Limits to Growth '75	Houston, Texas	1	630.23	CRS
10/19 - 10/23/75	Association for Computing Machinery	Minneapolis, Minnesota	1	364.44	Proc
10/20 - 10/23/75	National Coal Association	Louisville, Kentucky	1	315.63	CRS
10/22 - 10/24/75	Japan Library Conference	Matsue City, Japan	1	239.00	Proc
10/22 - 10/26/75	American Folklore Society	New Orleans, Louisiana	1	176.73	Ref
10/23 - 10/25/75	International Conference on Global Interdependence	Princeton, New Jersey	1	127.70	CRS
10/26 - 11/2/75	American Institute of Planners	San Antonio, Texas	2	999.71	CRS
10/26 - 10/27/75	American Society for Information Science	Boston, Massachusetts	7	2,130.80	1-Adm, 1-Proc, 1-Librn, 3-Ref, 1-CO
10/27 - 10/31/75	Conference on Libraries and Information Science in Higher Education	Kyoto, Japan	1	60.00	Proc
10/28 - 11/2/75	African Studies Association	San Francisco, California	1	422.81	Ref
10/30 - 11/2/75	American Society of Criminology	Toronto, Canada	1	306.07	CRS
11/2 - 11/5/75	National Tax Association	Houston, Texas	2	767.75	CRS
11/3 - 11/5/75	Association of American Medical Colleges	Washington, D. C.	1	20.00	CRS
11/7/75	Classification and Compensation Society	Arlington, Virginia	1	20.00	Adm
11/9 - 11/14/75	Guidance for Users of Integrated Data Processing Equipment (GUIDE)	Denver, Colorado	2	1,053.21	1-Adm, 1-Proc
11/10 - 11/11/75	Information Industry Association	Washington, D. C.	1	55.00	CRS
11/10 - 11/12/75	Federal Statistics Users Conference	Arlington, Virginia	1	90.00	CRS

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost	Department
11/11/75	Mineral Economics Symposium	Arlington, Virginia	1	$ 20.00	CRS
11/12/75	The Association of Government Accountants	Silver Spring, Maryland	1	17.50	CRS
11/17 - 11/18/75	National Foreign Trade Convention	New York, New York	3	367.34	CRS
11/18 - 11/19/75	National Fire Protection Association	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1	165.74	Adm
11/19 - 11/22/75	Middle East Studies Association	Louisville, Kentucky	2	473.23	1-LL, 1-Ref
11/20 - 11/21/75	National Academy of Public Administration	Washington, D. C.	1	30.00	CRS
11/24 - 11/26/75	The Coastal Society	Arlington, Virginia	1	35.00	CRS
11/30 - 12/5/75	American Society of Mechanical Engineers	Houston, Texas	1	318.63	CRS
12/16 - 12/19/75	American Public Welfare Association	New Orleans, Louisiana	3	1,010.56	CRS
12/17/75	National Economists Club	Washington, D. C.	1	65.00	CRS
12/26 - 12/29/75	Modern Language Association	San Francisco, California	1	539.25	Ref
12/27 - 12/30/75	American Economic Association	Dallas, Texas	1	327.73	CRS
12/27 - 12/31/75	American Historical Association	Atlanta, Georgia	3	843.19	1-Librn, 2-Ref
1/15 - 1/16/76	American Society for International Law	Washington, D. C.	1	40.00	CRS
1/15 - 1/19/76	Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials	Chicago, Illinois	1	310.23	Ref
		Total Actual		$30,967.54	
1/18 - 1/23/76	American Library Association Midwinter Meeting	Chicago, Illinois	33	13,317.25	2-Librn, 1-Adm, 21-Proc, 7-Ref, 1-CRS, 1-CO
1/25 - 1/28/76	National League of Insured Savings Associations	Washington, D. C.	1	210.00	CRS
1/29 - 1/31/76	American Bar Association	Palm Springs, California	2	1,100.00	CO
January, 1976	National Academy of Science	Washington, D. C.	2	50.00	CRS

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost	Department
January, 1976	Special Library Association	Denver, Colorado	1	$ 227.00	Proc
January, 1976	Bibliographical Society of America	New York, New York	1	214.00	Ref
2/4 - 2/8/76	Music Library Association	Seattle, Washington	4	1,999.00	1-Proc, 2-Ref, 1-CO
2/9 - 2/11/76	Association of Recorded Sound Collections	Palo Alto, California	1	510.00	Ref
2/22 - 2/27/76	SHARE, Inc. (Computer Users Group)	San Francisco, California	1	610.00	Adm
2/29 - 3/1/76	National Housing Conference	Washington, D. C.	3	90.00	CRS
February, 1976	American Chemical Association	Denver, Colorado	2	550.00	CRS
February, 1976	American Association for the Advancement of Science	Boston, Massachusetts	3	925.00	CRS
February, 1976	National Environmental Development Association	Washington, D. C.	3	165.00	CRS
3/14 - 3/16/76	National League of Cities	Washington, D. C.	3	90.00	CRS
3/14 - 3/16/76	U. S. Conference of Mayors	Washington, D. C.	4	120.00	CRS
3/16 - 3/18/76	American Oriental Society	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1	200.00	Ref
3/19 - 3/21/76	Association for Asian Studies	Toronto, Canada	6	1,948.56	1-Proc, 4-Ref, 1-CO
3/25 - 3/29/76	American Public Health Association	New York, New York	1	335.00	Adm
3/28 - 4/2/76	Association for Educational Communications and Technology	Anaheim, California	2	1,052.00	1-Proc, 1-Ref
4/1/76	Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials	Bloomington, Illinois	1	255.00	Proc
4/1 - 4/4/76	American Academy of Political and Social Science	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	6	750.00	CRS
4/4 - 4/9/76	American Chemical Society	New York, New York	1	350.00	Adm
4/7 - 4/10/76	Organization of American Historians	St. Louis, Missouri	3	952.19	2-Librn, 1-Ref
4/10 - 4/13/76	National School Board Association	San Francisco, California	2	1,050.00	CRS

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost	Department
4/14 - 4/17/76	International Communication Association	Portland, Oregon	1	$ 550.00	Adm
4/26 - 4/29/76	Occupational Health Nurses Association	Cincinnati, Ohio	1	269.00	Adm
4/27 - 4/30/76	National Micrographics Association	Chicago, Illinois	3	1,097.00	1-Proc, 2-Ref
5/6 - 5/8/76	Industrial Relations Research Association	Denver, Colorado	1	375.00	CRS
5/6 - 5/7/76	Association of Research Libraries	Seattle, Washington	2	883.26	Librn
5/16 - 5/20/76	American Society for Training and Development	New Orleans, Louisiana	1	468.00	Adm
5/20 - 5/21/76	American Real Estate and Urban Economics Association	Washington, D. C.	4	100.00	CRS
5/22 - 5/28/76	Guidance for Users of Integrated Data Processing Equipment (GUIDE)	Washington, D. C.	6	355.00	5-Adm, 1-Proc
May, 1976	International Personnel Management Association	Washington, D. C.	2	100.00	Adm
May, 1976	National Conference of Commissioners for Uniform State Laws	Atlanta, Georgia	4	1,000.00	CRS
May, 1976	Association for the Advancement of Baltic Studies	New York, New York	1	275.00	Ref
6/6 - 6/10/76	Special Library Association	Denver, Colorado	12	5,321.20	1-Librn, 1-Proc, 6-Ref, 4-CRS
6/7 - 6/10/76	National Computer Conference	New York, New York	5	1,533.00	1-Adm, 2-Proc, 2-CO
6/14 - 6/16/76	American Society of Safety Engineers	Atlanta, Georgia	1	450.00	Adm
6/16 - 6/18/76	Association of Government Accountants	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1	239.00	Librn
6/20 - 6/24/76	American Association of Law Librarians	Boston, Massachusetts	8	2,915.00	7-LL, 1-Proc
6/20 - 6/23/76	American Theological Association	Grand Rapids, Michigan	1	273.00	Proc
6/27 - 6/30/76	Institute of Internal Auditors	Boston, Massachusetts	1	269.00	Librn

Dates	Sponsor	Location	Number of L.C. Staff	Cost	Department
June, 1976	Association of Jewish Librarians	Miami, Florida	1	$ 340.00	1-Proc
June, 1976	Virginia Bar Association	Richmond, Virginia	3	150.00	3-CRS
		Total estimated		$44,032.46	
		GRAND TOTAL		$75,000.00	

TRAVEL REQUIREMENTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Why does the CRS have to pay $210 to send someone to a meeting of the National League of Insured Savings Association right here in Washington, D.C.?

Mr. BECKMAN. The projected cost of $210 was to cover the registration costs of the association's annual meeting. As a result of the pressure of workload it was not possible to send a CRS staff member to this particular meeting.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why would the CRS have to send two people to San Francisco to attend the meeting of the National School Board Association?

Mr. BECKMAN. It had been anticipated that CRS would send two staff members to this annual meeting, however, due to the limited funds available and the need to send staff members to other professional meetings, it will not be possible to send anyone to this meeting.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are reports made by those attending the meetings for dissemination to those interested but not attending?

Mr. BECKMAN. Library of Congress Regulation 2022–3 Section 5 provides that a written report on professional meetings attended be submitted by the staff member to the division chief and the department director. Where appropriate such activities are printed in the Library of Congress Information Bulletin.

COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM RENOVATION

Senator HOLLINGS. I will jump again, Dr. Boorstin, to the half million requested by the Architect of the Capitol to renovate the Coolidge Auditorium. Why does the Library require both an auditorium and the theater in the Madison Building? Couldn't the Coolidge renovation be delayed until we got the theater in the Madison Building?

Mr. CURRAN. The Coolidge Auditorium renovation which we are proposing to the Architect would do several things. First of all, it would improve the safety of the auditorium which I believe the Architect is better competent, perhaps, to speak to than we, but in any case, the dressing rooms and the facilities in and around the stage are in need of renovation and improvement because of the safety features involved in the present structure.

In addition to that, the auditorium will generally be refurbished. It hasn't been refurbished since it was constructed in the twenties except for painting and air conditioning which was added in 1960.

Finally, we viewed this as an opportunity to increase its utility to the Library for purposes of projecting motion picture films. The auditorium seats some 500 people and is used in large part for public performances of one kind or another, poetry, literature programs, musical performances. This would enhance and enlarge its utility to the Library in being able to show the motion picture collections to the public.

At the present time, we really don't have the facility to properly show motion picture film. The facility being contemplated for the Madison Building is not that large. It would not accommodate a large public group.

It is a smaller facility designed for research purposes. Therefore, we think that the Coolidge Auditorium would continue to be useful

to the Library in making its programs available to the public in general and in a way that the Madison Building facility could not, because it is a 500-seat auditorium. The Madison Building facility will not be that large.

QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SENATOR HOLLINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good, sir. We appreciate your testimony Dr. Boorstin. We have some additional questions that we will submit for the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED POSITIONS

Question. Please provide for the record a summary of the positions authorized for all of the divisions and units of the Library of Congress for FY 1976 and requested for 1977 and the increases for 1977 over 1976.

Answer. The requested information follows:

Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress

Salaries and Personnel Benefits

	1976		1977		1977 Increases			
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Increases/ Decreases*	Net Increase
Office of the Librarian	58	$ 1,269,863	63	$ 1,405,971	5	$ 55,959	$ 80,149	$ 136,108
Administrative Department:								
Office of the Director	4	$ 101,589	4	$ 105,865	--	$ ----	$ 4,276	$ 4,276
Building Planning Office	2	101,588	2	104,358	--	----	2,770	2,770
Information Systems Office ..	83	1,727,015	105	2,087,987	22	295,462	65,510	360,972
Management Services	6	101,589	7	118,503	1	7,330	9,584	16,914
Buildings Management Office	238	3,047,673	251	3,266,528	13	113,948	104,907	218,855
Financial Management Office	37	609,535	40	671,870	3	30,581	31,754	62,335
Procurement & Supply Division	30	406,356	35	473,859	5	48,370	19,133	67,503
Central Services Division ..	77	914,302	85	1,006,571	8	65,651	26,618	92,269
Personnel Offices	68	1,219,069	79	1,429,062	11	141,796	68,197	209,993
Preservation Offices	131	1,930,193	133	2,037,679	2	20,075	87,411	107,486
Total, Administrative ..	676	$10,158,909	741	$11,302,282	65	$ 723,213	$ 420,160	$1,143,373
Law Library	90	$ 1,693,151	93	$ 1,797,756	3	$ 45,191	$ 59,414	$ 104,605
Processing Department								
Office of the Director	23	$ 571,439	23	$ 589,491	--	$ ----	$ 18,052	$ 18,052
Technical Processes Research	5	190,480	5	196,497	--	----	6,017	6,017
MARC Editorial Division	66	952,398	102	1,409,643	36	386,137	71,108	457,245
MARC Development Office	57	1,333,355	67	1,502,554	10	127,080	42,119	169,199
Catalog Management Division .	110	1,333,357	110	1,375,476	--	----	42,119	42,119
Catalog Publication Division	4	190,480	4	196,497	--	----	6,017	6,017
Descriptive Cataloging Div. .	232	4,381,028	232	4,519,417	--	----	138,389	138,389
Exchange & Gift Division	57	761,918	57	785,986	--	----	24,068	24,068
Order Division	70	952,398	70	989,449	--	----	37,051	37,051

Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress

Salaries and Personnel Benefits

	1976		1977		1977 Increases			
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Increases/ Decreases*	Net Increase
Processing Department (continued)								
Serial Record Division	113	$ 1,904,795	119	$ 2,053,751	6	$ 63,244	$ 85,712	$ 148,956
Subject Cataloging Division .	171	3,047,672	171	3,143,940	--	----	96,268	96,268
Shared Cataloging Division ..	180	3,047,672	180	3,143,942	--	----	96,270	96,270
Decimal Classification Office	7	190,480	8	211,440	1	11,073	9,887	20,960
Overseas Operations Division	7	190,480	9	244,497	2	48,000	6,017	54,017
Total, Processing	1,102	$19,047,952	1,157	$20,362,580	55	$ 635,534	$ 679,094	$1,314,628
Reference Department								
Office of the Director	15	$ 203,178	16	$ 226,065	1	$ 15,920	$ 6,967	$ 22,887
General Reference & Bibliography Division	72	1,422,247	72	1,471,016	--	----	48,769	48,769
Geography & Map Division	35	609,534	39	674,819	4	38,545	26,740	65,285
Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division	10	203,178	10	210,145	--	----	6,967	6,967
Loan Division	61½	812,713	61½	840,581	--	----	27,868	27,868
Manuscript Division	39	812,713	42	870,055	3	29,474	27,868	57,342
Music Division	29	507,945	30	535,125	1	7,330	19,850	27,180
Orientalia Division	41	812,713	44	862,570	3	21,989	27,868	49,857
Prints & Photographs Division	50	914,302	59	1,027,973	9	77,212	36,459	113,671
Rare Book and Special Collections Division	10	203,178	10	216,470	--	----	13,292	13,292
Science & Technology Division	44	1,015,891	49	1,121,175	5	70,449	34,835	105,284
Serial Division	68	914,302	74	988,073	6	42,420	31,351	73,771
Slavic & Central European Div.	16	406,356	16	420,289	--	----	13,933	13,933
Stack and Reader Division ...	130½	1,320,658	139½	1,432,819	9	62,253	49,908	112,161
Total, Reference	621	$10,158,908	662	$10,897,175	41	$ 365,592	$ 372,675	$ 738,267

Salaries and Expenses, Library of Congress

Salaries and Personnel Benefits

	1976		1977		1977 Increases			
	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Positions	Amount	Increases/ Decreases*	Net Increase
American Folklife Center	--	$ ----	8	$ 180,000	8	$ 180,000	$ ----	$ 180,000
Total, budgeted positions	2,547	$42,328,783	2,724	$45,945,764	177	$2,005,489	$1,611,492	$3,616,981
Overseas (local) staff under NPAC		190,970		272,504		55,500	26,034	81,534
Grand Total, Salaries and Personnel Benefits	2,547	$42,519,753	2,724	$46,218,268	177	$2,060,989	$1,637,526	$3,698,515

*Includes decrease for one day extra, temporary staff; increases for ingrades, annualization of FY 1976 positions, temporary positions, annualization of pay raises for positions in 1976 base.

Salaries and Expenses

Question. Of the 41 additional positions required for the Reference Department, 26 are requested to provide specialized information to researchers. (1) How is the distinction made to the two categories on pages 38 and 42 of the Justifications, as it all seems like the same thing to me?

Answer. Although both categories of positions relate broadly to the reference services provided by the Reference Department to the Library's users, a functional distinction can be made between direct reader services and the "behind the scenes" organization of research materials in the collections. Positions in the first category (on page 38 of the justification book) involve direct services to users including (1) development and dissemination of science information by specialists, (2) personal assistance by reference librarians for users of microforms, and (3) the location and delivery of materials requested by users from the Library's valuable and ever-growing collections. Positions in the second category (page 42 of the justification book) are concerned with organizing the extensive groups of maps, atlases, manuscripts, and Oriental-language periodicals and newspapers so that users will be better able to locate information in these specialized research resources. Both functions are equally necessary to satisfying the information needs of scholars and other users who turn to these National collections for many of their research needs. Organization and description of these specialized resources are essential if they are to be utilized fully; at the same time, there is still a clear need for adequate staff to provide the basic delivery and reference assistance for those citizens using the Library's facilities and services.

Labor Management Relations Program

Question. Three additional positions amounting to $57,293 in salaries are requested to implement and administer the Labor Management Relations Program recently introduced in the Library. What types of personnel matters are settled through collective bargaining in the Library?

Answer. The following types of personnel matters are settled through collective bargaining: promotion program methods and procedures; grievance and appeals methods and procedures; selection for training—methods and procedures; working conditions—heat, cold, ventilation; reduction-in-force methods and procedures. In short, agreements are reached in a structured setting which bind both parties as negotiating partners.

Employee Training

Question. Please summarize for the record by appropriation the total amount available in 1976 and requested for 1977 for training Library employees.

Answer. The summary table follows:

Library of Congress—Training

Salaries and Expenses	1976	1977	Increase (+)
Library of Congress	$86,500	$157,000	$70,500
Copyright Office	600	17,600	17,000
Congressional Research Service	55,000	65,000	10,000
Distribution of catalog cards	5,000	5,000	----------
Books for the blind and physically handicapped	4,000	4,000	----------
Total, training	151,100	248,600	97,500

Purposes Served by Training Program

Question. For CRS funds are requested for 250 courses in 1976 with a total number of 778 employees. Why is the training of ⅓ of the employees (presuming each course is taken by a different employee) necessary?

Answer. The CRS training program serves three major purposes: (1) to provide academic training for the participants in the CRS upward mobility program, Program Crossover, (2) to maintain and develop the skills of clerical and technical support staff, and (3) to acquaint researchers with the most current developments in their respective fields.

The first category accounts for a significant portion of the 250 courses referred to because each participant in Program Crossover is required to take a minimum

of five courses per year to supplement the practical training he/she is receiving on the job. This amounts to approximately 50–60 courses annually.

The Service is committed to developing the skills of its technical staff to provide the best support possible. A number of in-house clerical courses sponsored by the Library's Training Office have been utilized. Where such courses do not meet our needs, it is necessary to send support staff needing skills training to the U.S. Civil Service Commission Bureau of Training, the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School, and occasionally to a local community college. These number approximately 50 courses.

The most vital training in CRS is that made available to our research staff. CRS researchers can provide up-to-date, unbiased information to Congress only if they have the opportunity to stay current in their respective subject fields by attending courses and seminars at universities, private research institutes, and government training centers.

The current level of funding is adequate to meet the three major purposes of the Service's training program. Increases are therefore requested to accommodate rapidly rising tuition and registration costs anticipated for FY 1977.

Library of Congress Police

Question. There was a recent announcement that the Library is beginning an in-service training program for the Special Police personnel. (1) How many police positions are now authorized for the Library and how are they distributed by rank?

Answer. The following table lists the authorized positions:

Positions Authorized

	Permanent	Temporary	Reimbursement	Total
Captain	1			1
Lieutenant	9			9
Sergeant	12			12
Private	71	5	9	85
Total	93	5	9	107

Police Training Program

Question. Was the Library police training program coordinated with the training program of the U.S. Capitol Police?

Answer. The Head of Protective Services Section and the Captain of the Library of Congress Special Police Force consulted with Chief Powell and his training officer, and it was mutually agreed that there were sufficient differences in requirements for members of the two Forces that they would be trained better in separate classes. In both cases, half or more of the training was directed specifically to either Capitol or Library needs.

Question. What amount of training is presently required for police positions at the Library?

Answer. Incoming members of the LC Special Police Force now undergo four weeks of formal classroom training at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. In addition to that formal training, they also undergo six weeks of specially developed on-the-job training which covers all three watches.

Question. What are the annual physical fitness requirements for the Library police force?

Answer. Each member of the Library of Congress Special Police Force must be certified physically fit to perform his duties by the Medical Officer of the Library each year. Similarly, each member must qualify with his weapon on an annual basis.

Computer Facility

Question. In the Supplemental appropriation we approved $213,000 to expand and renovate the accommodations for the Library's computer center. I understand that an additional $163,000 is in the Architect's request. In view of the critical space situation at the Main Library and Annex buildings, are we making a mistake in locating the computer there instead of at much cheaper space elsewhere? (Couldn't the computer have just as easily been located at the Navy Yard?)

Answer. Prior to requesting that the Architect of the Capitol expand the computer facility in the Annex Building, the Library made a rough engineering estimate on

four bases: (1) Expanding the facility at the Annex; (2) Operating a divided facility in the Annex and at 215 Pennsylvania Avenue, a new building which we expect to occupy within a matter of weeks; (3) Operating a divided computer facility between the Annex and the Navy Yard by expanding the small facility now in the Navy Yard; and, (4) Operating a separate facility located in the FBI Fingerprint Building.

The results of that study, which were based on three years of operation as well as site preparation costs, showed that alternative 1 was the least expensive and had a cost of about $500,000; alternative 2 was the most expensive at approximately $3.5 million; alternative 3 was approximately $3 million; and alternative 4 was approximately $1 million over the three year period. As a consequence, both convenience and cost dictated the expansion of the facility in the Library's Annex Building.

The alternative of locating a separate facility strictly at the Navy Yard would not have been the low cost approach and would be somewhat more expensive than alternative 4 because additional power and additional site preparation would have been required. The cost would have been lower than alternatives 2 or 3.

Copyright Fees

Question. As indicated in the Justification, the ratio between fees and expenditures has drastically changed over the last decade. In the last five years the ratio has dropped by 25%.

Is there still hope that the fee bill will be considered separately from the General Copyright Revision Bill?

Answer. The main effort in Congress at this time is directed toward getting the General Copyright Revision Bill passed. I consider it very unlikely that the Fee Bill will be passed separately and I anticipate that the provisions of the Fee Bill will be included in the general legislation.

Question. If the fee bill is enacted, what would be the effect on the estimated fees for 1977?

Answer. The increase in registrations has been averaging 5 percent per year for the past six years. The effect of a fee increase would probably be to eliminate that increase in the first year after enactment with a return to the normal increase in subsequent years. Based on this I estimate that our revenues for fiscal 1977 would be approximately $2,569,660.00 under the current fee schedule and $4,441,500.00 under the proposed schedule.

National Commission On New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works

Question. Please insert in the record the names of the 12 persons appointed by the President to serve on the National Commission on New Technological Uses of Copyrighted Works.

Answer. The list follows:

Selected from the public:

Stanley H. Fuld, Chairman, Retired Chief Judge, New York Court of Appeals; Special Counsel, Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays and Handler.

Melville B. Nimmer, Vice Chairman, Professor of Law, UCLA Law School.

George D. Cary, Retired Register of Copyrights.

Rhoda H. Karpatkin, Executive Director, Consumers Union.

Selected from authors and other copyright users:

John Hersey, President, Authors League of America.

Dan Lacy, Senior Vice President, McGraw-Hill, Inc.

E. Gabriel Perle, Vice President-Law, Time, Inc.

Hershel B. Sarbin, President, Ziff-Davis Publishing Co.

Selected from copyright users:

William S. Dix, Librarian Emeritus of Princeton University, New Jersey.

Arthur R. Miller, Professor of Law, Harvard Law School.

Robert Wedgeworth, Executive Director, American Library Association.

Alice E. Wilcox, Director, MINITEX.

Question. How many meetings has the Commission held and are they always held in Washington?

Answer. To date the Commission has held four meetings and one is scheduled this week. The dates and locations of these meetings are as follows:

1. October 8, 1975, Washington, D.C.
2. November 19, 1975, Washington, D.C.
3. December 18–19, 1975, Armonk, New York, and New York City.
4. February 11–13, 1976, Washington, D.C.
5. April 1–2, 1976, New York City.

The Commission also plans to hold hearings in other locations.

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Question. How has the Commission organized its work program and will there be any problems in developing the preliminary report due on October 8, 1976?

Answer. The Commission's responsibilities are primarily in two areas which can be characterized as the computer issue and the photocopying issue. The Commission has decided to devote its public meetings to the computer issue, while awaiting action by Congress on the photocopying provisions of the Copyright Revision Bill. The Commission has developed a research plan which projects a schedule of tasks which should lead to completion of the Commission's report on December 31, 1977. The report due October 8, 1976, will be a preliminary report on the activities of the Commission.

Question. Are not the fiscal 1977 funds contingent upon the authorization for appropriations?

Answer. Yes, the fiscal 1977 funds are contingent upon the continuation of appropriation authorization in H.R. 11948 which is scheduled for markup by the full House Committee on the Judiciary, Tuesday, April 6, 1976.

POLICY ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH

Question. What kind of projects does the CRS have currently underway in the area of National Defense?

Answer. Examples of current and recently completed national defense-related projects are:

1. Unionization of the Military.
2. A Review of the Recommendations and Effect of the DOD Blue Ribbon Panel.
3. Administration of Public Law 85–804 (Contract Bail-out Provisions).
4. U.S. policy on First Use of Nuclear Weapons.
5. Administration Proposed Reductions in DOD Personnel Costs.
6. U.S./Soviet Military Balance. (Recently completed)
7. Analysis of the FY 1977 Defense Budget. (Recently completed)
8. Defense Missions and Related Force Requirements.
9. Analysis of Cruise Missile Program.
10. Analysis of F–18 Program.
11. Comparative Costs of a 500/600-ship Navy.

In addition to the above, there are four other projects which are currently being worked on. Their confidential nature precludes their being listed.

Question. What is the current staffing of the CRS in the National Defense Area?
Answer. The information follows:

Title	Number of positions and GS level
Senior specialist in national security	1 GS–17
Senior specialist in national defense	1 GS–17
Do	1 GS–16
National defense specialists	6 GS–15
National defense analysts	2 GS–14
National defense analyst	1 GS–13
National defense analysts	2 GS–12
Do	4 GS–11
National defense analyst	1 GS–9
Total	19

Question. What is the special emphasis planned for the National Defense area?

Answer. Additional analysts are needed and requested in the following areas: security assistance and military sales, defense manpower, reserve affairs, Soviet military affairs, arms control, defense supply management, defense organization and management, weapons research, development, test and evaluation, and general defense research.

Special staffing emphasis in the national defense area is necessary to more nearly achieve the goals of the 1970 Legislative Reorganization Act. That Act requires the Congressional Research Service to assist both members and committees by providing accurate information; objective, unbiased nonpartisan research; analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of legislative proposals and recommendations submitted to Congress by the executive branch, as well as other research assistance in support of Congress' exclusive constitutional mandate to provide for the common defense. The important national security and fiscal implications of this task in the national defense area need no elaboration.

The national defense subject area include such diverse sub-areas as national strategy, force structure, research and development of weapons systems, procurement of weapons and supplies, military and civilian personnel policy, intelligence, military law, defense organization and management, international security affairs, foreign military forces, military construction, and military readiness, among others. A most economical way to provide the wide diversity of skills necessary to address this universe of issues is through a central pool of specialists who can respond rapidly to Members and committees.

CRS was unable to achieve the desired complement of national defense analytical skills during the five (now six) year building period. The number of new national defense positions (8) requested for Fiscal Year 1977 will go far towards providing a desirable balance in the closely interrelated fields of international affairs and national defense.

Visiting Specialists

Question. Why is it necessary for CRS to sponsor 7 public policy oriented scholars at the GS-14 level to work with CRS specialists on congressional assignments for a one-year period? (Please furnish for the Record a summary of all such training programs of the government including the White House Fellowship Program, the Fellowship in Congressional Operations sponsored by the American Political Science Association, etc.)

Answer. The CRS purpose in selecting and recruiting specialists for temporary assignments is to augment CRS capabilities to meet congressional (in particular, committee) needs for policy analysis. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 anticipated special needs of this kind by authorizing the Director of CRS to procure temporary assistance of "persons learned in particular or specialized fields of knowledge." One use, therefore, of visiting specialists is to avoid overstaffing in areas where congressional need for supplemental policy research is urgent and important but only temporary. Specialists would be brought to CRS only to work on tangible assignments responsive to committee requests.

Another use of the visiting specialists program would be to attract experts in one of the many fields in which they are in short supply. Some of the best people in their respective fields who would not accept full-time permanent employment in CRS have indicated that they would consider short-term assignments.

There would be indirect benefits. The temporary addition of highly competent, public-affairs-oriented scholars would bring fresh insights to CRS, enhance our interdisciplinary as well as our specific capabilities to serve Congress, and add to our network of useful relationships in different parts of the United States and with different disciplines. It would give us improved linkages with universities and research centers.

The number "7" relates to the fact we have 7 subject-and-discipline-oriented research divisions. Each division would be encouraged to select one specialist in the specific policy area within its jurisdiction where there is the greatest committee need. No expansion of this program is contemplated beyond the original 7.

Proposals have been made for new organizations to meet the policy analysis needs of the Congress. We believe that CRS has both the authority and the institutional breadth and flexibility to enable it to accommodate these needs. Substantial gains have been made in response to the mandate of the 1970 Act to place major emphasis on policy analyses and on in-depth work for committees, and in doing so call upon outstanding scholars throughout the country. There are still gaps, however, and the visiting specialists program would help to close some of them.

This request for 7 positions would provide the resources to carry out, for congressional research purposes, the intent of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act. This legislation authorizes the Executive Branch and other agencies, including the General Accounting Office, to accept assignments of staff from colleges, research institutions, and state and local government staff to Federal agencies for one-year rotational mobility assignments. The Library of Congress is requesting an amendment to the Intergovernmental Personnel Act which would authorize Library of Congress participation in the program. Existing authority under the Legislative Reorganization Act would permit CRS to take advantage of the intent of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act even now but coverage under the latter Act would facilitate it administratively.

A review of the various existing training programs of the government, cited below, reveals that only one, the relatively limited Congressional Fellowship Program, provides for assignments within the Legislative Branch. Similarly, most of these programs provide that the funding for salaries and related costs be made available by the receiving agency.

While there is no known complete list or directory of all training, intern, or fellowship programs that are financed in full or in part by Government funds, available records disclose that there are at least 16 such programs of at least nine months duration. These range from programs for those interested in a career with the Federal Government to short-term programs for individuals experienced, specialized, or already recognized for their ability in specific fields.

For purposes of comparison with the proposed CRS Visiting Specialist Program, the enclosed summaries, however, are limited to those eight existing government-funded "training" programs which bring persons of recognized ability and specialization to Washington to serve for a limited period of time (nine months) in a branch of the Government.

Congressional fellowship program

An opportunity for journalists, political scientists, Federal civil servants, and medical faculty to work for nine months as full-time aides to Members of Congress and/or congressional committees (divided equally between the two Houses).

White House fellows program

Lawyers, scientists, engineers, corporate business executives, scholars, journalists, medical doctors, social workers, architects, local public officials, and others are assigned to White House staff members, the Vice President, and Members of the Cabinet to work on various assignments for one year.

Woodrow Wilson Center for International Scholars

Forty scholars from the United States and other counries are selected from both academic and non-academic professionals to come to Washington for periods from four months to two years to work on a single major scholarly project on a full-time basis.

H.E.W. fellows program

Professional personnel (10 per year) from professions outside the Government are provided one-year assignments as special assistants to key officials in the office of the Secretary of H.E.W. and in the offices of the agencies within H.E.W.

National Association of Schools of Public Affairs fellows program

College faculty members teaching in public administration and related fields spend up to a year in various Executive agencies performing a variety of staff services.

NASA Research Associates

Postdoctoral scientists and engineers work on research in areas of their own choice.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL ASSOCIATESHIP PROGRAMS

SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS PERFORM RESEARCH IN PARTICIPATING FEDERAL RESEARCH LABORATORIES.

Visiting fellows program (Law Enforcement Assistance Administration)

Senior Criminal Justice Fellows and Scholars conduct worthwhile projects in their areas of knowledge and expertise.

Question. Would it not be more of an honor for CRS to have only 1 visiting scholar instead of 7?

Answer. We do not see the visiting specialist as playing a public cultural role. Working in CRS would be a shirt-sleeves assignment, and the visiting specialist would be governed by the same traditions of low profile, high productivity, and non-advocacy which govern regular CRS professional employees. Assigning only one such specialist would fall short of significantly augmenting CRS capabilities by attracting outstanding visiting scholars.

Question. Would there be any additional costs beyond the $27,000 a year salaries to bring the 7 scholars to the Library?

Answer. No. This is an average figure—we expect that some individual assignments will cost as much as $30,000 and others as little as $20,000—but it covers both salary and all necessary expenses. As to the expenses, for instance, we can't ask a specialist with a family to leave them for a full year; on the other hand, neither

do we propose to move all the family possessions to Washington and back. In such matters we will be governed by accepted standards and practices such as those authorized under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act.

It should be emphasized that the compensation in each case will be adjusted, in terms of existing salary, to insure that a specialist neither receives added financial benefits nor suffers financial loss because of the temporary assignment. No particular reward is intended except the opportunity of working in CRS and serving Congress.

Question. I note that CRS has apparently written Committee Prints for Committees. How many Committee Prints were made?

Answer. During fiscal 1975 and fiscal 1976 through April 3, a total of 124 committee prints were either acknowledged as being prepared by CRS or as being prepared with the assistance of CRS.

A number of other committee prints and related documents are published without specific reference to CRS authorship or contribution acknowledged in the printed document. The discretion for attribution of CRS prepared material resides totally with the individual committee involved.

In addition to the CRS studies issued as committee prints, many are entered into the Congressional Record or are included in printed committee hearings. In fiscal 1975 and 1976, 185 items done by CRS researchers have been cited in our bibliographic data base as having appeared either in the Congressional Record or in printed hearings.

Question. How is a Committee Print presented by the Service? (P. 215)

Answer. At times CRS research studies are issued as committee prints at the initiative of those committees requesting the studies. In most of these cases, a letter of transmittal or submittal is signed by the Director of the Congressional Research Service and is given to the committee to be incorporated into the published print. There is no set format for these letters, but they usually include a short statement of the purpose and content of the study along with the names of those CRS researchers who have prepared or contributed to the study. Some recent examples of these letters of transmittal are attached with the title pages of the particular prints to which they refer.

[The committee prints follow:]

94th Congress
2d Session

COMMITTEE PRINT

WORKSHOP ON THE NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

A REPORT

Prepared Pursuant to the Request of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

BY

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES POLICY DIVISION
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

FEBRUARY 1976

SERIAL NO. 94-E

Printed for the use of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1976

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., February 9, 1976.

Hon. ROBERT L. LEGGETT,
U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN LEGGETT: In response to your request of July 16, 1975, I am pleased to submit a report entitled, "Workshop on the National Environmental Policy Act." To meet the broad purposes of your request a workshop was arranged to obtain an overview of NEPA's first six years, emphasizing in particular the role NEPA has played in resolving difficult environmental policy issues and generally improving Federal decision-making in this subject. The invited participants included scholars, practitioners and representatives of the media and various public interest groups who have had the responsibility of administering, litigating and more generally participating in overseeing the implementation of the Act.

The workshop was organized by a steering committee appointed by the Congressional Research Service. The committee chairman, Professor Lynton K. Caldwell of Indiana University, was a consultant in early studies and hearings leading to NEPA's enactment. The other members of the steering committee were: Robert Cahn, Richard A. Carpenter, Richard N. L. Andrews, and Fred R. Anderson.* The Congressional Research Service funded the workshop through individual contracts with steering committee members.

Wallace D. Bowman, Chief of the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division, was project secretary. His colleague Steve Hughes assisted in workshop preparations.

Five papers were commissioned as background for two days of panel discussions held December 1–2, 1975, in the Whittall Pavilion of the Library of Congress.

A summary record of the workshop was prepared to provide the Members of the Committee and other interested parties with insight into the workshop conclusions. I hope that this summary—drafted by analyst John Jimison of CRS and revised by the steering committee—together with the printed background papers and appendices will serve as useful material for the committee in structuring future oversight and legislative hearings on the Act.

Sincerely,

NORMAN BECKMAN,
Acting Director.

*Biographies of the steering committee members and workshop participants appear in Appendix 2.

94th Congress
2d Session

COMMITTEE PRINT

NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROLIFERATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

AN ANALYTICAL REPORT

PREPARED FOR THE

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

BY THE

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

MARCH 1976

Printed for the use of the Committee on Government Operations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
67-350 O WASHINGTON : 1976

The Library of Congress
Congressional Research Service
Washington, D.C. 20540

March 3, 1976

The Honorable Abraham Ribicoff
Chairman, Committee on Government Operations
United States Senate

The Honorable John Glenn
Ad Hoc Chairman for Nuclear Affairs
Committee on Government Operations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senators Ribicoff and Glenn:

I am submitting the enclosed report, "Nuclear Weapons Proliferation and the International Atomic Energy Agency", which was prepared at your request for use in connection with S. 1439, the Export Reorganization Act of 1976. This report is the third of a series submitted to your Committee this year. Its purpose is to analyze the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency in limiting further proliferation of the ability to make nuclear weapons.

The research and analysis were done by Dr. Warren H. Donnelly, Senior Specialist, with the assistance of Ms. Barbara Rather, Reference Assistant.

We hope this report will be of assistance to the Committee.

Sincerely,

Norman Beckman
Acting Director

Question. List the Committee Prints produced.

Mr. BECKMAN. Attached is a computer print-out listing alphabetically by principal author the committee prints either done by CRS or prepared with the assistance of CRS during fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

AUTHOR CATALOG

CRS REPORTS ISSUED AS COMMITTEE PRINTS

45 CITATIONS FISCAL 1976

COMPLETE COLLECTION ---- TO 04/03/76

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National growth policy / National growth policy--Bibliography / Health planning--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Housing policy--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Community development--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Transportation law and legislation--[U.S.] / Productivity in government--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Energy law and legislation--[U.S.] / Rural economic development--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Social legislation--[U.S.] / Environmental law and legislation--[U.S.] / Intergovernmental fiscal relations--[U.S.] / Regional planning--[U.S.]
HC 56 U.S. B Gen. LTR75-3247

Blodgett, John.
Biniek, Joseph. McCullough, James. Justus, John. Costello, George. Becker, S. William. Musgrove, Connie. Reisch, Mark. Chatham, George. Trumbule, Robert.

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Fletcher, W. Wendell. Gravelle, Jane. Gulick, Frances. Gushee, David. Phillips, Stephen. Tannenwald, Robert.
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TP 360 LTR75-2010

Chartrand, Robert.
Chalk, Rosemary.
Federal management of scientific and technical information (STINFO) activities: the role of the National Science Foundation. July 1975. 104 p.
Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, Special Subcommittee on the National Science Foundation, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
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Christol, Carl.
Galloway, Eilene.
The international legal and institutional aspects of the stratosphere ozone problem. Aug. 15, 1975. 132 p.
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TP 400 LTR75-3612

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Background information on the use of U.S. Armed Forces in foreign countries, 1975 revision. [Nov. 25, 1975] 84 p.
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Medical device legislation--1975. July 1975. 235 p.
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Donnelly, Warren.
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Energy facility siting in coastal areas. Dec. 1975. 126 p.
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Hardt, John.
Holliday, George.
China: a reassessment of the economy. July 10, 1975. 737 p.
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John Hardt helped to plan the scope of the research and to coordinate contributions to this compendium of papers. He was assisted by George Holliday.
The summary written by John Hardt also appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 121, July 16, 1975: S12734-S12740.
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E 160 U.S. A LTR75-2756

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Marine pollution / Marine pollution--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Marine pollution--Treaties / International environmental cooperation
TD 420 Gen. LTR75-1590

Ocean manganese nodules. June 1975. 203 p.
Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
Marine mineral resources / Mineral industries / Mining engineering / Marine engineering
GC 20 LTR75-1957

Niedermeier, Christine.
Goals for rural America: an analysis of the first annual rural development goals report. Nov. 1974. 14 p.
Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Family Farms and Rural Development, 93d Cong., 2d sess.
Rural economic development--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Rural Development Act
HC 56 U.S. B Gen. LTR74-1822

Niksch, Larry.
A study of the relationships between the government and the petroleum industry in selected foreign countries: Japan. [Jan. 22, 1975] 37 p.
Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
Energy policy--[Japan] / Petroleum industry--[Japan] / Government and business--[Japan]
HD 9560 Asia LTR75-986

O'Sullivan, Jennifer.
Cavalier, Kay. Price, Richard.
Summary of testimony presented at public hearings on health insurance for the unemployed and related legislation. Mar. 21, 1975. 23 p.
Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Health, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
CRS assisted the staff in the preparation of the committee print.
Health insurance--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Unemployment insurance--[U.S.]--Law and legislation
RA 413 U.S. B LTR75-2876

Quimby, Freeman.
McKenzie, Susan. Chapman, Cynthia.
Federal regulation of human experimentation. May 1975. 256 p.
Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
Human experimentation in medicine--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / National Research Act
R 724 LTR75-1461

Reisch, Mark.
A legislative history of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, as amended together with a section-by-section index. Oct. 1974. 503 p.
Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Public Works, 93d Cong., 2d sess.
Refuse and refuse disposal--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Refuse and refuse disposal--[U.S.]--Legislative histories / Recycling of waste products--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Recycling of waste products--[U.S.]--Legislative histories / Solid Waste Disposal Act--Legislative histories / Resource Recovery Act--Legislative histories / National Materials Policy Act
TP 995 LTR74-1442

Relyea, Harold.
A brief history of emergency powers in the United States; a working paper. July 1974. 140 p.
Issued as a committee print, Senate Special Committee on National Emergencies and Delegated Emergency Powers, 93d Cong., 2d sess.
War and emergency powers--[U.S.]--History / War and emergency powers--[U.S.]--Bibliography
JK 1093 LTR74-1355

Relyea, Harold. (Cont.)
Freedom of Information Act and Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-503); source book: legislative history, texts, and other documents. Mar. 1975. 571 p.
Issued as a joint committee print, House Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights and Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
Harold Relyea provided "invaluable assistance" to the staffs in the compilation of these materials.
Freedom of information--[U.S.]--Legislative histories / Freedom of Information Act--Legislative histories
JC 660 LTR75-1120

Riva, Joseph.
Secondary and tertiary recovery of oil. Oct. 1974. 58 p.
Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Astronautics, Subcommittee on Energy, 93d Cong., 2d sess.
Petroleum--[U.S.] / Oil well drilling--[U.S.]--Research
HD 9560 U.S. A LTR74-1585

Rothberg, Paul.
Aluminum and sodium minerals from oil shale: technical, environmental, economic, legislative, and policy aspects of an undeveloped minerals source. Aug. 1974. 55 p.
Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Subcommittee on Mines and Mining, 93d Cong., 2d sess.
Oil shales--[U.S.] / Aluminum--[U.S.] / Mines and mineral resources--[U.S.]
HD 9560 U.S. P LTR74-1244

Mian, Pauline.
Energy from U.S. and Canadian tar sands: technical, environmental, economic, legislative, and policy aspects. Dec. 1974. 90 p.
Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Astronautics, Subcommittee on Energy, 93d Cong., 2d sess.
Oil sands--[U.S.]--Research / Oil sands--[Canada]--Research / Petroleum industry--[Canada] / Energy policy--[U.S.] / Energy policy--[Canada]
HD 9560 U.S. P LTR74-1921

Bovan, Ruth.
Farb, Warren. Crain, Ben. Perchik, Tina.
Multinational corporations in the dollar devaluation crisis: report on a questionnaire. June 1975. 122 p.
Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on Multinational Corporations, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
CRS assisted the staff in the preparation of the study.
International corporations--[U.S.] / Currency devaluation--[U.S.] / Money--[U.S.] / Foreign exchange rates / Corporate finance--[U.S.]
HG 3826 LTR75-3613

Schmidt, Herman.
National Conference on Medical Malpractice (Arlington, Va., March 20, 21, 1975). June 1975. 163 p.
Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
Herman Schmidt helped to prepare background materials for the conference.
Malpractice--[U.S.]--Conferences / Liability insurance--[U.S.]--Conferences
R 724 LTR75-2672

Perry, Judy.
An overview of medical malpractice. Mar. 17, 1975. 276 p.
Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
Herman Schmidt and Judy Perry assisted the staff in preparing the document.
Malpractice--[U.S.] / Liability insurance--[U.S.]
R 724 LTR75-855

Schussheim, Morton.
Kay, Joshua. Wellons, Richard.
Rural housing: needs, credit availability, and Federal programs. Dec. 1974. 22 p.
Multilith 74-227 S
Issued also as a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, Subcommittee on Rural Development, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
Rural housing--[U.S.] / Federal aid to housing--[U.S.]
HD 7287 U.S. A 74-227 LTR74-1990

Segal, Migdon.
A legislative history of the Noise Control Act of 1972 together with a section-by-section index. July 1974. 680 p.
Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Public Works, 93d Cong., 2d sess.
Noise control--[U.S.]--Legislative histories / Noise Control Act
TA 365 LTR74-2153

Smith, Marcia.
Zegel, Vikki.
Astronauts and cosmonauts: biographical and statistical data. June 1975. 179 p.
Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Technology, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
Astronauts--[U.S.]--Biography / Astronauts--[U.S.S.R.]--Biography / Manned space flight--[U.S.] / Manned space flight--[U.S.S.R.] / Astronautical accidents--[U.S.] / Astronautical accidents--[U.S.S.R.]
QB 1 G LTR75-1892

Sterste, Dagnija.
Niksch, Larry.
Background information relating to Southeast Asia and Vietnam (7th revised edition). Dec. 1974. 660 p.
Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 93d Cong., 2d sess.
This edition was prepared by committee staff with the assistance of Dagnija Sterste and Larry Niksch.
Vietnamese Conflict--Chronology / Foreign relations--[U.S.]--South Vietnam / Foreign relations--[South Vietnam]--U.S. / Foreign relations--[Southeast Asia]--U.S. / Foreign relations--[U.S.]--Southeast Asia
DS 556 C 2 LTR74-2011

Teeters, Nancy.
Perchik, Tina. Rowan, Ruth.
The 1976 current services budget. Dec. 31, 1974. 10 p.
Issued as a joint committee print, Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Priorities and Economy in Government, 93d Cong., 2d sess.
Nancy Teeters, Tina Perchik, and Ruth Rowan assisted in the preparation of the study.
Federal budgets--[U.S.]
HJ 2005 U.S. LTR74-1986

Biniek, Joseph. Blodgett, John. Grimes, Maria. Musgrove, Connie.
Research and development relating to sulfates in the atmosphere. June 1975. 241 p.
Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on the Environment and the Atmosphere, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
Sulphur / Air pollution--[U.S.] / Air pollution control--[U.S.] / Environmental health--[U.S.]
TP 400 LTR75-1782

Whelan, Joseph.
Science, technology, and American diplomacy; brain drain: a study of the persistent issue of international scientific mobility. Sept. 1974. 272 p.
Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on National Security Policy and Scientific Developments.
Brain drain
Q 130 LTR74-1313

Williams, Grover.
A compilation of Federal laws relating to conservation and development of our Nation's fish and wildlife resources, environmental quality, and oceanography. Jan. 1975. 844 p.
Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, 94th Cong., 1st sess.
Pollution control--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Energy law and legislation--[U.S.] / Environmental law and legislation--[U.S.] / Fishery law and legislation--[U.S.] / Wildlife conservation--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Atomic energy--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Water law and legislation--[U.S.] / Maritime law--[U.S.] / Oceanography--[U.S.]--Law and legislation
TP 450 U.S. B LTR75-3450

Lyons, Thomas.
Compiled statutes--Committee on Government Operations; being a compilation of acts of Congress reported from or connected with the Committee on Government Operations. 3d ed. Dec. 1974. 685 p.
Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Government Operations, 93d Cong., 2d sess.
Grover Williams and Thomas Lyons aided the staff in the compilation.
Executive departments--[U.S.]--Law and legislation / Administrative law--[U.S.] / Congressional committees (House) / U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Government Operations.
JK 821 B LTR74-2165

Digest of Public General Bills

Question. What is the current costs of preparing and printing the Digest of Public General Bills?

Answer. In Calendar 1975, costs of salaries (including benefits and overtime) of the 19 professional and 14 clerical personnel in the Bill Digest unit of CRS were approximately $470,000. The cost of printing the Digest in 1975 was approximately $215,000 for a total estimated cost of $685,000.

Question. Who are the users of this Digest outside of the Congress and the Library?

Answer. There are 95 paid subscribers from schools and libraries, 82 from State and Federal agencies and 147 from business concerns and trade organizations for a total of 324 paid subscriptions. Copies are also sent to U.S. Government Depository Libraries (1015).

Question. What is the total copies printed and the frequency of distribution?

Answer. There were 4,326 copies printed of the final issue of the Digest for the first session of the 94th Congress. Normally more copies of a "final issue" are printed since some purchasers want that issue only. Cumulative issues are printed at approximately two-month intervals. Supplements are issued approximately every two weeks.

Question. Is all of the information in the Digest currently stored in the computer?

Answer. Yes.

Question. Is it feasible to consider ending the publication of the Digest and relying on the computer terminals to disseminate the information?

Answer. The printed Bill Digest is distributed to all congressional offices in Washington, D.C. and, upon request, to district congressional offices, depository libraries and non-Congressional users. To rely solely on a computer terminal to access legislative information might prevent the Digest information from reaching such offices. An alternative to the computer or the printed version would be the use of computer generated microfiche which would necessitate the use of a microfiche reader by subscribers to the Digest.

The Service is currently taking steps to review and evaluate its legislative documentation responsibilities and activities, including both market and production analysis. The form of publication of the Digest and related distribution procedures will be examined in some depth.

Consultant Contracts

Question. Supply for the record a listing of the contracts awarded by CRS in 1975 and 1976 to date for professional and consultant services?

Answer. The information follows:

FY 1975

Detail of Professional and Consultant Services Effected

Contractor	Date of Contract	Product or Service	Amount
75-1 (EPW) Mr. William Hsiao Harvard University Cambridge, Mass.	7/26/74(c)	Actuarial assistance in preparing cost estimates for national health insurance proposals (House Ways and Means Committee)	$ 10,000
75-2 (AL) Mary L. Ramsey 300 C St. S.E. Washington, D.C.	8/7/74(c)	Legal assistance in responding to requests relating to impeachment.	20,000
75-3 (EPW) Applied Urbanetics, Inc. 1701 K St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006	8/14/74(c)	Modifications to Federal Educational Finance Model (Senate Labor and Welfare Committee	11,074.18
75-4 (SS) Leon Cole National Area Dev. Inst. P.O. Box 3976 Lexington, Kentucky 40501	9/30/74	Study of rural transportation problems (Senate Agriculture Committee)	7,450
	11/7/74(c)	Amendment #1	300
75-5 (FA) Roger Majak 1011 E St. S.E. Washington, D.C. 20003	10/4/74	Study on the problem of executive agreements in foreign relations (Senate Foreign Relations Committee)	19,000
75-6 (EP) John McLeod 8484 La Jolla Shores Dr. La Jolla, Ca. 92037	10/9/74(c)	Analysis of recent research findings on growth policy (House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee)	2,000
75-7 (FA) William H. Read Center for Internatl Affairs Harvard University Cambridge, Mass. 02138	11/19/74(c)	Report on impact of non-governmental U.S. media in foreign countries (Senate Foreign Relations Committee)	2,100
75-8 (OD) Forecasting Internatl, Ltd. 1500 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, Va. 22209	11/14/74(c)	Presentation of course on futures research and forecasting for CRS staff	10,000

75-9 (EP) Dr. Lynton K. Caldwell School of Public and Environmental Affairs	11/27/74(c)	Analysis of options for creating Federal oceans agency and outline of provisions for proposed legislation (Senate Commerce Committee)	350
75-10 (OD) Susan Harding C-12 Morris Soldiers Field Boston, Mass 02163	1/16/75	Prepare bibliography on U.S. National Growth for inclusion in JEC Committee Print (Joint Economic Committee)	1,200
75-11 (EPW) William Hsiao Harvard University Cambridge, Mass. 02138	2/20/75	Prepare assessment of HEW's national health insurance model (House Ways and Means Committee)	12,000
75-12 (OCRP) Resources for the Future 1755 Mass., Ave. N.W. Washington, D.C. (Dr. Francis Christy)	3/1/75	Assist CRS in hearing preparation and in formulation of legislative concepts. (National Ocean Policy Study)	10,200
75-13 (EPW) Mathematica Inc. P.O. Box 2392 Princeton, N.J. 08540	3/7/75	Evaluate VA Computer Model. Recommend methodology for predicting future pension recipients. (Senate Veterans Affairs)	1,800
75-14 (FA) Fred B. Morris 5500 Holmes Run Pkway Apt. 516 Alexandria, Va. 22304	2/19/75	Prepare report on U.S. food policy vis-a-vis Latin America (Senator McGovern)	8,000
75-15 (FA) G. Edward Clark 4421 Hawthorne St. N.W. Wash. D.C. 20016	2/20/75(c)	Review an FA report draft on USIA for the Senate Foreign Relations Comm. (Sen. Foreign Rel. Comm.)	2,076
75-16 (GGR) Rita Llavarias 105 Alexandria Dr. Oxon Hill, Md.	3/3/75(c)	Translations (Sen. Kennedy)	1,083
Brookings Institution (Office of Director)	Amend't #1 to 74-33 (FY' 74)	Additional Seminars (CRS-D)	35,000
75-17 (EPW) William Hsiao Harvard University Cambridge, Mass.	4/9/75	Actuarial Study of Social Security Fund Income and Benefits Payout (House Ways & Means-Senate Finance)	I 42,500 II 66,000
75-18 (OD) Anne Morgan 3824 Waverly Ct. Norman, Okla.	4/8/75	Prepare annual national debate topic materials (P.L. 88-246)	5,700

75-19 (FA) Robert J. Myers 9610 Wise Ave. Silver Spring, Md. 20901	4/16/75	Actuarial Evaluation of Cost of Certain Military Retirement pay Recomputations (House Armed Services)	1,000
75-20 (FA) Pauline Mian 1400 20th St. N.W. Wash. D.C. 20036	4/14/75- 7/31/75	A Study of Relations between the Canadian Gov't and the Canadian petroleum industry. Report (Senate Interior and Insular Affairs)	1,420
75-21 (GGR) The Futures Group 124 Hebron Ave. Glastonbury, Conn. 06033	5/9/75- 5/12/75(c)	Previous and projected changes in the United States in Various Economic and Political Areas. Report. (Senator Humphrey)	1,000
75-22 (E) CH2M Hill 1500 114th Ave. S.E. Bellevue, Wash. 98004	6/1/75- 10/10/75	A Study of a National Power Grid System. Report. (Senator Metcalf; Representative Ottinger)	50,000
75-23 (FA) Dr. Carl Q. Christol University of Southern Ca. Los Angeles, Ca. 90007	5/13/75- 8/15/75	The International Legal and Institutional Aspects of the Stratospheric Ozone Problem. Report. (Senate Aeronautical and Space Science)	7,500
75-24 (SPR) National Science Foundation 1800 G. St. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20550	5/20/75- 12/15/75	Futures Research Resources Directory Book Twenty-five copies of each of two volumes. (CRS-D)	10,000
75-25 (E) International Research and Technology 1500 Wilson Blvd. Arlington, Va. 22209	6/20/75- 7/3/75	An Analysis of Certain Characteristics of selected Computer Simulation Models. Report. (House. Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Wildlife Conservation and Environmet)	1,950
75-26 (SPR) William Carey AAAS 1515 Mass. Av. Wash. D.C. 20005	6/19/75- 1/15/76	The Relationship between Federal State and Local Govt Support for R & D. Report. (Joint Economic Committee)	1,000
75-27 (SPR) Dr. Albert Rubenstein IEMS The Tech. Institute Northwestern University Evanston, Ill. 60201	6/21/75- 3/1/76	The Effectiveness of Federal Civilian-Oriented R & D Programs. Report. (Joint Economic Committee)	2,000
75-28 (SPR) Dr. Harvey Brooks Applied Physics Dept. Harvard University Cambridge, Mass. 02138	6/20/75- 11/15/75	International Factors Affecting Executive Agency R & D Programs. Report. (Joint Economic Committee)	1,000

75-29 (SPR) Dr. Edwin Mansfield Dept. of Economics 435 McNeil Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa. 19174	6/23/75- 12/15/75	Federal Support of R & D Activities in the Private Sector. Report. (Joint Economic Committee)	2,000
75-30 (SPR) Dr. Lester Thurow H52 252D Sloan Bldg. 50 Memorial Drive Cambridge, Mass. 02139	6/24/75- 1/15/76	The Relationship between Defense-related and Civilian-oriented R & D Priorities. Report. (Joint Economic Committee)	1,500
75-31 (SPR) The Futures Group 124 Hebron Ave. Glastonbury, Conn. 06033	7/14/75- 1/5/76	A Study of the Design Characteristics of a Futures Information System for the Congressional Research Service. Report. (CRS-D)	(I) 13,310 (II) 10,890 24,200
75-32 (OD) National Planning Association 1625 Mass. Ave. N.W. Wash. D.C. 20036 ATTN: Mr. Koleda	6/25/75- 6/24/76	Seminars on National Urban Growth Policy. Seminars. (CRS-D)	13,108
75-33 (EP) Dr. Walter W. Wilcox 4810 Essex Ave. Chevy Chase, Md. 20015	6/24/75- 7/15/75	The Impact of a Proposed Amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act. Report. (Representative Weaver)	1,500
75-34 (SPR) Robert Zolnerzak 167 Hicks St. Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201	6/18/75-	"Energy Facts" index. Index. (House. Science and Astronautics)	800

FY 1976

EXTERNAL RESEARCH CONTRACTS

Contractor	Dates of Contract	Product or Service	Amount
76-1 (SPR) Mrs. Scott G. Smith 933 12th Ave Apt. 201 Huntington, W. Va.	July 7, 1975- July 23, 1975(c)	Edit. "Energy Facts," a Committee Print. (House Sciences and Astronautics)	$ 350
76-2 (EP) Hittman Associates 9190 Red Branch Rd Columbia, Md. 21045	July 30, 1975- Sept. 5, 1975(c)	Voluntary Energy Conservation Activities in Industry. Report. (Senate. Government Operations. Oversight Subcommittee.	3,350
76-3 (EP) Hittman Associates 9190 Red Branch Rd Columbia, Md. 21045	July 30, 1975- Sept. 5, 1975(c)	Potential Effects of Moratorium on Nuclear Power Plants. Report. (Joint Committee on Atomic Energy)	2,100
76-4 (OD) Eilene Galloway 4612 29th Pl. N.W. Wash. D.C. 20008	August 15, 1975- April 30, 1976	A Study of Direct Broadcast Satellites. Report. (Senate. Aeronautical and Space Sciences)	9,800
76-5 (E) Cornell University Ithaca, N.Y.	August 20, 1975- Nov. 24, 1975(c)	Economic Structure of the Petroleum Industry: Survey Summary. Report. (House. Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Integrated Oil Operations Subcommittee)	27,300
76-6 (OD) Mary Louise Ramsey 200 C St. S.E. Washington, D.C.	August 21, 1975- August 28, 1975(c)	Use of Duty Time by Federal Employees to Perform Research Work for Private Publication. Report. (Senate. Rules and Administration)	625
76-7 (EP) Hittman Associates 9190 Red Branch Rd. Columbia, Md. 21045	September 2, 1975- October 24, 1975(c)	Voluntary Energy Conservation Activities in Commercial Buildings. Report. (Senate. Government Operations. Oversight Subcommittee)	4,050

76-8 (EP) Hittman Associates 9190 Red Branch Rd. Columbia, Md. 21045	September 2, 1975- Sept. 26, 1975(c)	Voluntary Energy Conservation Efforts in the Consumer Sector. Report. (Senate. Government Operations. Oversight Subcommittee)	3,800
76-9 (SPR) Robert Anthony P.O. Box 25725 Oklahoma City, Okla. 73125	September 3, 1975- Dec. 4, 1975(c)	Update Energy "Demand" Studies. Committee Print. (House. Commerce. Energy and Power Subcommittee.)	5,200
76-10 (E) Mrs. Marion Schlefer 2911 Univ. Ter. N.W. Washington, D.C. 20016	September 10, 1975- Oct. 15, 1975(c)	Title VII of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1970 as amended. Pre-hearing background briefing paper. (House. Banking, Currency and Housing. Housing and Community Development Subcommittee.)	1,035
76-11-1 (E) Prof. Oliver Williamson Department of Economics University of Pa. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104	Sept. 29, 1975(c)	Effects of Industrial concentration on industry performance. Seminar speech. (Joint Economic Committee)	150
76-11-2 (E) Prof. Lee E. Preston Dept. of Environmental Analysis and Public Policy State University of New York Buffalo, N.Y. 14214	Sept. 19, 1975(c)	Effects of industrial concentration on industry performance. Seminar speech. (Joint Economic Committee)	200
76-11-3 (E) Mr. Julius Allen 9901 Connecticut Ave. Kensington, Md. 20795	Sept. 11, 1975- January 31, 1976	Report. Effects of Industrial Concentration on Industry Performance. Seminar arrangements and panel moderation. Evaluation of the effectiveness of Federal anti-trust policy. (Joint Economic Committee)	3,000

76-11-4 (E) Prof. Hyman P. Minsky Economics Dept. Washington University St. Louis, Mo. 63130	Nov. 3, 1975(c)	Seminar speech. Issues in Monetary Policy for the Congress. (Joint Economic Committee)	290
76-11-5 (E) Prof. David I. Fand Dept. of Economics Wayne State University Detroit, Mich. 48202	Nov. 3, 1975(c)	Seminar speech. Issues in Monetary Policy for the Congress. (Joint Economic Committee)	225
76-11-6 (E) Dr. Robert Harbeson Dept. of Economics University of Illinois Urbana, Illinois 61801	Nov. 24, 1975(c)	Seminar speech. Economics of Commission Regulation. (Joint Economic Committee)	275
76-11-6/1 (E) Dr. Robert Harbeson (See 76-11-6)	Dec. 31, 1975(c)	Paper . Economics of Commission Regulation. (Joint Economic Committee)	50
76-11-7 (E) Dr. Alfred Kahn, Chairman New York Public Service Commission 44 Holland Ave. Albany, N.Y. 12208	Nov. 24, 1975(c)	Seminar speech. Economics of Commission Regulation. (Joint Economic Committee)	225
76-11-8 (E) Dr. David Schwartz Suite 224 4600 Conn. Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20008	Nov. 24, 1975(c)	Seminar speech. Economics of Commission Regulation. (Joint Economic Committee)	100
76-11-9 (E) Paul Barton, Economist The Natl Manpower Inst. 1211 Conn. Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.	Dec. 15, 1975(c)	Panelist. Seminar on Meeting the Unemployment Problems of Young Adults. (Joint Economic Committee)	100
76-11-10 (E) Herbert Parnes Faculty of Labor & Human Resources Ohio State Univ. Columbus, Ohio	Dec. 15, 1975(c)	Panelist. Seminar on Meeting the Unemployment Problems of Young Adults. (Joint Economic Committee)	200
76-11-11 (E) Robert Taggart Natl Manpower Policy Task Force 1819 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C.	Dec. 15, 1975(c)	Panelist. Seminar on Meeting the Unemployment Problems of Young Adults. (Joint Economic Committee)	100

76-11-12 (E) Bernard Anderson 906 Croton Rd. Wayne, Pa. 19087	Dec. 15, 1975(c)	Panelist. Seminar on Meeting the Unemployment Problems of Young Adults. (Joint Economic Committee)	125
76-12 (SPR) Mr. Simon Rippon, Ed. Nuclear Engineering International Dorset House, Stanford St. London, SE 1 9LU	October 1, 1975- (Dec. 31, 1975) January 31, 1976(c)	Report. European Policies in Regard to certain Aspects of the Use of Nuclear Energy. (Joint Committee on Atomic Energy)	(300) 510
76-13-1 (EP) Environmental Law Inst. 1346 Conn. Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036	October 10, 1975 Dec. 3, 1975(c)	Report. Analysis of program impact statements prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act. Workshop Logistical Support. (House. Merchant Marines and Fisheries Environmental Affairs Subcommittee.)	1,150
76-13-2 (EP) Mr. Fred R. Anderson 3231 Garfield St. N.W. Washington, D. C.	October 10, 1975- Dec. 2, 1975(c)	Steering Committee Member and Panelist. Workshop on Natl. Environmental Policy Act. (See 13-1)	450
76-13-3 (EP) Prof. Richard Andrews School of Natural Resources University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Mich. 48105	October 7, 1975 Dec. 2, 1975(c)	Steering Committee Member and Panelist. Workshop on Natl. Environmental Policy Act. Problems and Possibilities of Administrative Implementation of National Environmental Policy Act. Report. (See 13-1)	1,025
76-13-4 (EP) Richard Carpenter 9606 Wadsworth Dr. Bethesda, Md. 20034	Dec. 1-2, 1975(c)	Panelist. Workshop on National Environmental Policy Act. "Adequacy of the Scientific Information Base for the Implementation of NEPA." Paper. (See 13-1)	300
76-13-5 (EP) Prof. Lynton Caldwell Dept. of Government Indiana University Bloomington, Ind. 47401	Dec. 1-2, 1975(c)	Panelist. Workshop on National Environmental Policy Act. "Effects of NEPA to date and Prospects for the Future." Paper. (See 13-1)	1,125

76-13-6 (EP) Robert Cahn Box 129 Route 4 Leesburg, Va. 22075	Dec. 1-2, 1975 (c)	Panelist. Workshop on National Environmental Policy Act. (See 13-1)	700
76-13-7 (EP) Paul Friesema Center for Urban Affairs Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois 60201	Dec. 1-2, 1975 (c)	Panelist. Workshop on National Environmental Policy Act. (See 13-1)	230
76-13-8 (EP) Prof. John Neuhold P.O. Box A University Hall Logan, Utah 84321	Dec. 1-2, 1975 (c)	Panelist. Workshop on National Environmental Policy Act. (See 13-1)	400
76-13-9 (EP) Gordon MacDonald Dartmouth College Hanover, N.H. 03755	Dec. 1-2, 1975 (c)	Panelist. Workshop on National Environmental Policy Act. (See 13-1)	250
76-13-10 (EP) Helen Ingram Inst. of Govt. Research University of Arizona Tucson, Arizona 85721	Dec. 1-2, 1975 (c)	Panelist. Workshop on National Environmental Policy Act. (See 13-1)	325
76-13-11 (EP) Michael McClosky Executive Director Sierra Club 1050 Mills Tower San Francisco, Ca. 94104	Dec. 1-2, 1975 (c)	Panelist. Workshop on National Environmental Policy Act. (See 13-1)	450
76-13-12 (EP) Phillip N. Storrs % Engineering Sci. Inc. 150 N. Santa Anita Ave. Arcadia, Ca. 91005	Dec. 1-2, 1975 (c)	Panelist. Workshop on National Environmental Policy Act. (See 13-1)	475
76-13-13 (EP) Gladwin Hill The New York Times 900 Wilshire Blvd. Los Angeles, Ca. 90017	Dec. 1-2, 1975 (c)	Panelist. Workshop on National Environmental Policy Act. (See 13-1)	450
76-13-14 (EP) Richard Liroff % Karin Hill House 666 Humbold St. Denver, Colo. 80218	Dec. 1-2, 1975	Panelist. Workshop on National Environmental Policy Act. (See 13-1)	350

76-14 (OCRP) Prof. Darius Gaskin Dept. of Economics University of California Berkeley, Calif. 93305	October 22, 1975(c)	Panel Participant. U.S. and Foreign Outer Continental Shelf Leasing and Taxation System Alternatives. (National Ocean Policy Study.)	450
76-14-1 (OCRP) Robert J. Kalter Assoc. Prof. of Resource Economics Warren Hall Cornell University Ithaca, N.Y. 14850	October 22, 1975(c)	Panel Participant. U.S. and Foreign Outer Continental Shelf Leasing and Taxation System Alternatives. (National Ocean Policy Study.)	275
76-15 (E) Data Resources, Inc. 29 Hartwell Ave. Lexington, Mass. 02173	November 5, 1975- December 1, 1975(c)	Report. Some Economic Aspects of the New York City Financial Crisis. (House. Budget Committee and Banking and Currency Committee)	24,500
76-16 (FA) Carol A. Capps 5615 Overlea Rd. Washington, D.C. 20016	October 23, 1975- Dec. 30, 1975(c)	Report. Some Aspects of U.S. Participation in International Organizations. (Senate. Government Operations Committee)	3,000
76-17 (EP) Winifred G. Smith Apt. 201 933 12th Ave. Huntington, W. Va. 25701	Nov. 19, 1975(c)	Consultation. Discuss Feasibility and Design of Nuclear Proliferation Fact Book. (Senate. Government Operations.)	150
76-18 (EPW) Mr. Leland Beck Apt. 103 3100 Wisconsin Ave. Washington, D.C. 20016	Nov. 14, 1975- Dec. 5, 1975(c)	Code Parole Salient Factor Scores. (Senate. Judiciary. National Penitentiaries Subcommittee)	1,720
76-19 (E) Jack Faucett Assoc. 5454 Wisconsin Ave. Chevy Chase, Md. 20015	Nov. 25, 1975- (Jan. 30, 1976) Feb. 13, 1976(c)	Report. Some Aspects of the Metro Rail Network.	(4,000) 4,450
76-20 (EP) Winifred G. Smith Apt. 201 933 12th Ave. Huntington, W. Va. 25701	Dec. 2, 1975- (Jan. 15, 1976) Feb. 27, 1976(c)	Draft. Nuclear Proliferation. Handbook and ILOK Response. (Senate. Govt. Operations. CRS-OD)	(2,600) 3,800

76-21 (EP) Jensen Assoc., Inc. 84 State St. Boston, Mass. 02109	December 2, 1975- December 5, 1975(c)	Report. Predictions of Levels and Impacts of Natural Gas Curtailments. (House. Govt. Operations)	2,000
76-22 (EP) Alan M. Voorhees & Assoc. Westgate Research Park McLean, Va 22101	December 4, 1975- (Jan. 31, 1976) Feb. 27, 1976(c)	Questionnaire. Energy Transportation System. (Senate. Commerce/Interior and Insular Affairs)	2,080
76-23-1 (OD) Televans Prod. 3330 Peachtree Atlanta, Ga. 30326	December 10, 1975- (Feb. 15, 1976) Feb. 27, 1976(c)	Film. Visualization of Food Stamp Issue Brief-Super 16mm Film. (Congressman Rose)	7,850
76-23-2 (OD) Scott Anderson Prod. 11800 Sunrise Valley Dr. Reston, Va. 22091	December 10, 1975- (Feb. 15, 1976) Feb. 27, 1976(c)	Videotape. Visualization of Food Stamp Issue Brief-Videotape. (Congressman Rose)	5,100
76-23-3 (OD) Jon D. Cozean 4114 David Pl. N.W. 208 Washington, D.C. 20007	December 10, 1975- (Feb. 15, 1976) Feb. 27, 1976(c)	Film. Visualization of Food Stamp Issue Brief-Super 8mm Film. (Congressman Rose)	3,060
76-24 (EPW) Edwin Yourman 410 Federal Bar., Bldg. West 1819 H St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006	December 12, 1975- Feb. 13, 1976	Report. Definition of "disability" in the Disability Insurance Program of the Social Security Act. (House. Ways and Means)	3,150
76-25 (E) George Doyle Dept. of Economics Assumption College Worcester, Mass. 01609	December 15, 1975- March 15, 1976(c)	Report. Economic and Political Situation in the Peoples Republic of China. (Joint Economic Committee)	4,610
76-26 (EPW) Dr. Eugene Eriksen 305 Wellesley Rd. Philadelphia, Pa. 19119	December 15, 1976- (Jan. 9, 1976) March 15, 1976	Report. Comments on Bureau of the Census sampling techniques. (Senate. Judiciary/ Constitutionl Rights.)	400
76-27 (OCRP) Dr. Robert A. Shleser P.O. Box 247 Bodega Bay, Ca. 94923	February 9, 1976- (Feb. 27, 1976)c	Report and Briefing. Study of potential effectiveness of H.R. 370 in accelerating the development of aquaculture industry. (House. MMF/ Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment)	2,020

76-28 (EPW) Dr. William Roemmich 99 Village Lane Santa Barbara, Ca.	February 9, 1976- (Feb. 29, 1976)	Report and Briefing. Study of possible revisions of definition of "disability" in the Disability Insurance Program. (House. Ways and Means)	2,450
76-29 (SPR) Geoffrey Perry 101 Northampton Rd. Kettering, North Hants NN 15-7JY England	February 2, 1976 March 15, 1976	Report and review of CRS Manuscript. Computations, tables, charts dealing with telemetry and tracking of Soviet space flights. (Senate. Aeronautical & Space Sciences)	2,000
76-30 (EP) Phoenix Assoc., Inc. P.O. Box 2045 Gaithersburg, Md. 20760	February 9, 1976- May 7, 1976	Report. Evaluation of quantitative data bases in energy, pollution and appropriations.	16,000
76-31 (EPW) Dr. Harvey Brenner School of Hygiene and Public Health Room 7513 615 N. Wolfe Street Baltimore, Md. 21205	February 13, 1976- March 15, 1976	Report. Model. Determine and evaluate relationships between certain social indices and major economic variables and prepare a model to estimate impacts of the variables on the indices. (Joint Economic Committee)	35,000
76-32 (OD) Hudson Institute Croton, New York, 10520	February 25, 1976- March 12, 1976	Report. Study the historical (U.S.) consequences of improper or inadequate use of available information to forecast effects of public policy. (Senate. Panel on Environmental Science and Technology)	3,800

Question. Why is it necessary to increase these contracts by $200,000 in 1977?

Answer. As a general rule the Service responds to research requests from Members and Committees through use of established in-house resources. While the Service provides staff assistance covering the spectrum of public policy issues there are areas in which its coverage may be temporarily incomplete and others in which coverage is not attempted because it is not economical to maintain experts on a permanent basis in certain highly specialized and seldom encountered fields. There are also times when existing resources are fully committed due to previously received Congressional requests and the Service cannot respond within the time constraints laid down by the client. It is in recognition of the possibility of these circumstances, lack of or fully committed in-house resources, that the Legislative Reorganization Act authorized the Service to obtain the short-term assistance of outside experts as necessary to respond to Congressional needs.

This authorization to contract with outside experts has been called upon increasingly over the past four years as Congress has placed greater and greater demands on the Service for efforts in support of its legislative and policy making activities. Whereas only 17 contracts were let in FY 73, 60 have already been let in the first three quarters of FY 76. Although limited amounts of additional funds have been requested and appropriated each year, each year the carefully screened requests of the Congress have outstripped the expectations of the Service and it has been necessary to supplement the contracting budget from savings.

Based on the first three quarters of FY 76 we now anticipate an FY 76 need for $548,000. Our earlier reading of what would be required to meet Congressional needs for FY 77 prompted a request for a budget of $625,500, $125,500 above the requested $500,000 for FY 76 or $200,000 above the $425,500 authorized for FY 76. It now appears that if funds were available, the requested FY 77 increase would be only $78,000 more than the currently anticipated effective demand through the last quarter of FY 76. Overall, the contract approach represents only 5% of the CRS resources requested to conduct public policy research and information services to the Congress.

Furniture and Furnishings

Question. How many personnel are paid from the Furniture and Furnishings appropriation? What are the duties of the personnel paid from this appropriation? Why did the amount used for personnel compensation triple this year?

Personnel paid	Full-time	Part-time consultants
Building Planning Office	4	2
Procurement and Supply Division	1	
Total	5	2

Answer. The individuals are concerned with developing the specifications for the equipment going into the James Madison Memorial Building; preparing area layouts of equipment and furniture; and, identifying appropriate finishes, colors, and textures for the areas to be used by the public and staff.

The funding for the positions paid out of Furniture and Furnishings is "no year" money. These positions are indefinite and will end when the outfitting of the James Madison Memorial Library Building is complete.

In fiscal year 1975 we obligated a total of $96,267.18 for salaries and personnel benefits. The $290,000 allotted for this purpose in fiscal 1976 includes $61,000 of unobligated funds from 1975. Our current estimate of actual obligations for fiscal 1976 is less than the amount available because the level of activity in this work has been less than originally intended due to the uncertainty of the contracting for the final phase of Madison Building construction. Now that the final contract has been signed, the effort must increase in order to accomplish the necessary design, planning, and bidding work in advance of the occupancy date for the building. The $11,000 increase requested for fiscal 1977 can be absorbed; therefore, our estimate for this appropriation should be reduced by that amount.

Question. In view of the cramped conditions at the Library, is there really any room for the 235 card catalog cases requested by the Reference and Processing Departments? Similarly, where will the CRS find space for the 60 reference tables requested?

Answer. Approximately half of the wooden card catalog cases, for which funds are requested in this budget, are for replacement of cases which are no longer serviceable. Some of the catalog cases are for use in outlying annexes and will not be located in the Main Library buildings. The remainder, which are separate small units, are stacked three or four high and will be crowded into the already crowded areas so that the inexorable flow of catalog cards can be housed.

The reference tables for CRS are actually small tables or stands for equipment. These will hold computer terminals requested and word processing machines. They are to go into the crowded quarters which the Congressional Research Service now occupies or will be assigned shortly.

Question. In 1973 the Congress provided $3,550,000 for compact book stacks. Now there is a $1.5 million dollar more request to cover inflationary increases in the cost of these book stacks. What has delayed the issuing of the bids for the book stacks and getting contract awards at the original prices?

Answer. A request for proposals to provide the compact bookstacks was issued on February 10, 1975, and initial responses were received May 9, 1975. Requests for value engineering studies by the vendors in the interest of cost reduction were made on September 3, 1975, and the latest technical amendment was distributed on November 7, 1975. Negotiations have been held in abeyance pending the approval of the supplemental funds for the building itself. As a result of the proposals received, it was clear that the Library required the additional funds to procure the compact stacks. Final negotiations with the vendors who made proposals last year will proceed very shortly now that the contract for Phase IV of the building itself has been let.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Senator HOLLINGS. Is there anything you wish to add?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Thank you, Senator. Thank you very much.

Senator HOLLINGS. We appreciate your appearance here this morning.

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
J. LEWEY CARAWAY, SUPERINTENDENT, SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS
WILLIAM F. RAINES, JR., ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
URAL T. WARD, SUPERVISING ENGINEER, CAPITOL BUILDING
PAUL PINCUS, LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

JUSTIFICATION

Senator HOLLINGS. The 1977 budget estimates for the Architect of the Capitol amount to $49,456,700. In view of the detailed nature of the justification material, we will insert in the record the appropriate pages as we go along.

[The general statement contained in the justifications follow:]

GENERAL STATEMENT

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES UNDER THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

For 1976, appropriations totaling $39,403,600 and reappropriations totaling $1,153,947, in all $40,557,547, have been provided under the Architect of the Capitol in the regular annual appropriation act, and $1,074,000 has been provided in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1976 -- or a grand total appropriated to date of $41,631,547, 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 $1,048,500 for Wage-Board Supplementals and $79,000 for Civilian Pay Act Supplementals included in the Budget Schedules as pending 1976 Supplementals; which brings the grand total for 1976 to $42,759,047.

For 1977, appropriations totaling $49,456,700 are requested for all items under the Architect -- joint items, House items, and Senate items -- a net increase of $6,697,653 over the grand total of $42,759,047 for 1976.

The net increase of $6,697,653 results from decreases totaling $6,969,547 offset by increases totaling $13,667,200.

If the 2 items "Senate Office Buildings" and "Senate Garage", totaling $9,377,300, are excluded from the 1976 grand total of $42,759,047, then the grand total, for joint items and

House items, for 1976 amounts to $33,381,747. Likewise, if the items "Senate Office Buildings" and "Senate Garage", totaling $10,275,400, are excluded from the 1977 grand total of $49,456,700, then the grand total, for joint items and House items for 1977, amounts to $39,181,300 -- or a net increase of $5,799,553, for joint items and House items, over the 1976 total of $33,381,747 for such items.

GROSS DECREASE

The gross decrease of $6,969,547 results from omission of the following nonrecurring items allowed for 1976:

Contingency Expenses:	
Nonrecurring improvements continued under reappropriation for 1976.....	$ 100,000
Capitol Buildings:	
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
Improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring: 6th year allotment under program.....	50,000
Improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring: 1975-76 reappropriation.....	95,000
Improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring: 1974-76 reappropriation.....	1,079
Transporting statuary from Capitol Power Plant to Smithsonian Institution.....	30,000

Capitol Buildings (continued)

Replacements, repairs, and improved facilities, House and Senate Restaurants: annual allotment reduced from $47,000 to $26,000	$ 21,000
Payment to Employees' Compensation: decreased from $131,000 to $124,400	6,600
Replacement of dehumidifier sections of 8 central air conditioning units: 1975-76 reappropriation	260,000
Installation of iron railings on lower cheek blocks, central steps and Senate and House Wing steps: 1975-76 reappropriation	18,000
Painting House Chamber, including plastering and scaffolding: 1975-76 reappropriation	67,500
Painting Senate Chamber, including plastering and scaffolding: 1975-76 reappropriation	46,000
Painting walls and ceilings of east central stairways, including cleaning sandstone: 1975-76 reappropriation	10,000
Restoration and related work, Statuary Hall: 1975-76 reappropriation	13,877
Restoration of Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber: 1973-76 reappropriation	247,491
Relocation and rearrangement of statues, Statuary Hall Collection	65,000
Total - Nonrecurring items omitted for 1977, Capitol Buildings	$ 1,009,547

Capitol Grounds

Repair and refurbishing of ornamental lanterns and other metal work and cleaning retaining walls in areas in the east side of the Capitol Grounds	$ 200,000
Improvements, parking lot, adjacent to House Annex	94,500
Purchase of 2 mechanical street sweepers to replace one large sweeper	26,000

Capitol Grounds (continued)	
Replacement of 1963 dump-truck; 1964 1/2-ton pickup truck, purchase of a garden tractor	$ 26,300
Completion of traffic signal modifications and additions: 1975-76 reappropriation	100,000
Total - Nonrecurring items omitted for 1977, Capitol Grounds	$ 446,800
Master Plan for future development of the Capitol Grounds and related areas	
Nonrecurring project omitted for 1977	$ 350,000
Senate Office Buildings	
Cleaning marble, Russell Building	$ 43,000
Painting and caulking exterior woodwork of windows of two Senate Annex Buildings	30,000
Carpeting rooms, Dirksen Building	75,000
Pilot furniture program, Senate Office Building	783,600
Replacements, repairs and improved facilities, Senate Restaurants: annual allotment reduced from $49,500 to $36,000	13,500
Furnishing government-owned "Senate Courts" and "Hill Apartments" buildings for Senate occupancy	556,000
Replacement of chilled water coils, air conditioning systems: 1975-76 reappropriation	225,000
Total - Nonrecurring items omitted for 1977, Senate Office Buildings	$ 1,726,100
House Office Buildings	
Maintenance of air conditioning system: one nonrecurring item allowed under this allotment for 1976, not required for 1977, to provide air conditioning and improved working conditions in Room B-339 A in the Rayburn Building in which food is prepared for serving in the large dining area across the corridor used for special functions	$ 40,000

House Office Buildings (continued)

Cleaning marble, Rotunda, Cannon Building and cleaning limestone, main entrance lobby, Longworth Building	$ 46,000
Replacements, repairs, and improved facilities, House Restaurants in House Office Buildings: annual allotment reduced from $65,000 to $57,900	7,100
Total - Nonrecurring items omitted for 1977, House Office Buildings	$ 93,100

Capitol Power Plant

Replacement of deteriorated sections of cooling towers	$ 15,000
Installation of floor tile, boiler room	8,000
Installation of two additional coal thawing pits	10,000
Replacement of pick-up truck	8,000
Total - Nonrecurring items omitted for 1977, Capitol Power Plant	$ 41,000

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

Nonrecurring project omitted for 1977	$ 2,700,000

Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care

Improved lighting, bookstacks, Annex Building: 4th year allotment under program	$ 50,000
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
Modifications, Rare Book Reading Room, Main Library Building	71,000
Installation of low voltage switching equipment to control lighting, Main Library Building	6,000

Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care (continued)

Elevator and other improvements: 1975-76 reappropriation	$ 70,000
Expansion and renovations to provide additional accommodations for computer facilities, to be installed in 1976	213,000
Total - Nonrecurring items omitted for 1977, Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care	$ 503,000

GROSS INCREASE

The gross increase of $13,667,200 results from the following items:

Personnel Compensation

Total increase under all appropriations, as follows:

Wage-Board rate increases, effective 10/26/75 covering 1,424 employees, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349	$ 795,700
Wage-Board within-grade promotions authorized by law	170,545
Increased civilian pay act costs authorized by law	197,455
Within-grade salary advancements and other changes for GS employees, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5331-5336	65,170
Overtime and Holiday Pay authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5544	300,600
Night Differential Pay authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5344	27,100
Sunday Premium Pay authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5544-46	17,200
26 New Positions	298,000
5 - Salaries, Office of the Architect	
3 - Capitol Buildings	
14 - Senate Office Buildings	
4 - Library Buildings and Grounds	
28 Positions	
Funded on a 6-months basis in fiscal 1976 in Supplemental Appropriations Act for "Senate Office Buildings" annexes (former Senate Courts and Hill Apartments) -- required to be funded on a 12-months basis in fiscal 1977 -- Additional 6-months cost, fiscal 1977	115,700
121 Positions	
Funded for 1976 from "No Year" appropriation account for House Annex #2 (former FBI building) -- required to be funded in regular annual "House Office Buildings" appropriation account for fiscal 1977 -- Increase in annual account through transfer of these 121 positions from "No Year" to annual appropriation	1,149,600
Total Increase - Personnel Compensation	$ 3,137,070

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Personnel Benefits

Total Increase under all appropriations, as follows:

Payment to Employees' Life Insurance Fund, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8708	$ 4,700
Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8906	23,500
Contribution to retirement fund, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 8334	163,000
Total Increase - Personnel Benefits	$ 191,200

Annual Recurring Maintenance Items

Capitol Buildings	$ 327,100
Capitol Grounds	2,000
Senate Office Buildings	138,800
House Office Buildings	61,500
Capitol Power Plant	1,828,730
Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care	16,000
Total Increase - Annual Recurring Maintenance Items	$ 2,374,130

Nonrecurring Items

Capitol Buildings:	
Replacement of equipment on grounds street lighting truck	$ 4,500
Cleaning sandstone walls and columns in crypt	18,000
Improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring in the Capitol - 7th year allotment under program	50,000
Rebuild and enlarge 2 manholes and install additional transformers, sump-pump and drainage connections	35,000
Preservation of historic drawings	35,000
Microfilming of architectural drawings	28,000

Nonrecurring Items (continued)

Capitol Buildings (continued)

Installation of security system at Capitol Power Plant in implementation of the security program authorized by H. Con. Res. 550, 92nd Congress for the Capitol Complex	$ 800,000
Study for replacement of hardware and appurtenant equipment on doors, Capitol Building	10,000
Miscellaneous improvements	125,000
Total Increase - Nonrecurring items - Capitol Buildings	$ 1,105,500

Capitol Grounds

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
Resurfacing reflecting pool, aligning stone coping, and pointing and caulking central lower terrace basins	81,000
Resurfacing basin of terrace fountain and pointing and caulking stone coping, curb, sluice coping, and pool bowl	60,000
Caulking and pointing stone curbs, walls, balustrades, steps, and other structural items in the area of the Capitol Grounds located above and in the vicinity of the Senate Garage	3,000
Replacing sections of sidewalks in various areas of the Capitol Grounds	197,000
Total Increase - Nonrecurring items - Capitol Grounds	$ 1,741,000

Senate Office Buildings

Replacement of eliminator plates in dehumidifier sections of air conditioning system, Russell Building	$ 48,700
Cleaning marble walls, Russell Building	28,000

Nonrecurring items (continued)

Senate Office Buildings (continued)	
Modernization of elevators Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 15 in the Russell Building	$ 405,000
Improvements to subway transportation system, Capitol to Dirksen and Russell Buildings	45,000
Replacement of 124 deteriorated windows in Russell Building	500,000
Miscellaneous improvements	100,000
Renovation of Dirksen Office Building Cafeteria kitchen, including other appurtenant work	728,000
Total Increase - Nonrecurring items - Senate Office Buildings	$ 1,854,700
House Office Buildings	
Modifications to air conditioning units, Rayburn Building	$ 24,500
Increased ventilation, police firing range, Rayburn Building	13,000
Improved ventilation, loading dock area, Longworth Building	4,800
Installation of pneumatically-operated doors at loading dock, Rayburn Building	8,000
Cleaning marble stairs, 2nd and 3rd floors, Cannon Building	17,500
Cleaning limestone walls, southeast entrance lobby, Longworth Building	3,500
Replacement of deteriorated sections of air conditioning system supplying heat and cooling through the Longworth Bldg	1,880,000
Miscellaneous improvements	100,000
Total Increase - Nonrecurring items _ House Office Buildings	$ 2,051,300
Capitol Power Plant	
Repair of steam and chilled water distribution tunnels	$ 40,000
Replacement of expansion joints in steam lines	104,000
Replacement of insulation on chilled water pipes in Cannon Building	3,000
Modifications to three centrifugal refrigeration machines	24,000
Replacement of arc welding machine	3,000
Total Increase - Nonrecurring items - Capitol Power Plant	$ 174,000

Nonrecurring items (continued)

Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care	
Improved lighting, bookstacks, Annex Building	$ 50,000
Replacement of condensing unit, drinking water system, Annex	16,900
Rebuilding 8 central air-conditioning units, Main Building	159,500
Modernizing freight elevator in Annex Building	95,000
Renovating bird-proofing system, Main Building	8,500
Replacement of book conveyor system, Main Building to Capitol, using fiber glass tubing	35,000
Expansion and renovations to provide additional accommodations for computer facilities	163,000
Alterations and improvements in Coolidge Auditorium	500,000
Total Increase - Nonrecurring items - Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care	$ 1,027,900
GRAND TOTAL INCREASE - NONRECURRING ITEMS UNDER ALL APPROPRIATIONS	$ 7,954,400

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, 1,502 employees under the Architect of the Capitol, including 28 funded in the 1976 Supplemental Appropriations Act for two Senate Annex Buildings (formerly Senate Courts and Hill Apartments) and including 50 at the Botanic Garden, paid from appropriations provided in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, are compensated under the Wage-Board system, 182 employees are compensated under the "GS" schedule of the Classification Act; 239 employees are compensated at administrative rates and 3 employees are compensated at statutory rates -- a grand total of 1,926 employees authorized on a year-round basis. Of our annual maintenance appropriations, the cost of personnel compensation and benefits normally constitutes approximately 80 percent of the total of these appropriations.

WAGE-BOARD SYSTEM

The employees covered by this pay system are those engaged in recognized trades and crafts and in skilled and unskilled manual-labor occupations, required for the maintenance and operation of the Capitol Building, 3 House Office Buildings, 2 House Annex Buildings (Congressional Hotel and the former FBI Building) and House Underground Garages, 2 Senate Office Buildings and 4 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 and currently applies, is contained in the 1975 Hearings and so is not repeated in these Hearings.

A statement with respect to Public Works Projects follows.

PUBLIC WORKS PROJECTS

As may be noted, the list of nonrecurring items requested for 1977 detailed on the foregoing pages of the General Statement includes 5 major items of repairs, alterations, and improvements. Those 5 items total $5,008,000, as detailed on the foregoing pages, and include, as shown thereon, $1,400,000 under "Capitol Grounds" for replacement of the broad walkway approaches and steps on the west side of the Capitol Grounds, from Maryland and Pennsylvania Avenues to the foot of the west terraces, and other related work; $500,000 under "Senate Office Buildings" for replacement of 124 deteriorated windows in the Russell Senate Office Building which have been in use since 1909; also, $728,000 for renovation of the Dirksen Senate Office Building Cafeteria kitchen, including other related work; $1,880,000 under "House Office Buildings" for replacement of deteriorated sections of the air conditioning system supplying heat and cooling throughout the Longworth House Office Building, which have been in continuous service for the past 38 years; and $500,000 under "Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care" for alterations and improvements to the Coolidge Auditorium, constructed in 1925 in the northwest court of the Main Building. These items are explained in detail in the justifications under those appropriation heads.

The only item, requested for 1977, normally classified as a Public Works Project, is $800,000 for installation of a security system at the Capitol Power Plant in implementation of the

security program authorized by H. Con. Res. 550, 92nd Congress, for the Capitol Complex. This item is explained, in detail in the justifications that follow.

A report on 9 public works projects, either in progress or completed during the fiscal year 1976, 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 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. An unobligated balance of "not to exceed $400,000" was continued available until June 30, 1976, under the provisions of the 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act. The actual unobligated balance, on June 30, 1975, carried forward to 1976, was $247,491 -- the remainder having been obligated towards the close of the fiscal year 1975.

The unobligated balance of the $247,491, carried forward to 1976 under the reappropriation authority, as of January 1, 1976, is $169,148.

Present Status of Work under Project

Supreme Court Chamber

All work in the Old Supreme Court Chamber, on the lower floor, has been completed. Dedication of the old Chamber, as restored, was celebrated with ceremonies held in that Chamber, on May 22, 1975.

Senate Chamber

Work in the Old Senate Chamber, on the upper, or second floor, is nearing completion. All construction work has been completed. Work remaining to be completed, as of February 1, 1976, includes the following: Delivery and installation of an ornate chandelier -- due for delivery in the latter part of February 1976; installation of the canopy over the Vice President's chair; hanging portraits and installation of a clock; delivery and hanging of draperies, now on order; delivery and installation of furniture reproductions, also now on order; reproductions of the old stoves used in the Chamber, yet to be ordered. All restoration work in this old Senate Chamber is expected to be completed by Easter, 1976.

In accordance with the provisions of the Authorization Act, the old Supreme Court Chamber has been restored substantially to the condition in which that Chamber existed when last occupied by the Supreme Court in 1860, and the old Senate Chamber has been restored substantially to the condition in which that Chamber existed when last occupied by the Senate in 1859.

SECURITY SYSTEM FOR THE CAPITOL COMPLEX

This project was authorized by H. Con. Res. 550, 92nd Congress. All work under the project has been completed and the security systems in operation, with the exception of installation of an electronic security system at the Capitol Power Plant, to be interfaced with the security systems now installed and in operation in the Capitol Complex.

Funds, in the amount of $800,000, have been requested in the 1977 Budget for the power plant installation. A detailed explanation of the $800,000 request is set forth in the "Capitol Buildings" justifications. The funds are requested under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation item, as the authorizing resolution, in its definition of areas to be funded under such appropriation account, defines the buildings and structures covered by the resolution to 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; also, the chilled water and steam distribution tunnels extending from the Capitol Power Plant to the various buildings supplied by the plant.

The security system now installed and in operation consists of a closed circuit television system, which is comprised of a series of strategically located closed circuit television

cameras so designed as to be architecturally unobtrusive, but with the capability of surveying the corridors and passageways at all hours; an intrusion detection system for the chilled water and steam distribution tunnels; and a parcel inspection system designed to utilize low voltage, film-safe X-rays, to permit the inspection of parcels, briefcases, and other items, which displays a picture on a television screen of the contents under examination and relate to the operator any potential hazards.

The systems, installed and presently in operation, were funded under appropriations totaling $4,698,000, provided in the Supplemental and Second Supplemental Appropriation Acts, 1973 to implement the provisions of H. Con. Res. 550.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Work under this 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 completed at a cost of $5,304,802. 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 99 percent completed at a current contract cost of $25,273,828. Phase IV "Interior and related work" remains to be contracted and performed.

Competitive bids for Phase IV work, invited and received, were opened on July 23, 1975. Because of the appropriation and authorization limitation of $90,000,000, the invitations to bid required bidders to submit separately stated, a base bid covering minimum construction work under Phase IV, and also, separately stated, bid prices on 17 additives and 1 alternate. The additives included construction work under the original approved Phase IV program and other construction work not included in the original approved program, but subsequently approved for inclusion as modifications to such program.

Five bids were received for the Phase IV work. The base bids ranged from a low bid of $44,480,000 to a high bid of $49,200,000. The low bid for the additives totaled $22,555,300, which when added to the low base bid amounted to a grand total low bid of $67,035,300.

This amount, when added to all obligations incurred to January 1, 1976 under the $90,000,000 appropriation and to projected obligations required for items other than Phase IV construction work to complete the project, indicate the necessity of an increase of approximately $29,000,000 in the authorized limit of cost and a corresponding need of an additional appropriation in that amount, before a contract may be awarded.

By direction of the House Office Building Commission, Senate Office Building Commission, and Joint Committee on the Library, vested by law with authority over the project, the five bidders were requested to extend the time for acceptance of their bids from the required acceptance date of September 21, 1975 to November 21, 1975, which all five agreed to do. They were again requested to extend the modified acceptance date from November 21, 1975 to January 21, 1976, which two of the five bidders agreed to do. Those two bidders were further requested to extend the acceptance date from January 21, 1976 to February 21, 1976, which they both agreed to do. One of these two bidders was the bidder who submitted the lowest bid for the overall project.

The following financial statement is submitted for the information of the Committee.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING PROJECT

Total Authorized Limit of Cost of Project			$ 90,000,000
Total Appropriated for Project			$ 90,000,000
Total Expended and Obligated to January 1, 1976:			
Phase I:	Excavations and Foundations	7,301,224	
Phase II:	Exterior Stone	5,304,802	
Phase III:	Superstructure	25,273,828	
Shop inspection of structural steel		9,629	
Relocation of water and sewer lines and street and curb work		268,858	
Soil testing, surveys, and miscellaneous construction costs		10,855	
Modelling and carving Madison statue		100,000	
Design and installation of decorative screen, main entrance		50,000	
Design model, sculptural fountain		24,500	
Design and sculpturing of 2 bronze medallions		8,150	
Design-carving in glass Library of Congress seal		3,900	
Exhibit Consultant Services		70,000	
Architectural and Engineering Services, including Preliminary Plans and Supplements to such Plans		4,070,749	
Administrative and Miscellaneous Expenses		2,539,905	
Total Expended and Obligated to 1/1/76			(-) 45,036,400
Unobligated Balance 1/1/76			44,963,600

Unobligated balance, 1/1/76, brought forward		44,963,600
Projected Obligations Required to Complete Project:		
Administrative and Miscellaneous expenses	3,600,000	
Minimum construction work under Phase Iv "Interior Work" based on low bid 7/23/75	44,480,000	
Additional architectural and engineering fee, based on Minimum construction work, Phase IV, low base bid	324,000	
Other Construction Work under original approved Phase IV program, based on low bid 7/23/75 for such items, stated as separate "Additive" prices over and above base bid	12,846,000	
Additional architectural and engineering fee, based on Other Construction Work, Phase IV, low bid additives - original approved program	642,300	(-)61,892,300
Excess Cost based on all work included in original, approved program		(-)16,928,700
Other Construction Work, not approved in original approved program, but approved for inclusion in modified program, based on low bid 7/23/75 for such items, Phase IV, stated as separate "Additive" prices, over and above base bid	9,709,300	
Additional architectural and engineering fee, based on Other Construction Work, Phase IV, low bid additives, not included in original approved program	485,465	
Contingency Allowance	2,000,000	(-)12,194,765
Excess Cost to Complete Project		(-)29,123,465

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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 the 1975 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.

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

Expenditures and obligations have been incurred to January 1, 1976, 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	881,200
Contract for construction of electrical substations	759,618
Contract for site preparation work for a new 24,000-ton Refrigeration Plant Building	1,329,450
New Refrigeration Plant Building superstructure	1,057,951
Contract for furnishing and delivering pipes, fittings, and flanges for the piping systems for the new Refrigeration Plant	844,237
Administration, blueprints, tests, surveys, and other miscellaneous items	319,356
Total Expended and Obligated to 1/1/76	$ 8,411,327

SUMMARY

Unobligated Balance, 1/1/76, of $18,600,000 appropriated for project

Total appropriated for project	$ 18,600,000
Expended and obligated to 1/1/76	8,411,327
Unobligated balance, available as of 1/1/76	$ 10,188,673

Obligations remaining to be incurred

Work remaining to be contracted to complete the project, in accordance with the Authorization Act, as well as a statement of work contracted to date, is detailed on the following pages of this project report.

Need for additional authorization and appropriation anticipated

As the Committee was informed last year, due to escalation that has occurred since authorization of the project in 1973 and further escalation anticipated to occur during the remainder of the project, 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 before expiration of the present fiscal year. Bids for the next major phase of work are expected to be invited and a contract awarded by April, 1976, at which time we will be in a position to present a more accurate forecast of the additional amount required.

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 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; anticipated completion date for all work under contract, including final testing and acceptance, October 1978.

Manufacture, delivery, and installation of a cooling tower-- Contract awarded March 21, 1974; anticipated completion date for all work under contract, including installation, October 1978.

Equipment for electrical substations -- Contract awarded April 4, 1974; all work under contract substantially completed as of January 1976.

Fabrication and delivery of structural steel for new Refrigeration Plant Building -- Contract awarded December 2, 1974; all work under contract completed as of January 1976, except final delivery of steel to plant from storage area.

Pipe, fittings, and flanges for the piping systems for new Refrigeration Plant -- Contract awarded December 27, 1974; all work under contract substantially completed as of January 1976.

Electric motor-operated ball valves for new Refrigeration Plant -- Contract awarded March 13, 1975; substantial completion date, presently scheduled, April 1976.

Phase I (continued)

Chilled water pumps and condenser pumps for New Refrigeration Plant -- Tentative Contract award date, July 1976.

Phase II

Site preparation work for a new 24,000 ton Refrigeration Plant Building -- Contract awarded July 10, 1974; all work under contract is now substantially completed.

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 April 1976; tentative projected completion date, October 1978.

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, July 1976; tentative projected completion date, October 1978.

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 projected completion date, January 1978, except October 1978 for central controls.

Projected completion date of all work under project -- December 1978

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

The scope, purpose, and extent of this project is fully described in the 1976 Appropriation Act, also in the text of such appropriation shown on pages 113 and114 of the House Committee Print, and is not accordingly, repeated in this report.

Since enactment of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, July 25, 1975, this project has been the subject of extensive consultation and study. Twenty-eight firms specializing in urban design, urban planning, growth management, and other items involved in long-range planning have been interviewed, and the authorized legislative objectives discussed. Consultation has also been held with the National Capital Planning Commission and other Government agencies and other interested parties, in conformity with the provisions of the authorizing legislation. These pursuits have necessarily extended over a lengthy period, because of the complexity and importance of the problems involved in long-range planning, and essential need to establish a firm foundation before proceeding further with final development of the authorized Master Plan.

We have now reached the point where we will shortly be ready to consult with the leaders of the House and the Senate and the Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittees of the

House and Senate, and the Chief Justice of the United States, as required by the authorizing legislation, before further steps are taken towards entering into contracts with planning consultants for the actual development of the Master Plan.

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, TO PROVIDE FACILITIES FOR THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act includes $2,700,000, on a "No Year" basis, for alterations and improvements to provide facilities for the physically handicapped, in the Capitol, Senate, and House Office Buildings, Capitol Grounds, Library of Congress Buildings, and Botanic Garden.

As the Committee was advised last year, 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 buildings and grounds enumerated in the foregoing paragraph of this

section of the General Statement. The appropriation of $2,700,000 provided in the fiscal year 1976 was the outgrowth of the Consultant's report and recommendations of the Consultant and those of the Architect of the Capitol.

In order to proceed with implementation of such recommendations, a contract was entered into with Mr. Noakes, January 19, 1976, in an amount not to exceed $250,000.

Briefly stated, under the terms of the contract the Consultant agrees to provide, under the direction of, and in accordance with criteria furnished by the Architect of the Capitol, the architectural and engineering services required for the design of, solicitation of bids and award of contracts for, and construction and equipment of, alterations to buildings and grounds of the Capitol Complex under the jurisdiction of the Architect of the Capitol, for the purpose of rendering the same accessible and usable to handicapped and elderly persons.

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

This project was authorized by the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973 and funded with appropriations, totaling $4,941,000 in the Supplemental Appropriations Act 1973 and the Further Urgent Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975. The project provided for the acquisition of 10 privately-owned properties in Square 724 and acquisition of one

government property (Immigration Building) through transfer of jurisdiction from the General Services Administration without transfer or reimbursement of funds. The Authorization 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 authorized 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. are being remodelled for Senate occupancy; one of 2 houses on C Street N.E. has been vacated and one is 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 $4,941,000 appropriated for the project, a total of $4,579,113 has been obligated to January 1, 1976, leaving an available balance of $361,886, on that date, to cover further demolition and relocation costs and any other miscellaneous costs required.

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 has since been 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.

The following statements show the status of work, phasing of work and projected time schedule under the project.

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 the construction work. Obligations and expenditures incurred to January 1, 1976, for architectural services ($4,327,360), administrative and miscellaneous expenses ($415,030), soil test borings and observation wells ($37,299), contract for construction of temporary vehicular and service access to the Dirksen Building ($176,032), and contract for excavations and foundations for the new Extension ($5,488,000), have totaled $10,443,721, leaving an unobligated balance as of that date of $74,703,279.

Phasing of Work and Time Schedule

The current Phasing Program and Time Schedule provide for phasing the work in accordance with the following projected time schedule:

Access - Temporary Vehicular and Service Access to Dirksen Building

Contract entered into May 20, 1975; completed, except for minor punch list items, December 15, 1975.

Excavation and Foundations

Contract entered into December 11, 1975; due for completion, February 27, 1977.

Stone Procurement

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

Phasing of Work and Time Schedule
(Continued)

Superstructure, including structural steel framing

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

Interior and related work, including transportation systems

Working drawings and specifications, invitation of competitive bids, and award of contract by June 1977.

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

Scheduling of work under this Phase is, by law, subject to the following provision contained in the 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act:

> No part of the funds appropriated for "Construction of an Extension to the New Senate Office Building" shall be obligated or expended for construction, either on, above, or below street level, of any additional pedestrian entrances to the Dirksen Senate Office Building on the side of such building that faces First Street Northeast, or for construction of additional underground pedestrian walkways extending from the Dirksen Building through the Russell Building, or for construction of any restaurants or shops on the first floor of the Dirksen Building.

Projected Occupancy: By mid-1979.

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

Architect of the Capitol	Appropriations for 1976				1977 Estimates of Appns.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) 1977 Estimates over 1976
	Regular Annual Act	Reappropriations	Suppl. Appns. 1976 and Pending Pay Suppls.	Total Appns.		
Sals. Office of Arch. of Cap...	$ 1,578,100	$ ...	$ 51,000	$ 1,629,100	$ 1,783,500	(+) $ 154,400
Contingent Expenses.....	120,000	100,000	...	220,000	120,000	(-) 100,000
Capitol Buildings.....	4,144,500	758,947	221,800	5,125,247	5,778,000	(+) 652,753
Capitol Grounds.....	1,685,000	...	158,700	1,843,700	3,201,800	(+) 1,358,100
Master Plan for Future Development of the Capitol Grounds and Related Areas.....	350,000	...	...	350,000	...	(-) 350,000
Senate Office Buildings.....	8,000,000	225,000	1,018,000	9,243,000	10,135,900	(+) 892,900
Senate Garage.....	127,300	...	7,000	134,300	139,500	(+) 5,200
House Office Buildings.....	9,814,700	...	438,000	10,252,700	14,263,000	(+) 4,010,300
Capitol Power Plant.....	9,063,000	...	25,000	9,088,000	11,172,000	(+) 2,084,000
Alterations and Improvements, Buildings and Grounds, to provide facilities for the physically handicapped.....	2,700,000	...	...	2,700,000	...	(-) 2,700,000
Library Buildings and Grounds: Struct. and Mech. Care.....	1,821,000	70,000	282,000	2,173,000	2,863,000	(+) 690,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS & ESTIMATES	$39,403,600	$1,153,947	$2,201,500*	$42,759,047	$49,456,700	(+) $6,697,653

*Note: $2,201,500 includes $1,048,500 Wage-Board Pay Supplemental and $79,000 Civilian Pay Act Supplemental

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BREAKDOWN OF $13,667,200 GROSS INCREASE BY CATEGORIES

Appropriation	Mandatory Items	New and Transferred Positions	Other Recurring Maintenance Items	Nonrecurring Maintenance & Const. Items	Total Increase
Salaries, Office of Architect.....	$ 89,200	$ 65,200[1/]	$ ...	$ ...	$ 154,400
Contingent Expenses.....	...	...	...	...	...
Capitol Buildings.....	187,500	42,200[1/]	327,100	1,105,500	1,662,300
Capitol Grounds.....	61,900	...	2,000	1,741,000	1,804,900
Senate Office Buildings.....	488,500	137,000[1/]	138,800	1,854,700	2,619,000
Senate Garage.....	5,200	...	...	...	5,200
House Office Buildings.....	841,000	1,149,600[2/]	61,500	2,051,300	4,103,400
Capitol Power Plant.....	122,270	...	1,828,730	174,000	2,125,000
Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care.....	95,500	53,600[1/]	16,000	1,027,900	1,193,000
TOTALS.....	$1,891,070	$1,447,600	$2,374,130	$7,954,400	$13,667,200

1/ New Positions requested for fiscal 1977.

2/ Transfer of Positions from "No Year" to "Annual" Appropriation Account for fiscal 1977.

RESTORATION OF OLD SENATE AND SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS

Senator HOLLINGS. Is it firm that the old Senate Chamber will be opened by mid-June?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir. We expect that Chamber will be possible to open even prior to then in terms of our making it available insofar as completion of the work is involved. It should be available by Easter. The Senate Commission on Art and Antiquities has yet to decide on the date of a public dedication, similar to what was done in the old Supreme Court Chamber. Presumably that will take place sometime in June, yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. What kind of ceremony are you going to have to open it up? We had the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court over to open the old Supreme Court Chamber. Maybe we can find some old senators. [Laughter]

Mr. WHITE. The arrangements for that ceremony will, of course, be made by the Senate Commission on Art and Antiquities. We are happy to comply with whatever they would like.

Senator HOLLINGS. What arrangements are planned for taking the visitors through there? I think you only have one door.

Mr. WHITE. Yes, sir. It is a double door, as you may recall. I believe that has not really been finally worked out. We think that what we will have to do is divide the entrance with some stanchions and ropes.

Mr. CAMPIOLI. We plan to place stanchions down the middle of the aisle through the front row of the senators' desks and then file the people along one side of that Senate rail and then out the other.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. All right. Let's proceed your way and I will keep up with it.

Mr. WHITE. We have a number of items, Mr. Chairman, that we usually refer to as public works projects. That is a euphemism for not only public works items as such but other items which may be of enough importance to mention separately from the regular justifications. It conforms to budgetary practices.

SECURITY SYSTEM FOR CAPITOL POWER PLANT

The only item requested for 1977 which would be classified as one of these projects as a new construction item is $800,000 for the installation of a security system at the Capitol power plant. We will get to that in detail when we come to that appropriation item.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right. We will wait until you get there. What kind of security system is that?

Mr. WHITE. It is a peripheral or perimeter security system which will detect intrusions or anyone trying to get into the grounds of the Capitol power plant. The security there has been minimal over the years. We have recently felt the need to increase it, especially since, as you may recall, we have provided for an intrusion detection system in all of the heating and chilled water tunnels that extend over the Hill.

Of course, that is the heart of the distribution system at that point, and we need to provide a similar kind of intrusion detection system

at the plant itself. It would not be a system which would have closed-circuit TV, for example, within the building as we do here. It would be perimeter only. It would, however, be connected to our present system which provides for security throughout Capitol Hill.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir.

Mr. WHITE. We have spoken about the old Senate and old Supreme Court Chambers. We can give you a report on any of these that you feel is appropriate.

SECURITY SYSTEM FOR CAPITOL COMPLEX

The security system for the Capitol complex is in full operation, as I believe you are aware. We were able to complete the work for the Capitol group of buildings except the Capitol Power Plant, within funds provided for the project. All that remains is the work to be done at the Capitol Power Plant, which under the authorizing legislation is defined as part of the Capitol Complex.

We have instituted a continuous reporting system on a weekly basis for the various portions of the system, to be sure they are all operable and so that those people who have a need to know——

Senator HOLLINGS. Are there a lot of breakdowns, or does that thing work pretty well?

Mr. WHITE. It works very well. We have three systems, as you may recall. One of them is the closed-circuit TV. One is the X-ray package inspection system at certain of the doors. The third is the intrusion alarm for the tunnels I just mentioned.

There have been occasions when minor problems have arisen, but by and large the system has been in full operation and is satisfactory.

Senator HOLLINGS. Who have you caught?

Mr. WHITE. I don't think we have caught anyone. But there is a value in the deterrent it provides. And it also enables the police, as I understand it from speaking with them, to do a better job of police work. When they have reason to be suspicious of somebody coming into the building, they can follow with the cameras and see what occurs. We haven't had any occasion to catch anyone up to now, insofar as I know.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING

Mr. WHITE. The Library of Congress, James Madison Memorial Building, I think you are aware of the status of that. We have entered into a contract for phase four after the funds were provided in the recent Supplemental Appropriation Act.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is to put in the fifth floor between the fourth and the sixth?

Mr. WHITE. The fourth and fifth. That was one item involved.

Senator HOLLINGS. Between the third and sixth. It was an add on?

Mr. WHITE. That is right.

Senator HOLLINGS. We had one, two, three and six. That was real tricky architecture. All right, sir.

MODIFICATIONS AND ENLARGEMENT, CAPITOL POWER PLANT

Mr. WHITE. The modifications and enlargement of the Capitol power plant were detailed in the 1975 hearings. That is now under construction. We are out for bids for phase three, which is a major part of the expenditure of funds.

You may recall, Mr. Chairman, in connection with the last hearings, that we were anticipating an increase in cost resulting from escalation, basically. It appears at this time that the $18 million originally authorized and appropriated will be inadequate to enable us to complete the project. We believe that we will need an additional amount of about $8 million. We are not prepared to finalize that at this time until we get more information in order to make those numbers more credible. We haven't done anything to the design to change the costs. It has just been a result of continuing escalation.

MASTER PLANNING

Regarding the master planning item, I believe you have recently received a report that we have submitted. That is in process. It has taken a little longer to get started than we originally anticipated.

Senator HOLLINGS. When are you going to complete it?

Mr. WHITE. I think we said 18 months to 2 years, and we have taken about 7 months now to get started. We think within about 18 months from now we should have something completed.

In addition to that we will have interim reports as we complete the various phases. And in addition to that, if there is some special reason to look into a particular matter, we can do that.

We think we have an excellent firm now to take over the management of the process under our close supervision. It is a complicated process. As I am sure you are aware from the report, we have tried to do the best that we know how in order to provide for the services in the most appropriate way.

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS FOR PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

Reporting on the alterations and improvements for the physically handicapped, we have a contract with an architectural consultant for that purpose. It is now in process. No actual alteration work has been done, and we didn't anticipate that we would do any actual work during this year when there are a lot of people circulating over the Hill. But we expect that in the fall it will be initiated.

Senator HOLLINGS. Don't you have sufficient in-house capability to do that?

Mr. WHITE. We do not. It is a very time-consuming process because it involves a great many small designs for a number of places all over the Hill. We have the ability to do it but not the capacity in order to get it done in time.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about that crowd that keeps redesigning the west front? Couldn't you put them on that to keep them warmed up?

Mr. WHITE. We might try that. But taking care of the physically handicapped is another problem, as I know you are aware. In any event, that is the status of that.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY IN SQUARE 724

The property in Square 724, as you know, has been completely acquired. That is to say, all the property on that square that was privately owned has been acquired with the funds that were made available. We are occupying the remaining buildings on that square as the Rules Committee directs.

DIRKSEN BUILDING EXTENSION

The extension of the Dirksen Building is now in the excavation and foundation stage. That contract was entered into December 11, 1975.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about that provision we have put in there relative to prohibiting the opening of a First Street entrance?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, we need to make some judgment with regard to some alternatives that have been provided for. I hope that I can meet with you or with Senator McClellan or with the full committee in whatever sequence you feel is appropriate.

We have responded to that provision in an effort to provide for the same needs in a different way. We need some relatively urgent judgments to be made in that regard. We haven't been in a position where it has disturbed the progress of the work up to now, but it will do so soon unless we can get the committee to give us a judgment as to which way to proceed with regard to some of the alternatives.

Senator HOLLINGS. Well, let's look at them. Do you have them now?

Mr. WHITE. No, I didn't bring them here, Mr. Chairman. But whenever you are in a position to do so, I would be happy to present them for your consideration.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir. The contract, you were about to say, to the Dirksen Building, what contract is that? The final one?

Mr. WHITE. No. The contract for the excavation and foundations which was entered into on December 11, 1975. We made an analysis of the bid and we have utilized a slightly greater amount of the funds for this phase than we had programmed. Including some of the construction contingency amount, we are approximately $400,000 or so beyond our budget at this point. The project is experiencing some unexpected underground problems, as sometimes occurs when you penetrate the ground, even though you make test borings in advance. We hope that we will be able to make up for that cost increases on future phases, but we will keep the committee informed.

Turning, Mr. Chairman, to the next item, which is salaries, Architect of the Capitol——

WEST FRONT OF CAPITOL

Senator HOLLINGS. You skipped over the west front, did you?

Mr. WHITE. We had nothing there to report.

Senator HOLLINGS. I think you asked something for the walkways, didn't you?

Mr. WHITE. We asked for that as part of the Capitol grounds, not for part of the west front project itself, but for the broad walkways

leading from First Street to the base of the terraces. We have asked for funds for the walkways under Capitol grounds.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you think those walkways are more important than the west front itself?

Mr. WHITE. I don't think it is more important, but it is an item that we can accomplish and that should be done, because there are some unsafe features to both walkways at this point that might give rise to tort claims. They are in need of repair.

You may recall that we discussed it last year, and it was felt—appropriately, I believe—that we ought to defer the item for a year, that we ought not make an effort to do that work and possibly cause interference with a lot of traffic through the Bicentennial year.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are the walkways more unsafe than the west front?

Mr. WHITE. The safety of the west front is not really the same to pedestrians as is safety on the walkways.

Senator HOLLINGS. When last has the west front been painted?

Mr. WHITE. 1968, Mr. Chairman. As a result of the analyses that were made in some of those reports you are aware of, we think it would be more appropriate not to paint it until such time as some judgment is finally made with respect to extension or restoration. The paint seals moisture into the stone as all the reports have said. And while it doesn't look very good with that paint peeling off, it is probably more beneficial to the stone not to have that particular kind of paint on there, that is to say any additional painting such as is there now.

To do anything now would mean scraping all of that off and then repainting with a different kind of paint, which could be done. We have estimated that it might cost anywhere from $80,000 to $90,000 in order to accomplish that.

We felt that since it has waited this long, it could wait a little longer, and we can see whether some other more permanent decision can be made.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, but are the windows and everything else on the front safe? They appear to be ready to fall out of the wall?

Mr. WHITE. They are safe. They need painting and they need caulking, it is true, but they are safe in the sense that they are not going to hurt anyone.

SALARIES, OFFICE OF ARCHITECT OF CAPITOL

Mr. WHITE. Turning, then, to the salaries for the Office of the Architect, Mr. Chairman, we are asking for five additional positions, four of which are for the security system. At this point we submit pages 39–43 of the justifications for the record.

[The justifications follow:]

Justification

SALARIES, OFFICE OF THE ARCHITECT -- (Net Increase for 1977.....$154,400)

1976 appropriation in annual act	$ 1,578,100
1976 Supplemental for Civilian Pay Act raises	51,000
Total appropriations - 1976	1,629,100

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage Rate Increases Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349: Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced on August 19, 1975, resulting in new wage rates effective October 26, 1975, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 6 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new October 1975 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1976 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1977. Full year base pay cost of October 1975 increase, $9,200. Amount required for fiscal year 1977	$ 9,200	
Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system		5,100
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)		26,300

MANDATORY ITEMS (continued)

Increased Civilian Pay Act Costs.....	$ 24,600

This increase results from new pay rates established for "GS" employees by Executive Order 11883, from 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, 1975 under authority of section 5307 of 5 U.S.C., and from new rates authorized by Public Law 94-86 for the Architect and Assistant Architect of the Capitol -- all effective the first pay period in October 1975. Full year cost, $65,600, less $41,000 requested as a Pay Supplemental for fiscal year 1976 -- or an additional amount of $24,600 required on a full-year basis for fiscal year 1977.

6 New Positions funded on a part-year basis (August 17, 1975 to June 30, 1976) for 1976, required on full-year basis for 1977 -- Additional cost required.....	10,400
Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $126,300 to $135,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law.....	8,700
Contribution to Retirement Fund increased from $103,900 to $108,800, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, resulting from increased base pay rates.....	4,900
Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS.....	$ 89,200

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

2 WG-12 Electronic Technicians @ $14,706 p.a. each.....	$ 29,412
1 WG-10 Electrician.....	13,395
1 GS-9 Clerk (for security division).....	13,482
1 GS-5 Purchasing Clerk.....	8,925
Total - 5 new positions @ annual cost of (rounded to).....	$ 65,200

2 Wage-Board 12 Electronic Technicians @ $14,706 p.a. each...$29,412

In the fiscal year 1976, one electronic engineer and two electronic technicians were allowed for the operation, preventive maintenance, repairs and adjustments to the security system installed under authority of H. Con. Res. 550, 92nd Congress, for the Capitol Complex and chilled water and steam distribution tunnels. At the time of the 1976 request for these 3 positions, it was stated that additional staffing would be required at the end of the initial warranty and service period, upon expiration of the manufacturers' and contractors' warranty obligations. As of May 1976, all the warranties and service periods will have expired.

Our experience with the operation, maintenance, trouble-shooting, installation and testing of the complex security system equipment indicates that additional personnel will be required for 1977 in order to insure that the system is operating properly at all times.

It is therefore requested that 2 additional electronic technicians be allowed for 1977 for this vital operation.

1 Wage-Board 10 Electrician.....$13,395

One new electrician position is also requested for 1977 in connection with the Capitol Complex security system.

A considerable amount of electrical wiring was installed in connection with the security system, and the services of an electrician are now required to trouble-shoot and repair electrical maintenance problems, as they relate to the electronic security system. It is also necessary to have an electrician to work with the electronic technicians in order to make all necessary wiring installations and modifications to provide electrical supply for the various security systems.

The individual selected for this position must be thoroughly knowledgeable in electrical power systems, basic and advanced electrical theory, and other facets of the electrical field equivalent to those required by a licensed journeyman electrician.

1 GS-9 Clerk.....$13,482

This position is requested in order to provide the administrative support services for the Security Division. The duties of the position will include the responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of a very complex and unique inventory and stock control system for spare parts for the various security systems; preliminary contact with manufacturers and suppliers, and subsequent follow-through in the ordering and procurement of equipment and expendable supplies; receipt of shipments; maintenance of technical manuals and materials related to the highly specialized security apparatus, including warranty records; and maintenance of employee time and attendance records.

There is a considerable amount of administrative work connected with the operation and maintenance of the security systems in the Capitol Complex and this position is urgently requested to assist in the orderly and efficient operation of the Security Division.

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED (continued)

1 GS-5 Purchasing Clerk.....$8,925

There has been a substantial increase in the workload of the Purchasing Division in recent years as a result of legislation authorizing an increase in the Open Market limitation of $10,000; the acquisition of House Office Annexes #1 and 2 and 5 buildings now being used as Senate Office Building Annexes, each of which is operated and maintained by the Architect; and the number of in-house construction projects being carried out by the Architect's force.

The Purchasing Division is presently staffed by the Head of that Division and 3 assistants. The personnel assigned to this Division was last increased in 1973 when, as a result of a reorganization of our office, an additional employee was assigned to that Division in an effort to cope with the significant increase in purchasing activities. Since that time the number of purchase orders processed by the Purchasing Division has increased from approximately 6,000 to 8,900 orders for fiscal year 1976, an increase of nearly 50% since the staff was last supplemented. We have once again reached the point where additional assistance is required for this Division.

Accordingly, for 1977 one additional clerk at $8,925 is requested to supplement the present force.

Total Increase - NEW POSITIONS..... $ 65,200

TOTAL ADDITIONS.....(f) 154,400

Total Estimate for 1977..... $ 1,783,500

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED FOR SECURITY SYSTEM

Mr. WHITE. You may recall that at the time of the 1976 request for the three positions involved in the maintenance of that system, we mentioned that additional staffing would be required at the end of the initial warranty and service period when the manufacturers' and contractors' warranties expired. And there was an overlap with some of the equipment. During the first year much of it was under warranty.

As those warranty periods terminated, we, of course, had to provide for our own maintenance, and we have done so. We now need to fill out that maintenance crew with several people.

The two electronics technicians are Wage Board 12, and they are to supplement the engineers that we now have. In addition, we have asked for an electrician, who, while not necessarily trained in electronics, would need to have all the qualifications of a journeyman electrician to handle some of the electrical power requirements.

We have also asked for a GS-9 clerk. The inventory system for this security system, Mr. Chairman, is very complex. It is in the nature of a television parts stock. I don't know whether you have been down to see the control center or not, but sometime at your convenience it would be useful, perhaps, to see that. It looks like the back end of a television studio with racks and racks of electronic equipment.

We have approximately 2,000 different categories of parts which are kept in stock, and the number of parts totals about 10,000. This individual would be responsible for that and, in addition to that, concerned with the various administrative activities having to do with warranty records and the maintenance of employee time and attendance records and reporting on the status of the system.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have that many parts go bad, and will we have that kind of problem with maintenance every year?

Mr. WHITE. We asked here for approximately $300,000 worth of replacement parts.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are the parts continually going bad like that? I read somewhere where the City of Washington had enough lampposts to last into the third century hence. It leads me to wonder what are we going to do with 10,000 parts for the security system?

Mr. WHITE. These are not parts that go bad. They are parts which are consumed in the course of this operation, which is a 24-hour-a-day operation. The parts get used up and wear out and need to be replaced, such as TV and X-ray tubes, detection units, switches, and the like.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that clerk's job you want now being filled by a policeman?

Mr. WHITE. It is being filled by a policeman; that is correct. Someone needs to do the work. We thought it would be more appropriate to use a clerk than a policeman for this work. The police operate the security system, as you know, and a policeman is having to do this work now.

PURCHASING CLERK

We are also asking for a GS-5 purchasing clerk to augment the purchasing division in our central office, which has a head of the division and three assistants now. We are asking for a fourth assistant.

The items purchased have been increasing steadily. For example, we have increased from 6,000 orders to 8,900 orders for the fiscal year 1976. It is true that we can consolidate some of those, and we have made an effort to do so. But with additional buildings that have been added and additional activities on the Hill, it has required additional purchasing and we just simply cannot keep up with the number of orders that are being requested, Mr. Chairman.

TRAVEL LIMITATION

Turning next to the limitation on travel expense, as you know, Mr. Chairman, that is not an appropriation but a limitation on use of funds under all our appropriations for that purpose, a $20,000 limitation. Through March 1 of this year we have expended $8,285 for that purpose. We have detailed information here on the manner in which that travel allocation has been utilized, if that is desired.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will just include it in the record.

[The document follows:]

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
TRAVEL SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1975 - (JULY 1, 1974 TO JUNE 30, 1975)
CAPITOL BUILDINGS

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
Mario E. Campioli	Assistant Architect	Washington, D. C. to Rutland, Vt. & return	Inspect sculptured figures of Justice & History	7/17/74	$ 161.48
Elliott Carroll	Executive Assistant	Washington, D. C. to Boston, Mass. & return	Interview candidate for Coordinating Engineer	7/23/74	139.04
John R. Murray	Assistant General Counsel	Local travel	Proposed purchase of real estate for Congress	9/74	9.00
Clay T. Kinney	Safety Engineer	Washington, D. C. to Chicago, Illinois & return	Safety conference	9/29 - 10/1/74	210.68
Gerald E. Ketchem	Safety Inspector	Washington, D. C. to Chicago, Illinois & return	Safety conference	9/29 - 10/1/74	212.96
John H. Berlin	Chief Engineer	Washington, D. C. to West Lafayette, Ind. & return	Conference on Industrial Fuel	10/1 - 10/3/74	259.77
George M. White	Architect of the Capitol	Washington, D. C. to London, England to Warsaw, Poland to Vienna, Austria to Rome, Italy to Pisa, Italy to Milan, Italy to Paris, France to Washington, D. C.	Participate in the Warsaw Conference on Historic Preservation & Reconstruction & other Government business	10/3 - 10/21/74	1,092.95
Frederick W. Winkelmann	General Counsel	Washington, D. C. to Oakland Calif. & return	Conference on Government Contracts	10/5 - 10/10/74	722.74
John R. Murray	Assistant General Counsel	Local travel	Proposed purchase of real estate for Congress	10/74	6.00
John R. Murray	Assistant General Counsel	Local Travel	Proposed purchase of real estate for Congress	11/74	6.80

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
Mario E. Campioli	Assistant Architect	Washington, D. C. to Albany, N.Y. & return	Inspect sculptured figures of Justice & History	11/14 - 11/15/74	$ 112.23
Frank X. Kuhn	Stone Specialist	Washington, D. C. to Albany, N.Y. & return	Inspect sculptured figures of Justice & History	11/14 - 11/15/74	186.66
Mario E. Campioli	Assistant Architect	Washington, D. C. to Seattle, Wash. & return	Conference on Firesafety in High-Rise Buildings	11/17 - 11/19/74	574.98
John R. Murray	Assistant General Counsel	Local travel	Proposed purchase of real estate for Congress	12/74	6.00
George M. White	Architect of the Capitol	Washington, D. C. to London, England to Paris, France to Washington, D. C.	Conference on Artistic & Design Standards for Public & Major Corporate Buildings & Works	12/6 - 12/9/74	767.75
George Hays	Assistant Supervising Engineer	Washington, D. C. to Cambridge, Md. & return	Examine pottery for sand urns for U.S. Capitol	2/7/75	20.50
George Hays	Assistant Supervising Engineer	Washington, D. C. to Cambridge, Md. & return	Examine pottery for sand urns for U.S. Capitol	2/12/75	16.90
John R. Murray	Assistant General Counsel	Local travel	Proposed purchase of real estate for Congress	3/3/75	2.00
John K. Brady	General Engineer	Washington, D. C. to Gaithersburg, Md. & return	Federal workshop engineering seminar	4/8/75	7.20
Douglas B. Knowles	Assistant Coordinating Engineer	Washington, D. C. to Cleveland Ohio & return	Conference on developments in implementing better life safety criteria into interior building construction & design	4/9 - 4/11/75	289.93
Paul Pincus	Landscape Architect	Local travel	Conference on the Preservation & Restoration of Historic Gardens & Landscapes	4/16 - 4/18/75	70.00

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
J. Raymond Carroll	Director of Engineering	Rockville, Md. to Charlottesville, Va. & return	Conference on solar energy storage	4/17/75	$ 49.95
John K. Brady	General Engineer	Washington, D. C. to Gaithersburg, Md. & return	Federal Workshop engineering seminar	5/6/75	9.60
S. John Nastopka	Construction Engineer	Washington, D. C. to Phil., Pa. & return	Attending a training session on the Davis Bacon Act	5/7 - 5/8/75	68.75
John K. Brady	General Engineer	Columbia, Md. to Baltimore, Md. & return	Conference for Society of American Value Engineers	5/13/75	76.04
Russell O. Pettibone	General Attorney	Local travel	Conference on Board of Contract Appeals	5/28 - 5/29/75	156.50
Gerald E. Ketchem	Safety Inspector	Odenton, Md. to Gaithersburg, Md. & return	Seminar on Fire Services	6/9 - 6/10/75	49.00
Elliott Carroll	Executive Assistant	Washington, D. C. to Chicago, Ill. & return	Seminar on 200 Years of Changing Environment	6/17 - 6/19/75	237.92
J. Raymond Carroll	Director of Engineering	Washington, D. C. to Boston, Mass. & return	Seminar for ASHRAE Annual Meeting	6/20 - 6/25/75	298.73
Keister Walker	Electronic Mechanic Foreman	Washington, D. C. to Baltimore, Md. & return	Delivering electronic equipment for repairs	6/24/75	13.35
Keister Walker	Electronic Mechanic Foreman	Washington, D.C. to Baltimore, Md. & return	Picking up electronic equipment	6/30/75	13.35

CAPITOL BUILDINGS, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, 1974/1975

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
Patrick G. Smith	Stone Inspector	Washington, D. C. to Albany, N.Y. & return	Inspect exterior marble balustrades for House & Senate Wings of the U.S. Capitol	8/26 - 8/28/74	$ 248.49
Patrick G. Smith	Stone Inspector	Washington, D. C. to Albany, N.Y. & Return	Inspect exterior marble balustrades for House & Senate Wings of the U. S. Capitol	9/30 - 10/4/74	330.86
Patrick G. Smith	Stone Inspector	Washington, D. C. to Albany, N.Y. & return	Inspect exterior marble balustrades for House & Senate Wings of the U. S. Capitol	11/4 - 11/7/74	306.70
Mario E. Campioli	Assistant Architect	Washington, D. C. to Phil., Pa. & return	Inspect ornamental lighting fixtures for the Statuary Hall U.S. Capitol	5/1/75	51.00

CAPITOL BUILDINGS, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, 1973/1975

Florian H. Thayn	Head Art Reference Division	Washington, D. C. to Gettysburg, Pa. & return	Purchase a lamp for the Old Supreme Court Chamber	7/30/74	23.76
Mario E. Campioli	Assistant Architect	Washington, D. C. to New York City, N.Y. & return	Viewing prints of chandelier for the Old Senate Chamber	4/11/75	113.28

CAPITOL BUILDINGS, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, NO YEAR

Richard M. Brandon	Electronics Engineer	Washington, D. C. to Chicago Ill. & return	Inspect control console for Video Surveillance System and inspect map display panel	1/13 - 1/14/75	188.56

CAPITOL GROUNDS, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, 1975

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
Paul Pincus	Landscape Architect	Washington, D. C. to Asheville, N.C. & return	Inspect Christmas Tree for the Capitol Grounds	10/23-10/24/74	$ 146.99

CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXTENSION TO THE NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, NO YEAR

George M. White	Architect of the Capitol	Washington, D. C. to Minneapolis, Minn. & return	To resolve questions in connection with design phase of the Extension to the Dirksen Office Building	7/29/74	176.77

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, 1975

John J. Yengo		Ithaca, N.Y. to Washington, D.C. & return	Preemployment interview with the Architect of the Capitol for position of Manager of U. S. Senate Restaurants	3/13 - 3/14/75	133.50
Jay W. Spear		Atlanta, Ga. to Washington, D.C. & return	Preemployment interview with the Architect of the Capitol for position of Manager of U. S. Senate Restaurants	4/7/75	120.38
Jay W. Spear		Atlanta, Ga. to Washington, D.C. & return	Preemployment interview with the Architect of the Capitol for position of Manager of U. S. Senate Restaurants	3/20 - 3/21/75	147.98
John P. Treadwell		Scarborough, N.Y. to Washington, D.C. & return	Preemployment interview with the Architect of the Capitol for position of Manager of U. S. Senate Restaurants	5/9/75	64.62
Joseph J. Diamond	Manager, Senate Restaurant	Washington, D. C. to New York City, N.Y. & return	To observe equipment for replacements in Cafeteria, Dirksen Office Building	11/13/74	40.00

CAPITOL POWER PLANT, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, 1975

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
Irvin F. Lewis	Maintenance Mechanic Assistant	Washington, D. C. to York, Pa. & return	Transporting machinery owned by the Architect of the Capitol	2/13/75	$ 8.40

MODIFICATIONS & ENLARGEMENT CAPITOL POWER PLANT, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL, NO YEAR

Truman G. Bryan	Project Director	Local Travel	Conferring with members of Hennessy & Hansen in connection with the Capitol Power Plant	7/74	6.30
T. Grove Bryan	Project Director	Local Travel	Conferring with members of Hennessy & Hansen in connection with the Capitol Power Plant	9/19/74 thru 1/23/75	11.00
John C. Franke, Jr.	Assistant Project Director	Local Travel	Conferring with members of Hennessy & Hansen in connection with the Capitol Power Plant	9/26/74	2.20
J. Raymond Carroll	Director of Engineering	Champaign, Illinois to Washington, D. C. & return	Conferring with the Architect of the Capitol and Staff.	10/22/74	195.48
J. Raymond Carroll	Director of Engineering	Champaign, Illinois to Washington, D. C. & return	Conferring with the Architect of the Capitol and Staff.	11/6 - 11/7/74	187.98
J. Raymond Carroll	Director of Engineering	Champaign, Illinois to Washington, D. C. & return	Conferring with the Architect of the Capitol and Staff.	11/11 - 11/14/74	245.48
Truman G. Bryan	Project Director	Local Travel	Conferring with members of Hennessy & Hansen in connection with the Capitol Power Plant	3/4 - 4/30/75	15.50

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL BUILDING, LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL,
NO YEAR

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
Patrick G. Smith	Stone Inspector	Washington, D. C. to Boston, Mass. & return	Inspect granite for the James Madison Memorial Building	9/3 - 9/5/74	$ 216.25
J. Raymond Carroll	Director of Engineering	Local Travel	Conferring with members of the Staff of the Architect of the Capitol	9/11 - 9/12/74	42.50
J. Raymond Carroll	Director of Engineering	Champaign, Ill. to Washington, D. C. & return	Conferring with members of the Staff of the Architect of the Capitol	9/19 - 9/20/74	196.02
Patrick G. Smith	Stone Inspector	Washington, D. C. to Boston, Mass. & return	Inspect granite for the James Madison Memorial Building	9/25/74	131.26
J. Raymond Carroll	Director of Engineering	Champaign, Ill, to Washington, D. C. & return	Conferring with members of the Staff of the Architect of the Capitol	10/3 - 10/4/74	196.02
J. Raymond Carroll	Director of Engineering	Champaign, Ill. to Washington, D. C. & return	Conferring with members of the Staff of the Architect of the Capitol	10/9 - 10/10/74	196.02
George M. White	Architect of the Capitol	Washington, D. C. to New York, N.Y. & return	Inspect work of Mr. Cronbach in connection with fountain for the James Madison Memorial Building	11/13 - 11/14/74	96.73
Frank X. Kuhn	Stone Specialist	Washington, D. C. to Atlanta, Ga. & return	Investigating sources of granite & marble for the James Madison Memorial Building	1/27 - 1/29/75	355.98

CARE OF THE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, SUPREME COURT, NO YEAR

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATE	AMOUNT
Roy A. Tait	General Engineer	Washington, D. C. to Westwood, N.J. & return	Inspect food service equipment for Supreme Court	9/26 - 9/30/74	$ 197.41
				TOTAL----------	$10,242.18

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL
TRAVEL SUMMARY
FISCAL YEAR 1976 (JULY 1, 1975 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1976)
CAPITOL BUILDINGS

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATES	AMOUNT
Gino Valenti	Superintendent of Construction	Arlington, Va.	Attend the construction management seminars sponsored by the Advanced Management Research	9/10/75	$ 464.50
John K. Brady	General Engineer	Gaithersburg, Md.	Federal workshop engineering seminar	9/22/75	11.25
Elliott Carroll	Executive Assistant	New York City, N.Y.	Attend conference on neighborhood conservation	9/24 - 9/25/75	236.23
John K. Brady	General Engineer	Gaithersburg, Md.	Federal workshop engineering seminar	10/7/75	11.25
Harold Carroll	Asst. Chief Engineer, Capitol Power Plant	W. Lafayette, Ind.	Attend Industrial Fuel Conference	10/7 - 10/10/75	306.97
John Berlin	Chief Engineer, Capitol Power Plant	Newark, N.J.	Attend seminar on energy savings	10/22 - 10/24/75	212.48
J. Raymond Carroll	Director of Engineering	Chicago, Ill.	Attend conference on heating, refrigeration & air-conditioning	9/25 - 9/28/75	225.75
J. Raymond Carroll	Director of Engineering	Minneapolis, Minn.	Attend Society of Professional Engineers	7/18 - 7/27/75	328.48
Robert Miley	Asst. Air-Conditioning Engineer	College Park, Md.	Attend seminar on heating	9/6/75	103.25
Harry L. Burnett	Photographer	Dayton, Ohio	Witness color press runs to be used in publication on the art in the U.S. Capitol	1/20 - 1/23/76	236.65

FISCAL YEAR 1976 (JULY 1, 1975 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1976)
CAPITOL BUILDINGS

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATES	AMOUNT
Robert R. Miley	Asst. Air-Conditioning Engineer	Chicago, Ill.	Attend seminar on hydronic heating & cooling system	10/19 - 10/22/75	$ 152.20
Elliott Carroll	Executive Assistant	Downtown - Washington, D.C.	Conferences related to activities under the Architect of the Capitol	7/1 - 10/31/75	30.85
George M. White	Architect of the Capitol	London, England Paris, France	Confer with officials of the British government concerning display of the Magna Carta in the U.S. Capitol; confer with proposed sculptor for Dirksen Bldg. art work	1/5 - 1/17/76	655.00
Mario E. Campioli	Assistant Architect	Milan, Italy	Examine James Madison statue being sculptured for the J.M.M.B. by Prof. Walker Hancock & attend a course at the Internat'l Centre for the Study of the Preservation & the Restoration of Cultural Property	9/21 - 10/16/75	1,796.12
		CAPITOL BUILDINGS, 1973/76			
Mario E. Campioli	Assistant Architect	New York City, N.Y.	Inspect chandelier	7/31/75	114.53
Mario E. Campioli	Assistant Architect	New York City, N.Y.	Inspect chandelier	11/25/75	129.03
Mario E. Campioli	Assistant Architect	New York City, N.Y.	Inspect furniture for restoration of old Senate Chamber	1/6/76	92.83
		CAPITOL BUILDINGS, 1974/76			
James A. Blank, Jr.	Chief Clerk	Philadelphia, Pa.	Visit firm of Allied Crafts to check progress of fixtures for Statuary Hall	8/20/75	132.38

FISCAL YEAR 1976 (JULY 1, 1975 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1976)

CAPITOL GROUNDS

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATES	AMOUNT
Paul Pincus	Landscape Architect	Ironwood, Mich.	Inspect Christmas tree	11/4 - 11/6/75	$ 81.25
		MASTER PLAN FOR FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPITOL GROUNDS & RELATED AREAS, NO YEAR			
George M. White	Architect of the Capitol	New York, N.Y.	Consultation on Master Plan for development of Capitol Grounds & related areas	10/12 - 10/15/75	128.74
Elliott Carroll	Executive Assistant	Baltimore, Md.	Consultation on Master Plan for development of Capitol Grounds & related areas	12/31/75	11.50
Elliott Carroll	Executive Assistant	Houston, Texas	Consultation on Master Plan for development of Capitol Grounds & related areas	1/7 - 1/8/76	237.23
Elliott Carroll	Executive Assistant	San Francisco, Calif.	Consultation on Master Plan for development of Capitol Grounds & related areas	1/20 - 1/21/76	437.88
Elliott Carroll	Executive Assistant	Watertown, Mass.	Consultation on Master Plan for development of Capitol Grounds & related areas	1/13 - 1/14/76	205.33
Elliott Carroll	Executive Assistant	Downtown, Washington, D.C.	Consultation interviews	1/6 - 1/12/76	4.30

FISCAL YEAR 1976 (JULY 1, 1975 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1976)

CONSTRUCTION OF AN EXTENSION TO THE NEW SENATE OFFICE BUILDING, NO YEAR

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATES	AMOUNT
Frank X. Kuhn	Stone Specialist	Albany, N.Y.	Review inventory of stone of the Royal & Regal varieties for Dirksen Extension	9/24 - 9/29/75	$ 395.63
Frank X. Kuhn	Stone Specialist	Albany, N.Y.	Inspect marble for Dirksen Extension	11/9 - 11/11/75	284.42
		SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS, 1976			
John P. Treadwell	Director of Food Services	New York City, N.Y.	Attend International seminar on restaurant equipment	11/9 - 11/12/75	300.10
Elliott Carroll	Executive Assistant	Philadelphia, Pa.	Inspect office furniture	12/11/75	41.30
		HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS, 1976			
Elmer L. White	Elevator Engineer	Gaithersburg Md.	Make arrangements for testing of prototype safety device for the Subway System	7/23/75	9.00
Elmer L. White	Elevator Engineer	Gaithersburg, Md.	Witness testing of prototype safety device for the Subway System	7/31/75	9.00
		MODIFICATIONS & ENLARGEMENT, CAPITOL POWER PLANT, NO YEAR			
John C. Franke, Jr.	Senior Design Engineer	Roanoke, Va.	Inspect structural steel for refrigeration plant	7/31/75	9.80
T. Grove Bryan	Project Direct	Roanoke, Va.	Inspect structural steel for refrigeration plant	7/31/75	145.96

FISCAL YEAR 1976 (JULY 1, 1975 TO FEBRUARY 29, 1976)

MODIFICATIONS & ENLARGEMENT, CAPITOL POWER PLANT, NO YEAR

TRAVELER	TITLE	DESTINATION	PURPOSE OF TRIP	DATES	AMOUNT
T. Grove Bryan	Project Director	Downtown, Washington, D.C.	Taxi fares to office of Capitol Power Plant consultants	7/1 - 8/27/75	$ 8.50
T. Grove Bryan	Project Director	Dallas, Texas	Inspect cooling tower components	8/14 - 8/15/75	247.88
William J. Hayo	General Inspector	Philadelphia Pa.	Inspect gear reducers stored by Ceramic Cooling Tower Co.	1/21 - 1/22/76	278.73
J. Raymond Carroll	Director of Engineering	Dallas, Texas	Inspect materials to be used in storage at Ceramic Cooling Tower Co.	1/30 - 2/4/76	208.74
				TOTAL----------	$8,285.04
Elliott Carroll	Executive Assistant	Denver, Colo.	Seminar on Interior furniture & furnishings	10/29/75	Expenses paid by The National Endowment for the Arts
George M. White	Architect of the Capitol	Georgia	Inspection of FBI facilities in connection with duties as member of Capitol Police Board		Transportation furnished by Treasury Dept. & per diem furnished from funds appropriated to Capitol Police

REIMBURSEMENT OF TRAVEL EXPENSES

Mr. WHITE. I may say one other thing just as an interpretation. We state here that travel is done by architects, engineers, and other consultants. Whenever we have used a consultant for expert testimony in the event of litigation with contractors or others and where they have been reimbursed on a per diem basis and are not under contract, we have reimbursed for travel to those individuals. We have included that here, although it is not altogether clear that that is necessary. This appears to be, in my judgment, a limitation on Government employees and their activities, since the appropriation language states, "official business," which would seem to indicate that.

I mention that because consultants that we hire on a contract basis obviously travel. The architects for the Dirksen Building or the Madison Building, for example. None of their travel is included here, as it is included in their lump-sum or percentage fee. This is purely official business travel by employees and others mentioned.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Turning, then, to contingent expenses, Mr. Chairman, this is an item for which we are requesting $120,000, which is the same as we have requested in the regular annual bill for 1976. This is to provide for unforeseen items. These items are necessary in order to provide for the needs of the Congress but which we cannot foresee in advance.

As you know, the expenditures for this are controlled on the House side by the Speaker of the House and on the Senate side by the Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee and on joint items by both. We don't expend any of these funds without that authority.

One of the reasons we have made the request in the pending supplemental for additional funds is we have already expended all of the $120,000 for 1976. There seems to be an increasing number of activities on the part of both House and Senate, and especially on the House side. The increase in activities of committees and subcommittees, require alterations to their committee spaces, not all of which can be foreseen in advance. There is a need to provide for this in order to enable the Congress to carry on its business.

We have, incidentally—and we will come to those later—felt the need to make available additional funds for the reason that I have just stated, and we have shown those funds under the various categories of the Capitol Building and the House Office Buildings and the Senate Office Buildings.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Turning, then, to Capitol Buildings, Mr. Chairman, we are asking for a net increase of $652,753 over the 1976 appropriation. There are certain mandatory items, of course, which we must provide for by law, such as wage increases.

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

We are asking for three new positions in the Capitol Buildings. One is a Wage Board 12 electronic equipment mechanic. This is

not an electronics mechanic for the security system about which I spoke earlier. We have a crew consisting of a foreman, assistant foreman and four mechanics who are engaged in the maintenance and repair of the electronically-operated clocks and legislative call systems and speech reinforcement systems in the Capitol and in the Senate and House Office Buildings, as well as other work detailed in the justifications. This crew is responsible for that.

We have an increase in their activity as a result of additional committee activity. And we don't seem to be able to take care of the needs on a timely basis without adding one more person to this roll.

BUDGET AMENDMENT

I might say in that regard that we are going to make a request that will come under Senate Office Buildings, but I will mention it now. It has to do with funds which are not shown here but which will be in a budget amendment for modernization of the speech reinforcement systems and the hearing rooms of all of the committees on the Senate side as well as on the House side. Here again, this is one of the reasons for additional effort to be put forth by this crew.

SUBSTATION MECHANIC

We are asking for a Wage Board 11 substation mechanic. This crew now is formed of a foreman, assistant to the foreman, five mechanics and two attendants. These people are in charge of all maintenance and repair of all of the power equipment, high voltage transformers and so forth that are providing for the distribution of electrical energy.

We are able now to service and test approximately 20 percent of the secondary switch gear each year, which is a five-year cycle. We think that should be closer to a two-year cycle so that we have better preventive maintenance and prevent outages from occurring unexpectedly.

This additional person will enable us to decrease the amount of time that it takes to provide for preventive maintenance, recognizing, of course, that we have added new buildings, which also makes a difference.

We have asked for one insulator, a man to insulate extensive piping extending through the buildings comprising the Capitol Complex, where we have need for that, for both chilled water and steam pipes. We use primarily fiberglass and some calcium silicate type insulations. We have no one who does this at the present time except for one man, who is full time at the Capitol power plant and works there and in the distribution tunnels. There is enough work to keep him busy, so we are asking for this additional position.

INCREASES IN ANNUAL ITEMS

We are asking for slight increases in some of the annual recurring items, Mr. Chairman, all detailed in the justifications. Those are fairly straightforward and result basically from increased costs in purchasing of items that are needed for maintenance.

The $300,000 for the maintenance of the security system is included in that group, and a breakdown of it is given in the justifications to indicate the various items required.

REBUILDING AND ENLARGING MANHOLES

Under nonrecurring items, Mr. Chairman, we are asking for several items. One new item I might discuss briefly. That item is $35,000 for rebuilding and enlarging two manholes in order to increase their transformer capacity. We have just run out of capacity for purposes required and described in the justifications. This is a necessity which is something that we feel we have to ask for now.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC DRAWINGS

We are asking for an item that we think we may not have explained very well the last time we requested it. It is being resubmitted. This is for the preservation of our historic drawings. You may remember we discussed this earlier.

We have 1,772 drawings which are early drawings, starting back with Latrobe, Walter, Olmsted, and others, that are basically historic which we think need to be preserved, because they are works of art in the sense that they are not useful anymore for anything except reference and also to indicate the history of the building. These funds are to be used to preserve them through facilities at the Library of Congress, and we would reimburse the Library of Congress for this purpose.

MICROFILMING DRAWINGS

In addition to that, we are requesting funds for microfilming those drawings, so that in the event anything should happen to them we can at least have the reproductions available.

We are also asking such funds for microfilming of our other architectural drawings, not preservation of them but microfilming. These are not just sketches and other items of that nature. These are the actual tracings, the finished working drawings of all of the buildings that have been built here on the Hill. There are many, many, many of those. They cover the period 1900–1970.

We think that if something should happen to those, some kind of conflagration or other catastrophe, we would lose them. We have no duplicates of them. We think they should be microfilmed, that two sets of microfilms should be made, put in vaults in two different places so if something did occur we could reproduce the drawings of the buildings as they have been built. That is $28,000 which is separate from the historic drawings.

SECURITY SYSTEM AT CAPITOL POWER PLANT

The installation of a security system of the Capitol power plant we discussed a little earlier. That is the $800,000 which we feel is a necessity.

REPLACEMENT OF HARDWARE AND APPURTENANCES ON DOORS

We are asking for $10,000 to enable us to get some outside help to make a study of the existing door hardware in the Capitol Building. I have forgotten exactly how many, but there are several thousand doors in this building that have a half dozen different kinds of hardware, installed over a long period of years. Some of them are not made anymore. Some of them were not too good when they were installed, and we would like to try and refurbish all of that.

It is a time-consuming, detailed job which we would like to get done. We think it would be of benefit to the building to do that.

MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS FUND

The next item is the one I mentioned earlier in connection with our need for funding for unforeseen items for the Capitol Building. We have called it miscellaneous improvements. It is similar to our contingent fund, basicly provided for emergency needs for all of our operations collectively, but this would be for the Capitol Building alone. We have asked for $125,000.

We seem to be in a period of transition over a number of years of growth, and it seems that we can't really foresee at each budget time the number of things that will occur. We have suggested that that be appropriated and, if the committee deems it desirable, put some limitation on the expenditure of the funds in the same way that the contingent fund is done or some other way. But we think it would alleviate some difficulty in trying to allocate funds for unforeseen items for the Capitol Building. And that completes the Capitol Buildings request. At this point, I submit pages 50–76 of the justifications for the record.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

CAPITOL BUILDINGS - (Net Increase for 1977.....$652,753)

1976 appropriation in annual act			$ 4,144,500
1976 reappropriations:			
Replacement of dehumidifier sections of 8 central air conditioning units	$ 260,000		
Improved illumination and modernization of electrical wiring	95,000		
Installation of iron railings on lower cheek blocks, central steps and Senate and House Wing steps	18,000		
Painting House Chamber, including plastering and scaffolding	67,500		
Painting Senate Chamber, including plastering and scaffolding	46,000		
Painting walls and ceilings of east central stairways, including cleaning sandstone	10,000		
Sub-total		$ 496,500	
Restoration of Old Senate and Supreme Court Chambers		247,491	
Other items of improvement		14,956	758,947
1976 appropriation in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1976			65,000
1976 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises			156,800
Total appropriations - 1976			5,125,247
Deductions			
Painting corridors, second floor, around House Chamber, and connecting corridors, House side		$ 42,000	

Deductions (continued)

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
Transporting statuary from Capitol Power Plant to Smithsonian Institution: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	30,000
Replacements, repairs, and improved facilities, House and Senate Restaurants -- carried under "Equipment" allotment, decreased from $47,000 to $26,000 (House Restaurants from $12,000 to $10,000; Senate Restaurants from $35,000 to $16,000)	21,000
Payment to Employees' Compensation Fund - decreased from $131,000 to $124,400	6,600

This item represents a decrease of $6,600 under the amount of $131,000 allowed for 1976. The item varies from year to year and covers the cost of the government's payment to the Employees' Compensation Fund, required by 5 U.S.C. 8147 (b), which 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.

Replacement of dehumidifier sections of 8 central air conditioning units: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1977	260,000

Deductions (continued)

Improved illumination and modernization of electrical wiring: nonrecurring 1975-76 reappropriation, not required for 1977	$ 95,000	
Improved illumination and modernization of electrical wiring: nonrecurring 1974-76 reappropriation, not required for 1977	1,079	
Installation of iron railings on lower cheek blocks, central steps and Senate and House Wing steps: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1977	18,000	
Painting House Chamber, including plastering and scaffolding: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1977	67,500	
Painting Senate Chamber, including plastering and scaffolding: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1977	46,000	
Painting walls and ceilings of east central stairways, including cleaning sandstone: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1977	10,000	
Restoration and related work, Statuary Hall: nonrecurring reappropriation, not required for 1977	13,877	
Restoration of Old Senate Chamber and Old Supreme Court Chamber: nonrecurring 1973-76 reappropriation, not required for 1977	247,491	
Relocation and rearrangement of statues, Statuary Hall collection: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	65,000	(-) 1,009,547
Base for 1977		4,115,700

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Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases
Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:
Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced on August 19, 1975, resulting in new wage rates effective October 26, 1975, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 140 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new October 1975 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1976 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1977. Full year base pay cost of October 1975 increase, $183,000 -- less amount of $117,500 requested as a 1976 Pay Supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1976 -- Additional amount required for fiscal year 1977..... $ 65,500

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 32,500

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)..... 12,300

Increased Civilian Pay Act Costs..... 42,700

This increase of $42,700 results from new pay rates established for "GS" employees by Executive Order 11883, effective the first pay period in October 1975, issued under authority of subchapter I of chapter 53 of title 5 of the U.S. Code, and comparable rates established for employees under statutory authority other than

Additions (continued)

MANDATORY ITEMS (continued)

statutes governing Wage-Board and GS employees by Order of the Architect of the Capitol issued October 7, 1975, under authority of section 5307 of title 5 of the U.S. Code, affecting such employees.	
Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $480,500 to $507,500, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law.....	$ 27,000
Night Differential Pay increased from $29,400 to $31,400, 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.....	2,000
Sunday Premium Pay increased from $8,500 to $11,000 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.....	2,500
Contribution to Retirement Fund increased from $185,505 to $188,505.....	3,000
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.....	$ 187,500

Additions (continued)

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

1 WG-12 Electronic Equipment Mechanic	$ 14,700
1 WG-11 Substation Mechanic	14,100
1 WG-10 Insulator (Air Conditioning-Refrigeration)	13,400
Total - 3 new positions @ annual cost of	$ 42,200

1 Wage Board 12 Electronic Equipment Mechanic.....$ 14,700

At the present time, the Electronic Shop is staffed by a foreman, assistant foreman, and 4 mechanics who are engaged in the maintenance and repair of the electronically-operated clocks and legislative call systems and speech reinforcement systems in the Capitol, Senate, and House Office Buildings, the closed circuit television system at the Capitol Power Plant, and in the installation of cables and making connections for computer systems, sound reinforcement systems, and other electronic systems not associated with the security system recently installed in the Capitol Buildings Complex.

The last increase in personnel for this shop occurred in the fiscal year 1974 when an additional mechanic was allowed due to heavy workload of the Electronic Shop. This was the first increase in the workforce of that shop since 1965.

With the continuous advances and developments in the electronic field and the increased use of electronic equipment, the work of this shop continues to increase. It also continues to increase due to more maintenance required on older equipment. Additional equipment is installed and maintained by this shop each year as expanded needs for such equipment occur. By way of example, approximately 210 additional clock decoding units have been installed in the past 2 years; sound reinforcement systems used in Committee

Additions (continued)

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED (continued)

Rooms have been replaced, modernized, and up-dated; cabling and rearrangement of electrical facilities for computer systems are making heavier demands on this shop; also, recently 15 mobile radio units have been installed on Capitol grounds maintenance equipment, and 3 base stations have been provided.

The work performed by the personnel of this shop requires specialized training and skill. With the increased amount of electronic equipment installed and maintained, and with a constantly growing increase in service calls, it is no longer possible for the present force provided this shop to keep abreast of the workload required to be performed and to render service in as expeditious a manner as should be done to maintain efficient and uninterrupted service.

Accordingly, it is urged that the additional mechanic requested for this shop for 1977 be allowed.

1 Wage Board 11 Substation Mechanic.....$ 14,100

At the present time, the substation shop is staffed by a foreman, assistant foreman, 5 substation mechanics, and 2 substation attendants, who are engaged in the daily inspection, testing, maintenance, repair, and operation of the high voltage equipment used in the transforming and distribution of electrical energy through the buildings under the Architect of the Capitol, including the maintenance and periodic operation of the emergency diesel-operated generators.

The high voltage equipment in all buildings under the Architect is tested and cleaned on an annual basis as part of this office's preventive maintenance program.

Additions (continued)

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED (continued)

However, the present force can only service and test approximately 20 percent of the secondary switchgear each year, whereas in the interest of preventive maintenance such secondary equipment should all be so serviced over a two-year cycle.

The additional employee requested for 1977 is not only to enable more frequent servicing of the secondary equipment, but also for servicing transformer equipment, recently added to the Capitol Buildings Complex load, supplying power to House Annex #2 (formerly "FBI" building), and 5 annex buildings on Square 724 now being used as Senate Office Building Annexes.

1 Wage Board 10 Insulator (Air Conditioning-Refrigeration)..$ 13,400

At the present time, only 1 position of insulator is provided on the rolls of the Architect of the Capitol. That employee is carried on the Capitol Power Plant rolls and his duties are devoted to the plant and its underground steam and distribution systems. He is responsible for insulating and maintaining in good condition the insulation on all pipework in the Capitol Power Plant and the several miles of pipe in steam and chilled water distribution tunnels. This is a full-time operation.

The air conditioning systems in the Capitol Buildings Complex contain extensive piping extending through such buildings, much of which has been in service since original installations, dating back to 1937, as well as extensive ductwork.

Additions (continued)

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED (continued)

Although effort has been made through the years to keep the insulation on these pipes and ducts in satisfactory repair, much of the insulation now requires renewal or major repairs. This has become a more urgent need, due to present emphasis on the need for energy conservation. Much of the old insulation has deteriorated to the point where it is no longer efficient and contributes to energy losses. The point has been reached where, in order to keep the insulation on these pipes and ducts in serviceable condition, a full time employee should be provided to care for this work on a daily basis.

Such an employee is therefore requested for 1977. Such employee must be able to evaluate the various insulation areas, estimate the types of insulation required, at the same time considering such factors as the size, shape, temperature, accessibility, type of covering, environmental and physical appearance requirements.

Total Increase - NEW POSITIONS..... $ 42,200

The next items presented cover other annual and nonrecurring increases.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Elevator maintenance and repairs increased from $12,000 to $13,000..... $ 1,000

This allotment provides for the maintenance and upkeep of the 25 elevators, 2 sidewalk lifts, 11 conveyors, 2 escalators, and 1 dumbwaiter in the Capitol Building, including such items as hoisting cables, repair and replacement parts, lubricants, oil, grease, tools, and cleaning fluids.

The $1,000 request is to meet continued rise in cost of materials and parts procured under this allotment. As indication of such rising costs, for 1975 an allotment of $9,800 was provided for elevator maintenance and repairs, whereas actual expenditures required totaled $10,698.

Maintenance of electronic equipment increased from $12,600 to $15,000..... 2,400

An increase of $2,400 is requested under this allotment for 1977 to meet continued rise in cost of supplies, materials, and equipment required for maintenance of the extensive electronic systems now installed and in use in the Capitol Buildings Complex and the continued expanded use of such equipment in those buildings.

As an example, 210 clock decoding units were installed in 1975-76, equipped with over 4,000 multi-contact relays; the House reinforcement system in the House Chamber has been remodeled and such a system installed in the Senate Chamber; closed circuit TV systems are now fully operational; cabling and rearrangement of facilities for computer systems have been installed; and numerous other electronic equipment has continued to be installed to meet present-day requirements.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

There are now over 7,000 tuned electronic circuits and 40 sound systems to be maintained under this allotment.

This allotment provides for the maintenance of all electronic systems installed in the Capitol, Senate Office Buildings, and House Office Buildings. The item covers the cost of repairs, maintenance, additions and changes in the Legislative signal and clock systems and other specialized installations, such as those above-indicated, as well as air raid alarms, frequency generators, capacity couplers and high frequency wiring systems.

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.

As indicated, the various electronic systems are being expanded each year to meet increasing demands; also, as new developments in the industry become commercially available the installations are modified and up-graded, from time to time to the extent feasible, to improve their reliability and effectiveness.

Maintenance and rental of office and computer equipment increased from $61,500 to $85,200..... $ 23,700

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

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

and adjustment of this highly sophisticated equipment. The services are acquired through General Services Administration Supply Schedule contracts.

The amount of $85,200 requested for 1977 is based on the following breakdown:

Rental, servicing, and programming of automatic data processing-computer equipment	$ 61,400
Rental and servicing of microfilm equipment	2,500
Rental and servicing of Xerox equipment	13,200
Servicing and repair of typewriters	1,200
Servicing and repair of multilith, addressograph, itek, card punch, card sorter, and other miscellaneous office equipment	4,300
Rental and servicing of magnetic card typewriter for Flag Office	2,600
Total	$ 85,200

The increase for 1977 is required to cover a rise in cost of rental, servicing, and repair contracts.

Maintenance of Security System, Capitol Complex ..... $ 300,000

Pursuant to the provisions of H. Con. Resolution 550, 92nd Congress, agreed to September 19, 1972, as amended by the Supplemental and Second Supplemental Appropriations Acts, 1973, and the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975, security systems are now in operation in the Capitol, Senate Office Buildings, House Office Buildings, Senate and House Garages, Capitol Power Plant tunnels and distribution systems, subways and other enclosed passageways connecting two or more of the buildings comprising the Capitol Complex.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

The security system consists of a closed circuit television system, consisting of a series of strategically located closed circuit television cameras so designed as to be unobtrusive, but with the capability of surveying the corridors and passageways at all hours; an intrusion detection system for the chilled water and steam distribution tunnels; and a parcel inspection system designed to utilize low voltage, film-safe X-rays, to permit the inspection of parcels, briefcases, and other items, which displays a picture on a television screen of the contents under examination and relates to the operator any potential hazards.

An appropriation of $250,000 for maintenance of this system was provided for fiscal year 1976 in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1975, approved June 12, 1975.

For the fiscal year 1977, an annual allotment of $300,000 is required for normal replacement of consumable supplies and other items, such as TV and X-ray tubes, detection units, video tape recorders, micro and magnetic switches, generators, and controllers, required for maintaining and keeping in operation the security system now installed.

A breakdown of the estimate follows:

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Breakdown of Estimate

Closed circuit television system		
165 silicon diode array tubes for cameras @ $400 each	$ 66,000	
Other miscellaneous camera items	10,900	
Video processing assemblies	17,000	
Voltage regulators	3,500	
Motion detection - 13 units	7,500	
Motion detection matrix	3,500	
Motion detection interface	3,500	
Character generator	950	
Date time generator	950	
Director/service matrix	4,500	
Supervisor matrix	4,500	
Video tape recorder matrix	5,500	
Auto Sync Change-over	1,750	
Monitors	15,000	
Video tape recorders	9,450	
Total-closed circuit television system		$ 154,500
Intrusion alarm system		
Control processor unit (operator's display and print-out, status display and print-out, and various digital functions)	8,000	
Data reporting panel (includes numerous printed circuit boards)	4,500	
Data gathering panel (includes numerous printed circuit boards)	7,500	
Remote sensors (40 micro switches and 40 magnetic switches)	4,600	
Total-intrusion alarm system		24,600

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

X-Ray System		
Source Assembly:		
X-ray tubes (15 @ $1,400 each)	$ 21,000	
High-voltage power supply (2 @ $3,700 each)	7,400	
Heat Exchange (2 @ $1,400 each)	2,800	
Director Assembly:		
Video Pre-amplifiers (3 @ $850 each)	2,550	
PMT Sensors (15 @ $110 each)	1,650	
Conveyor Assembly	950	
Electronic Assembly (X-ray controller and logic generator)	6,000	
Videographic storage unit (Lithicon storage tubes and miscellaneous parts)	11,050	
Total-X-Ray System		$ 53,400
Miscellaneous Shop Supplies		15,000
Miscellaneous electronic testing equipment		12,500
Electrical (regulated, isolated and filtered power supplies for X-ray unit)		40,000
Total - Maintenance, Security System		$ 300,000
Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS		$ 327,100

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Replacement of equipment on grounds street lighting truck: Nonrecurring item requested for 1977..... $ 4,500

In 1965, under funds allowed for such purpose, a 1-1/2-ton truck, specially equipped with an hydraulic extension ladder and tool compartments, was procured for use in servicing the street and park lighting systems throughout the Capitol Grounds and the Capitol Building floodlighting system. It is necessary to use and maintain a truck, so equipped, in order to replace burnt-out lamps, renew sockets, and perform other required maintenance service, as the upper parts of the lighting standards cannot be reached from the ground or through other means.

Part of the special equipment with which the truck is provided now requires replacement. Under the 1977 estimate it is proposed to replace one ladder and other miscellaneous appurtenant parts.

Cleaning sandstone walls and columns in crypt: Nonrecurring item requested for 1977..... 18,000

In continuation of the program of cleaning stonework in the interior of the Capitol, it is proposed under the estimate of $18,000 requested for 1977, to clean the sandstone walls and columns in the crypt. Prior to 1907, the sandstone walls of the crypt had at some earlier date been painted, but as the results were not found satisfactory, all paint was removed from the sandstone surfaces in 1907 and the sandstone has since been left in its original state.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

The sandstone walls and columns of the crypt were last steam cleaned in 1951, and the work should again be done, which will improve the appearance of this area of the building which is frequently visited by the public.

It may be noted that under funds allowed for such purpose, the stonework in the Rotunda, Statuary Hall, small rotundas on the Senate and House sides of the Capitol, and the west central stairway were similarly cleaned during the period 1974-75. The work done in these areas has been effective in improving their appearance.

Improvement of illumination and modernization of electrical wiring in the Capitol -- 7th 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.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

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

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

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 and a fifth year allotment of $100,000 allowed for 1975, improved lighting has been installed in the Rotunda and is in progress in Statuary Hall, in the Senate and House second and third floor corridors, and in other miscellaneous areas. Improved illumination is also being provided for the 8 large oil paintings in the Rotunda.

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Under a sixth year allotment of $50,000 allowed for 1976, work scheduled includes continuation of improvement of the lighting in the Senate and House corridors. In this fiscal year, improved lighting has been installed in the House Chamber. That work is now completed.

For 1977, a seventh year allotment of $50,000 is requested for completing lighting improvements in corridors and other miscellaneous areas requiring such improvement.

Rebuild and enlarge 2 manholes and install additional transformers, sump-pump and drainage connections: Nonrecurring item requested for 1977..... $ 35,000

For many years, allotments for streets and grounds lighting systems have been provided under the "Capitol Buildings" appropriation, including the floodlighting of the Capitol, as has also maintenance of the transformer stations serving the Capitol, Senate, and House Office Buildings.

As part of this operation, transformers serving the lighting on the east of the old Capitol Grounds are located on the northeast and southeast sections of the grounds, immediately behind the low walls bordering the Capitol Plaza. These transformer stations are now loaded to maximum capacity and when exterior power is needed for uses other than grounds lighting, additional cabling must be extended from the Capitol Building at the expense of time and delay to string temporary power.

In addition, neither of the two manholes, containing these transformer stations, has sufficient space in which to install additional transformer capacity or to enlarge existing units.

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Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

For 1977, an allotment of $35,000 is requested to remedy these conditions by rebuilding and enlarging these two manholes, installing additional transformer capacity in the enlarged manholes, and installing sump pumps and adequate drainage connections.

Preservation of historic drawings..... $ 35,000

This item was requested and allowed by the House Committee last year, but was disallowed by the Senate Committee and deleted in conference. It is resubmitted for 1977.

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.

As stated last year, before submitting this request preservation experts were consulted not only at the Library of Congress, but also at the National Archives, the Smithsonian, the National Gallery, two private institutions (Cooperstown and New York University), the Fogg Museum of Art at Harvard, and the National Bureau of Standards.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

These officials were unanimous in their recommendation that the preservation work be done at the Library of Congress under the direction of Dr. Peter Waters, formerly of the British Museum and internationally known for his work in restoring the rare documents damaged in the Florence flood.

The process used at the Library is known as a "dry" process and provides protection in airtight plastic envelopes, which do not bond to the documents.

Last year, it was recommended that this preservation work be done over a 4-year period, but, upon reconsideration, it is now recommended that the work be done over a 2-year period. It is further recommended that the preservation work be done by the Library of Congress, on a reimbursable basis. The cost of the work proposed to be done in fiscal year 1977 is estimated at $35,000.

If this request is approved, then it is recommended that the following language be added to the 1977 "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..... $ 28,000

This item was requested and allowed by the House Committee last year, but was disallowed by the Senate Committee and deleted in conference. It is resubmitted for 1977.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

The item, as stated, provides for microfilming, over a two year period, the 1,800 historic architectural drawings covering the period 1793-1900 and approximately 16,000 architectural drawings covering the period 1900-1970, which are basic drawings covering the construction and changes in construction of the various buildings under the Architect.

Having microfilm copies of these drawings available will aid in their preservation by eliminating frequent handling of the original documents.

Installation of security system at Capitol Power Plant in implementation of the security program authorized by H. Con. Res. 550, 92nd Congress for the Capitol Complex..... $ 800,000

H. Con. Res. 550, 92nd Congress, authorized the installation of security systems covering the buildings comprising the Capitol Complex. Appropriations, implementing this authorization, totaling $4,698,000, have been provided in the Supplemental and Second Supplemental Appropriation Acts, 1973.

H. Con. Res. 550 defines the Capitol Complex as including the Capitol, Senate Office Buildings, House Office Buildings, Senate and House Garages, the Capitol Power Plant and its steam and chilled water distribution tunnels, all subways and enclosed passageways connecting two or more of said buildings, and the real property underlying and enclosed by any such structure.

As the Committee has already been advised, security systems covering the Capitol, Senate Office Buildings, House Office Buildings, Senate and House Garages, and the steam and chilled water distribution tunnels has been installed under this authorization and is now in operation.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Because of the vital importance of the Capitol Power Plant and the services which it renders, it is strongly recommended that the plant be provided with an adequate security system, integrated with and operating as a part of the overall Capitol Complex system.

The Capitol Power Plant provides steam and chilled water for all of the buildings under the Architect, including the Library of Congress Buildings and the Supreme Court Building, as well as steam for the Government Printing Office, the City Post Office, and Folger Library.

A temporary disruption of the function of this facility would directly affect the heating, cooling, and ventilation of all of these buildings and a complete cessation of the operation would make working conditions for the personnel on Capitol Hill virtually intolerable.

Up to this time, the security procedures and precautions at the plant have been minimal and low-keyed, although satisfactory at the time provided. However, the rapid rise in recent years of acts of vandalism, sabotage, and other forms of terrorism make a compelling case for review, at this time, of security precautions.

The request for an appropriation of $800,000 for the installation of electronic security devices at the plant which would interface with the existing security systems is the result of various meetings with the Capitol Police and the manufacturers and suppliers of such equipment, particularly the company which installed the closed-circuit TV security system for the other buildings in the Capitol Complex. As a result of such consultation and experience

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

in installing the existing systems, the 1977 estimate is indicative of pricing necessary to purchase and install the latest state-of-the-art electronics to provide the security necessary for the plant, including purchase and installation of cable, conduit, camera mountings, and other miscellaneous field installations.

Security improvements proposed to be installed at the plant include the following electronic security devices:

An infra-red or microwave perimeter intrusion system installed along the perimeter fence around the physical area of the plant.

A closed-circuit television surveillance system that would qualify all intrusions detected by the perimeter intrusion system; cameras equipped with a very low-light level capability.

An electronically-operated entrance-exit gate.

High-powered floodlights that would illuminate the area of intrusion.

Attendant consoles and displays to effectively utilize the data generated by the above-described systems.

Interfacing of the proposed system with the existing security system now in operation covering other buildings in the Capitol Complex.

Although it is realized that no system, or combination of systems, is entirely foolproof, it is believed that the installation of the proposed integrated system will greatly improve the security situation at the plant and thereby improve the overall security for the entire Capitol Complex.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Study for replacement of hardware and appurtenant equipment on doors, Capitol Building..... $ 10,000

The existing door hardware in most portions of the Capitol Building, including locksets, cylinders, strike plates, door knobs, spindles, escutcheons and associated items, are now, after many years of use, worn, antiquated, and obsolete, or approaching that condition.

It is deemed desirable that funds be provided for employment of an architectural hardware consultant by contract to determine the extent of replacements necessary, through a careful site survey, who would also make recommendations, draft specifications and hardware schedules, and provide cost estimates for effecting replacements recommended.

It should be noted that the existing door hardware is of varying style, furnished by different manufacturers, some of whom are no longer in business, with the result that replacement parts in such instances are no longer available.

Miscellaneous improvements: Nonrecurring request for 1977..... 125,000

For 1977, it is recommended that the Committee allow an allotment of $125,000 for miscellaneous improvements in order that urgent needs for the House and Senate, under present-day overcrowded conditions, may be met on an expeditious basis, without the delays incident to awaiting supplemental appropriations for items that cannot be foreseen.

Effort has been made in the past to take care of emergency and urgent unforeseen needs under the "Contingent Expenses" appropriation, but since that fund must provide for such

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

needs for all buildings and grounds under the Architect of the Capitol it is no longer possible to meet needs of the Congress on an expeditious basis.

With expanding staffs and inadequate housing facilities, alterations and changes have become a more urgent need as changing conditions arise from month to month, which, if taken care of promptly, can be an aid to timely and orderly operation.

It is therefore recommended that for 1977 an allotment of $125,000 for such purpose be provided for the Capitol Buildings. If the Committee deems it desirable that the control over use of this allotment be vested in the Speaker and Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, as has been the practice with respect to expenditure of funds for House and Senate needs under the Architect's Contingent Expenses appropriations for the past 20 years, compliance with such procedure presents no problems.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS ..... $ 1,105,500

TOTAL ADDITIONS..... (+) 1,662,300

Total Estimate for 1977..... $ 5,778,000

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Mr. WHITE. Turning, then, to the Capitol Grounds, Mr. Chairman, there is a net increase there of $1,358,150. We have the usual mandatory items in the ordinary way and the annual recurring items in which there is a $2,000 item for pest control on the exterior of the building, in the Capitol Grounds. Recently, there have been a number of complaints about the need for rodent control on such exterior areas, and we feel we should do that.

We have, as you know, pest control programs in effect on the interior of all of the buildings. But the exterior areas have become an increasingly difficult problem. These are four-legged pests, Mr. Chairman, that I am referring to.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's not get too efficient on the interior. What else are we going to spend on the exterior? I am just trying to move this thing along. What kind of pests are on the outside of the building?

Mr. WHITE. There are rodents—rats, mice—that have been a real problem.

Senator HOLLINGS. On the outside of the building?

Mr. WHITE. On the outside of the building on the Capitol Grounds. We have 200 acres of Capitol Grounds, as you know. And to some degree, I believe, this results from construction taking place in adjacent areas. It seems that whenever there is construction there is an increased amount of rodent activity. I think workmen leave lunches or other such items around and the rodents seem to circulate around the surrounding areas as well.

Senator HOLLINGS. What do you have for rat control in this budget?

Mr. WHITE. $2,000 for the Capitol grounds.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right. Go right ahead.

REPLACEMENT OF WALKWAYS, STEPS, AND RELATED ITEMS, WEST SIDE OF GROUNDS

Mr. WHITE. The next item is the one for $1,400,000 which is for the walkways and related work on the west side of the Capitol, from Maryland and Pennsylvania Avenues to the terraces. That is the item we discussed earlier and on which we have photographs, as you know.

RESURFACING REFLECTING POOL AND RELATED WORK

We are asking for $81,000 for resurfacing the reflecting pool and other related work and $60,000 for the base of the fountain. That is the fountain and pool that are over the underground garage on the Senate side facing Union Station. There hasn't been any major work done there since 1955, and there has been a gradual deterioration and leakage. We think we need to do this now before it gets worse and we have to spend more money on those two items.

We are asking for a minor amount, $3,000, for caulking and stone curbing and so on in the vicinity of the entrance to the Senate garage, on the grounds themselves.

REPLACEMENT OF SECTIONS OF SIDEWALKS

We are asking for $197,000 for replacing sections of sidewalks in various portions of the grounds. We have listed the basic areas in the justifications. We have maps showing the areas if you wish to see them.

Some of the sidewalks each year, of course, deteriorate, and we have been engaged in a program of replacement little by little. That completes the Capitol grounds. At this point I submit for the Record pages 80–89 of the justifications.

[The justifications follow:]

Justification

'. GROUNDS -- (Net Increase for 1977.....$1,358,100)

›ropriation in annual act			$ 1,685,000
ropriation in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1976..... complete traffic signal modifications and additions)			100,000
·lemental for Wage-Board pay raises			58,700
Total appropriations - 1976			1,843,700
' and refurbishing of ornamental lanterns and other ·l work and cleaning retaining walls in areas in the side of the Capitol Grounds: nonrecurring item wed for 1976, not required for 1977	$ 200,000		
ments, parking lot, adjacent to House Annex: :urring item allowed for 1976, not required for	94,500		
of 2 mechanical street sweepers to replace 1 sweeper: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not ed for 1977	26,000		
ent of 1963 dump-truck ($16,300); of a 1964 1/2-ton truck ($4,000); purchase of a garden tractor ($6,000) ecurring items allowed for 1976, not required for	26,300		
ete traffic signal modifications and additions: urring reappropriation allowed for 1976, not ed for 1977	100,000	(-)	446,800
e for 1977			1,396,900

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases
Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:
Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced on August 19, 1975, resulting in new wage rates effective October 26, 1975, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 75 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new October 1975 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1976 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1977. Full year base pay cost increase, $88,600, less amount of $45,100 requested as a 1976 Pay Supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1976 -- Additional amount required for fiscal year 1977..... $ 43,500

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 8,300

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)..... 700

Night Differential Pay increased from $5,000 to $7,000, 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..... 2,000

Additions (continued)

MANDATORY ITEMS (continued)

Sunday Premium Pay increased from $1,100 to $1,500, 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..... $ 400

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $152,000 to $157,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 5,000

Contribution to Retirement Fund increased from $76,250 to $78,250..... 2,000

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..... $ 61,900

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Insect and pest control..... $ 2,000

For 1977, $2,000 is requested to establish for the first time an amount necessary to provide for placing in operation, on an annual basis, a rodent control program to eliminate the infestation of rodents burrowing in and around the Capitol Grounds. This has become a serious problem in the past year and one that cannot be ignored.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

It is proposed to install between 150 to 175 bait stations, placed in hidden areas so as not to be in view of the public. These stations will be plainly marked as to the contents and use and will be serviced on a regularly scheduled basis, twice a month. Such servicing will include checking the stations, rebaiting stations, replacing or adding stations as found necessary, and determining the effectiveness of the program.

As in the case of pest control programs in the buildings on Capitol Hill, it is requested that this work be authorized to be done without regard to Section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, as amended.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... $ 2,000

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

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

This item was requested, but deferred last year, due to the desire of the Committee not to have the work performed at a time when such performance would interfere with the influx of tourists during the bicentennial celebration. Accordingly, the request is resubmitted for the fiscal year 1977 and justified, as follows:

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

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 walkeays, but their replacement should no longer be deferred.

Under the amount of $1,400,000 requested for 1977, 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:

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Replace the 2 broad walkways, extending from First Street west to the lower west terrace, with red and gray pre-cast 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	50,000
Total	$ 1,400,000

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Resurfacing reflecting pool, aligning stone coping, and pointing and caulking central lower terrace basins..... $ 81,000

For 1977, a nonrecurring amount of $81,000 is requested to resurface the reflecting pool, align granite coping, and point and caulk the basins in the central lower terrace located in the area of the Capitol Grounds north of Constitution Avenue, adjacent to the underground Senate garage, facing the Union Station.

The pool, coping, and basins were constructed as a part of the enlargement of the Capitol Grounds in 1931. The work proposed to be done in the fiscal year 1977 was last done in 1955.

The bottom of the pool is finished in exposed aggregate concrete. Through the years, this concrete has cracked, separated from the base, and gradually deteriorated. When the pool is filled, the water level is lower each day, indicating that there are leaks in waterproofing which need repairs.

The granite coping around the reflecting pool has also gradually shifted and needs to be realigned. The caulking material between stones in the basins at the central lower terrace level also needs to be replaced and pointed.

The estimated cost of the work to be done is $81,000.

Resurfacing basin of terrace fountain and pointing and caulking stone coping, curb, sluice coping, and pool bowl..... 60,000

For 1977, a nonrecurring amount of $60,000 is requested to resurface the basin of the display fountain located above the underground Senate garage in the area of the Capitol Grounds north of Constitution Avenue; also, to point and caulk the stone coping, curb, sluice coping, and pool bowl of this fountain.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

This fountain and appurtenances were constructed in 1931 as a part of the Enlargement of the Capitol Grounds. The work for which funds are requested was last done in 1955.

During the past 20 years, the glass tile squares with which the basin is finished have gradually become separated from the fountain base and after each winter more and more tiles have lifted and disappeared. Areas where the tiles are missing have been patched.

In like manner, the caulking material between the stone coping, curb, sluice coping, and pool bowl has reached a point of deterioration where it also needs replacing.

Under the $60,000 requested for 1977, it is proposed to remove the old tile and resurface the basin with 2-inch exposed aggregate concrete and to repoint and recaulk the stonework.

Caulking and pointing stone curbs, walls, balustrades, steps, and other structural items in the area of the Capitol Grounds located above and in the vicinity of the Senate Garage..... $ 3,000

This work is necessary in order to preserve the stonework in this area and prevent moisture from getting between stone members and causing spalling and cracking of the stonework. Commencing with the fiscal year 1978, it is proposed to request this allotment on an annual basis.

Replacing sections of sidewalks in various areas of the Capitol Grounds..... 197,000

For 1977, a nonrecurring amount of $197,000 is requested to conduct a major sidewalk repair program in the Capitol Grounds.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Other than annual repairs, the amount appropriated for such work under nonrecurring programs, during the period 1962 to 1976, has totaled $160,800.

From time to time, as major repair and replacement of sections of sidewalks in the Capitol Grounds become necessary, which cannot be taken care of under the regular annual allotment of $12,000 (increased to $17,000 for 1976) provided for repairs to sidewalks, streets, curbing, and other paved areas, special allotments have been requested and allowed by Congress for such purpose.

Over an extended period of time, various areas of the sidewalks in the Capitol Grounds have gradually become broken, raised, or severely cracked, and have now reached the point where they should be replaced with new concrete sections in the public interest and to avoid the possibility of Federal Tort claims arising from personal injuries through accidents.

In order to remedy this condition, a nonrecurring allotment of $197,000 is requested for 1977 for such repairs and replacements.

A breakdown of the estimate follows:

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Breakdown of Estimate

Concrete sidewalks along Delaware Avenue N.E., between Constitution Avenue and C Street -- 670 square yards.

Concrete sidewalks along Constitution Avenue between Delaware Avenue N.E. and New Jersey Avenue N.W. -- 1,265 square yards.

Concrete sidewalks along New Jersey Avenue between Constitution Avenue and C Street N.W. -- 670 square yards.

Concrete sidewalks in the vicinity of First Street S.W. and off of Southwest Drive -- 1,590 square yards.

Concrete sidewalks off of upper Southwest Drive -- 530 square yards.

Concrete sidewalks along Independence Avenue, between First Street S.E. and the Capitol Plaza -- 1,075 square yards.

Concrete sidewalks off of Library Drive S.E. -- 770 square yards.

Total - 6,570 square yards of exposed aggregate concrete sidewalks @ $30.00 per square yard..... $ 197,000

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS..... $ 1,741,000

TOTAL ADDITIONS..... (f) 1,804,900

Total Estimate for 1977.....$ 3,201,800

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. Before you proceed, Mr. White, we will insert the justification covering Senate Office Building items.

[The justification follows:]

Justification

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS - (Net Increase for 1977.....$892,900)

1976 appropriation in annual act		$ 8,000,000
1976 reappropriation: Replacement of chilled water coils, air conditioning system, Dirksen Building		225,000
1976 appropriation in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1976: Staffing "Senate Courts" and "Hill Apartments" Buildings, now owned by government, on a 6-months basis in Fiscal Year 1976	$ 140,000	
Furniture and Furnishings for such buildings for Senate occupancy	556,000	696,000
1976 Supplemental for Civilian Pay Act raises		28,000
1976 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises		294,000
Total appropriations - 1976		9,243,000

Deductions

Cleaning marble, Russell Building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	$ 43,000
Painting and caulking exterior woodwork of windows of two Senate Annex Buildings: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	30,000
Carpeting rooms, Dirksen Building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	75,000
Pilot furniture program, Senate Office Building: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	783,600

Deductions (continued)

Replacements, repairs and improved facilities, Senate Restaurants -- annual allotment of $49,500 for 1976 decreased to $36,000 for 1977	$ 13,500		
Furnishing government-owned "Senate Courts" and "Hill Apartments" buildings for Senate occupancy: Nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	556,000		
Replacement of chilled water coils, air conditioning system, Dirksen Building	225,000	(-)	1,726,100
Base for 1977			7,516,900

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349: Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced on August 19, 1975, resulting in new wage rates effective October 26, 1975, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 402 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new October 1975 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1976 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1977. Full year base pay cost of October 1975 increase, $414,800 -- less amount of $241,500 requested as a 1976 Pay Supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1976 -- Additional amount required for fiscal year 1977	$ 173,300		
Within-grade promotions and other changes authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system	48,945		

Additions (continued)

MANDATORY ITEMS (continued)

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)..... $ 10,900

Increased Civilian Pay Act Costs..... 39,755

This increase results from new pay rates established for "GS" employees by Executive Order 11883, effective the first pay period in October 1975, 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, 1975, under authority of section 5307 of title 5 of the U.S. Code, affecting such employees. Full year cost, $63,755, less $24,000 requested as a Pay Supplemental for fiscal year 1976 -- or an additional amount of $39,755 required on a full-year basis for fiscal year 1977.

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $611,100 to $665,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 53,900

Night Differential Pay increased from $180,400 to $181,400 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..... 1,000

Additions (continued)

MANDATORY ITEMS (continued)

Sunday Premium Pay increased from $32,900 to $38,900, 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	$ 6,000
Payment to Employees' Health Benefits Fund increased from $110,235 to $115,735, 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 government's contribution to this fund from 50% to 60% effective January 1975, as required by Public Law 93-246 (88 Stat. 3-4).	5,500
Contribution to Retirement Fund increased from $375,210 to $408,710. This increase, covering government contribution to this fund, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, results from increased base pay rates.	33,500
Funding on a full-year basis, 28 positions allowed on a 6-months basis for 1976 (in Supplemental Appropriation Act) Amount allowed for 1976, $115,700 (Base Pay) -- Additional amount required for fiscal year 1977	115,700
Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS	$ 488,500

Additions (continued)

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

3 WG-5 Electrician Helpers @ $10,150 p.a. each	$ 30,450
4 WG-5 Cabinetmaker Helpers @ $10,150 p.a. each	40,600
1 WG-5 Truck Driver	10,150
4 WG-4 Laborers @ $9,500 p.a. each	38,000
2 GS-5 Service Assistants @ $9,235 p.a. each	18,470
Total - 14 new positions @ annual cost (rounded to)	$ 137,000

3 Wage-Board-5 Electrician Helpers @ $10,150 p.a. each....$30,450

Three additional electrician helpers are requested in order to provide and maintain proper electrical service for the 7 buildings comprising the Senate Office Buildings Complex and to keep abreast of current and anticipated workload. With Senate personnel located in seven different buildings, pending completion of the extension to the Dirksen Building, additional maintenance personnel is necessarily required to handle the resulting increase in workload and added time element involved in going from building to building.

The electrical shop is currently faced with a substantial backlog of work. It is proposed, under the 1977 request, to utilize the services of 3 electrician helpers to handle some of the more routine service calls, thereby permitting the journeyman electricians to devote full time to the more complex problems in the shop. These journeyman electricians are also experiencing increased service demand this year in connection with the operation and maintenance of sound systems in Committee Hearing Rooms.

Additions (continued)

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED (continued)

4 Wage-Board-5 Cabinetworker Helpers @ $10,150 p.a. each...$40,600

Four additional cabinetmaker helpers are also required for 1977 in order to provide proper and timely service to meet Senate needs. At the present time, the Cabinet Shop is running as much as 6 months behind schedule on some of its work requests. With occupancy of two additional Annex buildings ("Senate Courts" and "Hill" Apartments), there will be a further increase in workload, resulting from requests for bookshelving, partitions, and other special cabinet work. The 4 cabinetmaker helpers requested for 1977 will be assigned to the more routine service requests and will assist the cabinetmakers with the more complex shop activities.

1 Wage-Board-5 Truck Driver.....$10,150

With the increase in the number of buildings in the Senate Office Buildings Complex and the distance involved between the furniture warehouse located at South Capitol and P Street S.W. and the Senate Office buildings, the point has been reached where a full-time truck driver is necessary to operate the truck used in transporting furniture, furnishings, supplies, and materials between the various buildings.

4 Wage-Board-4 Laborers @ $9,500 p.a. each.....$38,000

At present, we do not have sufficient laborers to meet current demands for loading, unloading, and delivering and handling furniture, furnishings, supplies, and materials to and from the P Street warehouse and the buildings in the Senate Office Buildings Complex. The Superintendent of the Senate Office Buildings deems it expedient in the interest

Additions (continued)

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED (continued)

of maintenance of satisfactory service that 4 additional laborers be provided for assignment to the movement of furniture and furnishings between buildings, at this time.

2 GS-5 Service Assistants @ $9,235 p.a. each.....$18,470

The increase in the number of buildings comprising the Senate Office Buildings Complex and the increase in Senate staff have resulted in a substantial increase in the number of service calls received in the Superintendent's office. These calls have reached the point where additional personnel is deemed required, in order to receive and process, on a timely basis, requests for required services. In order to alleviate this condition, it is requested that two additional Service Assistants be allowed for 1977.

Total Increase - NEW POSITIONS..... $ 137,000

A detail of Recurring and Nonrecurring Requests for 1977 follows.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Elevator repairs and improvements increased from $9,000 to $10,500..... $ 1,500

This increase is requested for 1977 to meet continued rise in costs of items procured under this allotment. Necessary expenditures for 1974 amounted to $9,150 and for 1975 to $9,053. Increased expenditures are anticipated with occupancy of the two Annex Buildings "Senate Courts" and "Hill Apartment" buildings this year.

The 1977 funds are requested to provide for regular annual maintenance and repair of 36 elevators, of which 14 are in the Russell Building, 13 in the Dirksen Building, 1 at the Capitol end of the Senate Subway, 1 in Senate Annex (former "Plaza Hotel" building), 2 in Senate Annex (former "Immigration" building), 3 in Senate Annex (former "Capitol Hill" hotel), 1 in Senate Annex (former "Senate Courts" apartment building), and 1 in Senate Annex (former "Hill" apartment 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 $17,500 to $20,000..... 2,500

This increase is requested for 1977 to meet continued rise in costs of materials for refinishing, re-upholstering, and repair of furniture throughout the Senate Office and Annex buildings and expanded needs of the Senate. Necessary expenditures for 1974 amounted to $18,578 and for 1975 to $20,409.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Maintenance, air conditioning and refrigeration systems increased from $38,900 to $45,000..... $ 6,100

The increase is also requested to cover continued rise in costs of work done under this allotment and provide for anticipated air conditioning maintenance in the 2 recently added Senate Annex buildings ("Senate Courts" and "Hill" apartments).

Breakdown of Air-Conditioning Estimate

Air filter replacements.....	$ 7,300
Oil, grease, cleaning equipment, tools, paint.....	2,100
Refrigerants, refrigeration oil, and miscellaneous items.....	4,600
Replacement parts.....	7,000
Repair and servicing refrigeration machines, heating, ventilating and other equipment.....	19,300
Cleaning and treating exhaust systems.....	1,200
Coil replacements.....	3,500
Total.....	$ 45,000

Laundry increased from $95,000 to $98,000..... 3,000

This increase is to provide an additional $3,000 for laundry requirements of the Senate Restaurants, resulting in increase of cost of items procured under this allotment. The 1976 allotment was based on $28,000 for laundry requirements of the Senate Office Buildings and $67,000 for such requirements of the

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Senate Restaurants. The 1977 estimate is based on the same amount of $28,000 for the Senate Office Buildings; and $70,000 for the Senate Restaurants.

Insect and pest control increased from $8,300 to $10,000..... $ 1,700

The 1975 and 1976 allotments of $8,300 were based on maintenance of an insect and pest control program in the Senate Office Buildings, including the 3 Annex Buildings then occupied.

For 1977, it is requested that this allotment be increased by $1,700 to extend this control program to the two Annex buildings ("Senate Courts" and "Hill" Apartments) being occupied in fiscal year 1976.

Annual Painting increased from $50,000 to $70,000..... 20,000

This item varies from year to year to some extent, according to annual need and is normally increased to cover additional expense generally required to cover election year moves and changes. Accordingly, the 1977 request has been increased from $50,000 to $70,000.

This allotment provides for painting of offices, corridors, and other areas; refinishing of woodwork, cleaning of venetian blinds, and cleaning marble and washing corridor walls in the Senate Office Buildings and Annexes.

Supplies and Materials increased from $288,000 to $357,000..... 69,000

For 1976, an increase of $69,000 is requested to meet rising costs and expanded needs of the Senate. The 1975 allotments provided $118,000 for the Senate Office Buildings

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

and 3 Annexes. The 1975 allotment provided $100,000 for the Senate Restaurants and the 1976 allotment provided $170,000 for such Restaurants.

For 1977, $164,000 is requested for the Senate Office Buildings and Annexes and $193,000 for the Senate Restaurants.

The increase from $118,000 to $164,000 for the Senate Office Buildings is not only due to rise in costs but also due to the anticipated occupancy of 2 additional Annex Buildings ("Senate Courts" and "Hill" apartments) in fiscal year 1976.

The increase from $170,000 to $193,000 for the Senate Restaurants is due to increased cost of items procured under this allotment.

Annual tools, machinery and miscellaneous increased from $17,500 to $22,500..... $ 5,000

This item provides for annual replacement of small items of equipment, such as motors, machinery parts, tools, and the like. The increase of $5,000 is requested not only to meet rising costs but also to provide for the two additional Annex buildings ("Senate Courts" and "Hill" Apartments) expected to be occupied in 1976. Expenditures for the fiscal year 1975 totaled $21,428.

Annual furniture and furnishings increased from $20,000 to $30,000..... 10,000

This allotment provides for the purchase of typewriter stands, tables, chairs, filing stools, and other miscellaneous furniture and furnishings for the Senate Office and Annex buildings. Each year the cost and

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

expanded need for furniture and furnishings have been increasing, due to the occupancy of annex buildings and augmented staffs. With the anticipated occupancy of two additional Annex buildings ("Senate Courts" and "Hill" Apartments) in 1976 and present-day cost of items procured under this allotment, it is requested that the 1977 allotment be increased to $30,000. Only one increase has been provided under this allotment since 1972.

New typewriter desks and flat-top desks increased from $40,000 to $50,000..... $ 10,000

For 1977, it is requested that this allotment be increased from $40,000 to $50,000 to meet rising costs, expanded needs resulting in large part from augmented staff and additional annex buildings occupied and being occupied. This allotment provides for the purchase of left-compartment, right-compartment, and flat-top desks for offices in all buildings comprising the Senate Office Buildings Complex. Only one increase has been provided under this allotment since 1970.

Revolving arm chairs for offices increased from $15,000 to $20,000..... 5,000

This increase is also requested to meet rising costs and expanded needs, resulting from additional staff and additional annex buildings. Only one increase has been provided under this allotment since 1972.

Typist chairs for offices increased from $10,000 to $15,000..... 5,000

This increase is likewise requested to meet rising costs and expanded needs, resulting from additional staff and additional annex buildings.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... $ 138,800

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Replacement of eliminator plates in dehumidifier sections of air conditioning system, Russell Building..... $ 48,700

For 1977, a nonrecurring item of $48,700 is requested to replace the eliminator plates of dehumidifier units of the air conditioning system in the Russell Building.

These eliminator plates are constructed of galvanized materials and are now approaching the point of deterioration where their replacement is necessary for continued operation of the air conditioning system.

There are a total of 18 central air conditioning systems in the 3 original wings of the Russell Building supplying conditioned air. The units in the 3 older wings of the building were installed in 1935-37 when the Capitol group of buildings were originally provided with air conditioning. The First Street Wing of the building was provided with air conditioning in 1931-33 at the time of construction of that wing.

In 1958-60, the original 4 central station air conditioning units in the First Street Wing of the Russell Building were rebuilt and converted from an "open" to a "closed" system and integrated at that time with the Capitol Power Plant's central refrigeration system. In effecting these changes, the old dehumidifier units in the First Street Wing were replaced with new copper construction and are now in satisfactory condition.

In 1962, the chilled water coils, heating coils, and temperature controls were replaced in the 3 original wings.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Although the casings of the dehumidifier units in these 3 wings, also constructed of galvanized materials, are showing some signs of deterioration, the eliminator plates enclosed within the dehumidifier units have now deteriorated to the point where they must be replaced. These eliminator plates remove the entrained moisture from the air stream and return it to the spray tank. Deterioration of the galvanized plates is the result of long exposure to the entrained moisture.

Under the estimate of $48,700, it is proposed to replace the eliminator plates in the dehumidifier units in the 3 original wings with plates of copper construction.

By way of further explanation of this item, the outside air with its impurities and the water spray combine as they pass through the dehumidifier coils, react chemically with the galvanized metal plates, eventually causing their complete deterioration, notwithstanding proper maintenance. Replacement of the plates with copper should insure longer service.

Engineering details, plans, drawings and specifications will be prepared by the engineering staff of the Architect's office and materials will be procured through competitive bids. Installation will be accomplished, in part, by our regular maintenance force and, in part, by temporary mechanics and laborers to be employed for this project.

Cleaning marble walls, Russell Building..... $ 28,000

For 1977, $28,000 is requested to clean the marble walls of the second floor southwest vestibule, the second floor northeast lobby, and the second floor central lobbies on

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

the north and south sides of the building. This request is in continuation of similar programs carried on in the Russell Building since 1974.

Under funds allowed for 1974, the marble walls and columns of the rotunda in the Russell Building were cleaned, as were also the marble walls of the first floor northwest entrance.

Under funds allowed for 1976, further work was authorized in this building. The 1976 program includes cleaning the marble walls and floor, second floor, southeast lobby; the marble walls and floor, second floor, northwest lobby; and the marble walls and stairs extending from the second floor to the third floor.

Modernization of elevators Nos. 10, 12, 14, and 15 in the Russell Building..... $ 405,000

At present, all elevators in the Dirksen Building and Senate Annex buildings are equipped for automatic operation.

In the Russell Building, 2 freight elevators and 1 passenger elevator are presently equipped for such operation. In addition, 7 passenger elevators in the Russell Building are now being converted to automatic operation under funds allowed for such purpose in currently available appropriations.

For 1977, it is requested that funds be allowed to convert 4 additional elevators in this building to automatic operation. If funds for such purpose are allowed, then all of the elevators in the Russell Building will also be equipped for automatic operation.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

This request is further explained, as follows:

Elevator No. 10 ($95,000)

Manually-operated elevator No. 10 is located adjacent to Elevator No. 11 in the southeast corner of the Russell Building near the Constitution Avenue entrance. Its location is also near the tunnel leading to the Dirksen Building, where there is a heavy flow of traffic. This elevator has a capacity of 3,000 pounds and a speed of 500 FPM and hall calls are registered on a flashlight annunciator. When the attendant leaves the car at the end of a shift, this elevator is shut down, leaving this section of the building with only 1 elevator in service for staff working after regular office hours.

In order to improve the elevator service in this busy corner of the building, as well as to replace the control and hoistway equipment that is now in need of updating, it is requested that funds be allowed for 1977 to convert this elevator to selective-collective control so that it may be operated either manually or automatically without an operator, as desired.

In order to effect this conversion and other related work, it will be necessary to provide new control equipment interconnected to the controls of adjacent elevator No. 11, in order to provide a two-car group operation -- both elevators so arranged as to permit their operation with or without an attendant.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

New equipment required to be procured and installed under the 1977 funds requested includes the following:

Controller, selector, and relay panel
Car-operating fixtures
Electric power door operator
Top-of-car operating device
Car doors and hangers
Hoistway door hangers and interlocks
Fire emergency service
Other miscellaneous changes required to conform to the current standard elevator code.

All other existing equipment is to be retained, modified as necessary, and reused. The work, if approved, would be performed under contract on a competitive bid basis.

Elevator No. 12 ($130,000)

Manually-operated elevator No. 12, having a capacity of 3,000 pounds and a speed of 500 FPM, is located adjacent to automatic Elevator No. 13 in the northeast corner of the Russell Building, near the north tunnel to the Dirksen Building. These 2 elevators are individually operated, resulting in a duplication of calls that slows down service. When the attendant leaves Elevator No. 12 at the end of the shift, that elevator is shut down, thus reducing service to 1 elevator in this section of the building.

In order to improve service in this corner of the building, as well as to replace control and hoistway equipment that has been in service since 1934, it is requested that funds be

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

allowed for 1977 to convert Elevator No. 12 to selective-collective control so that, like Elevator No. 13, it may also be operated either manually, or automatically without an operator, as desired.

In order to effect this conversion and other related work, it will be necessary to provide new control equipment interconnected to the controls of adjacent Elevator No. 13, in order to provide a two-car group operation, both capable of being operated either manually or automatically.

New equipment required to be procured and installed under the 1977 funds requested includes the following:

Controller, selector, and relay panel
Safety governor
Car frame, safeties, and roller guides
Sound isolated car platform
Cab and car doors
Power door operators
Hoistway door hangers and bottom door guides
Interlocks and emergency door-closing devices
Door protective devices
Car and landing operating fixtures
Top-of-car operating device
Top and bottom access switches
Counterweight sheave, complete with roller bearings and crosshead plates
Counterweight roller guides
All machine room and hoistway wiring, including new traveling cables
Fire emergency service
Other changes required to conform to the current standard elevator code.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Any equipment, not replaced, will be continued in use and modified if necessary. The work, if approved, would be performed under contract on a competitive bid basis.

Elevator Nos. 14 and 15 ($180,000)

Manually-operated elevators Nos. 14 and 15, having a capacity of 3,000 pounds and a speed of 500 FPM each and serving 6 landings, are located in the east corner on the First Street side of the Russell Building. When the attendants leave the cars at the end of a shift, these 2 elevators are shut down, leaving this section of the building without elevator service.

In order to improve service in this corner of the building, as well as to replace control and other equipment that has been in service since 1933, it is requested that funds be allowed for 1977 to convert these 2 elevators to selective-collective control so that they may be operated either manually, or automatically without an operator, as desired.

In order to effect this conversion and other related work, it will be necessary to procure and install under the 1977 funds the following new equipment:

Controllers, selectors, and relay panel
Safety governor
Car frame, safeties, and roller guides
Sound isolated car platform
Cab and car doors
Power door operators
Hoistway door hangers and bottom door guides
Interlocks and emergency door-closing devices

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Door protective devices
Car and landing operating fixtures
Top-of-car operating device
Top and bottom access switches
Counterweight roller guides
All machine room and hoistway wiring, including new traveling cables
Fire emergency service.

Any equipment, not replaced, will be continued in use and modified if necessary. The work, if approved, would be performed under contract on a competitive bid basis.

Improvements to subway transportation system, Capitol to Dirksen and Russell Buildings..... $ 45,000

This estimate is made up of 2 items, as follows:

Subway car terminal safety device ($25,000)

In order to supplement existing safety devices at each end of the Senate subway terminals, as is being done at the Rayburn Building terminal of the House subway, it is requested that $25,000 be allowed for 1977, to be expended for research, design, fabrication, and installation of mechanical safety devices at the track ends of each of the Senate terminals, as a supplement to the various electrical and electronic safety features now provided. The estimated cost of installing 4 sets consisting of a total of 16 safety devices, is $25,000.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Subway car power door operators ($20,000)

The existing electric car-door operators were specially designed for the existing subway cars and replacement parts are no longer readily available. When parts are needed, they must be custom made, which is time-consuming and costly.

To eliminate this condition and improve on the present noise and car-door operation, an allotment of $20,000 is requested for 1977 to effect the following improvements.

Redesign and install new car-door hangers
Replace electric car-door operators with pneumatic door operators
Replace unsightly rubber nosing on car doors
Redesign and install new supports for glass windshields and side panels to eliminate rattles.

To accomplish these changes, it will be necessary to remove the exciter-generator in order to provide space for new air compressors. Diodes will be installed in lieu of existing exciters to provide 120-volt DC power for motor fields and electromagnetic switches. The ball bearing hangers which cause a cantilever action on the doors when they are fully open or closed will be removed, new slide-type hangers that provide bearing the full length of the doors will be installed, and new tie bars between each pair of doors will be provided.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Replacement of 124 deteriorated windows in Russell Building..... $ 500,000

A general inspection has been made of the windows in the 3 original wings of the Russell Building and replacement of 124 of those windows is urgently recommended at this time in the interest of preservation of the building and conservation of energy from air leaks.

These are original windows installed in 1906-1910 at the time of the construction of the C Street, Delaware Avenue, and Constitution Avenue wings of the building. These 3 wings contain a total of 515 windows.

Due to wear, tear, and the elements, the point has now been reached where 124, or 25% of these windows, should be replaced because of their present deteriorated condition.

Under the estimate of $500,000, it is proposed to replace these windows in their entirety -- sash, frames, heads, jambs, sills, and trim. The windows are all of wood construction and proposed replacements will also be of wood, in order to conform to the window construction in the remainder of these 3 wings, as well as to the window construction in the First Street Wing, added to the building in 1931-1933. In making the proposed replacements, double strength glass will be used.

A breakdown of the estimate follows.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Breakdown of Cost Estimate

Protection of existing facilities	$ 5,300
Scaffolding exterior of building	70,700
Remove existing defective windows	32,600
New windows, furnished and delivered	147,000
Installation of new windows	49,000
Hardware	10,000
Sill and head flashing	5,000
Plaster patching, interior of rooms	11,000
Caulking	5,400
Weatherstripping	9,000
Painting woodwork of new windows	33,000
Sub-total	378,000
Add:	
Material handling and cleanup	22,000
Contingency, including funds for overtime work, if necessary	38,000
Cost escalation, projected over 1 year period	44,000
Administration and field supervision	18,000
Total estimated cost	$ 500,000

Miscellaneous improvements ..... $ 100,000

For 1977, it is recommended that the Committee allow an allotment of $100,000 for miscellaneous improvements in order that urgent needs of the Senate, under present-day overcrowded conditions, may be met on an expeditious basis, without the delays incident to awaiting supplemental appropriations for items that cannot be foreseen.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Effort has been made in the past to take care of emergency and urgent unforeseen needs under the "Contingent Expenses" appropriation, but since that fund must provide for such needs for all buildings and grounds under the Architect of the Capitol it is no longer possible to meet needs of the Congress on an expeditious basis.

In the case of the Senate, with expanding staffs and inadequate housing facilities, alterations, changes, and improvements within the Senate Office Buildings and Annexes have become a more pressing need as changing conditions arise from month to month, which, if taken care of promptly, can be an aid to timely and orderly operation.

It is therefore recommended that for 1977 an allotment of $100,000 for such purpose be provided for the Senate Office Buildings. If the Committee deems it desirable that the control over use of this allotment be vested in the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, as has been the practice with respect to expenditure of funds for Senate needs under the Architect's Contingent Expenses appropriations for the past 20 years, compliance with such procedure can readily be followed.

Renovation of Dirksen Office Building Cafeteria Kitchen, including other appurtenant work..... $ 728,000

For 1977, a nonrecurring appropriation item of $728,000 is requested for effecting major improvements in the kitchen of the cafeteria in the Dirksen Office Building. This item is submitted with the approval of the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Senate Restaurants of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

The Dirksen Office Building was accepted for beneficial occupancy in October 1958 and the cafeteria in that building has been in operation for the past 17 years. Much of the kitchen equipment, after long years of use, is now in need of replacement; also, the planned enlargement of the north section of the cafeteria reserved for Senate staff by addition of another cafeteria section under improvements authorized and funded under the Construction of an Extension to the Dirksen Building appropriation, makes it expedient and desirable while replacing the old equipment, to remodel the kitchen, itself, and relocate and rearrange kitchen equipment under the requested 1977 funds, in order to provide for supplying food service to the expanded cafeteria area in addition to the existing cafeteria areas in a more efficient manner and with ultimate saving in projected manpower costs.

Under the Dirksen Extension plans, the north section of the cafeteria in the existing building reserved for Senate staff, when enlarged, will more than double the capacity of the staff cafeteria area in order to provide for additional Senate and Committee staffs to be housed in the Extension, as well as relieve present overcrowded conditions in the cafeteria.

The estimated cost of the kitchen equipment to be replaced is $315,000; of construction changes, including heating, ventilating, air conditioning and electrical changes, is $293,600; of installation of a conveyor system to move soiled dishes between the new cafeteria

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

area and the existing kitchen is $52,000; and of administration, field supervision, consultant fee, and contingency allowance is $67,400.

Cini and Grissom, food consultants engaged by the associate architects for the Dirksen Extension for work in connection with the Extension, were consulted with regard to these proposed changes and confirmed the need for the improvements included in the 1977 estimate.

The work will be scheduled in such manner as not to interrupt the normal use of the food facilities.

A further breakdown of the estimate of cost of these improvements follows:

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Breakdown of Estimate

Replacement of kitchen equipment:		
Receiving area	$ 6,500	
Storage, freezer, refrigeration	155,000	
Cold food production	30,000	
Ware-washing	30,000	
Hot food production	50,000	
Pot washing	15,000	
Contingency allowance	28,500	
Total - kitchen equipment		$ 315,000
Construction changes:		
Temporary dustproof partitions	20,300	
New non-skid tile floor	51,000	
New metal pan ceiling	43,500	
New structural glazed tile partitions	70,000	
Ceramic tile- walls and floors	6,500	
Toilet partitions	2,000	
Metal lockers	800	
Heating, ventilating, air conditioning, and electrical work	90,000	
Conveyor installation	52,000	
Material handling and clean-up	9,500	
Total - Construction changes, including conveyor installation		345,600
Administration, field supervision, and contingency allowance		67,400
Total Estimate		$ 728,000
Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS		$ 1,854,700
TOTAL ADDITIONS		(f) 2,619,000
Total Estimate for 1977		$ 10,135,900

RENOVATION OF RUSSELL BUILDING

Mr. WHITE. Turning to the Senate Office Buildings, Mr. Chairman, we have a net increase there of $892,900. The mandatory items appear as they do in each of these categories.

Senator HOLLINGS. Now, when you moved ahead on the Dirksen extension, wasn't it contempleted that you would upgrade, update, and renovate the Russell Office Building?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. When fifty senators who are assigned to the Dirksen Building actually move, that would leave their space available for reassignment to the remaining senators in the existing buildings, both Russell and Dirksen.

Senator HOLLINGS. And the renovation of Russell will not take place until they move?

Mr. WHITE. That is right.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many years from now is that?

Mr. WHITE. Three or three and a half years until the move takes place.

REPLACEMENT OF RUSSELL BUILDING WINDOWS

Senator HOLLINGS. I am looking specifically, for example, at the $500,000 to do over windows, at a cost of $4,000 per window. Is it smart to do them over right now or wait to do them in 3 years when you are going to do the whole building? I don't want to waste a half million and then come back 3 years from now and have to do it differently.

Mr. WHITE. We would not anticipate any changes to the exterior of the building, Mr. Chairman. And these windows are wood and rotting. They are original windows installed in 1906–1910. We could probably get away with waiting for a little while from now, but I doubt that we could last 3 years without some serious difficulties taking place.

INTERIOR ALTERATIONS

The alterations previously discussed, which we anticipate will occur, would be on the interior only and would provide for office layouts, insofar as we can, that would not result in 14 rooms extending down the corridor like motel rooms, which is sort of the way we have it now.

Senator HOLLINGS. Well, I would give an appropriation right now just to get my window open.

Really, putting in new wood in the frames, is that what you are doing there, Mr. Caraway?

Mr. CARAWAY. We intend to replace the frames, windows and all, everything that is wood.

Senator HOLLINGS. Will you get a whole new frame in there and get it sealed?

Mr. CARAWAY. A lot of them are in pretty bad shape.

Senator HOLLINGS. There is no use to get them just smoothed and painted and have to do it all over again. That is why it is costing about $4,000 per window. Is that what you are saying?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, that is the estimate, Mr. Chairman. We have it broken down in the justifications. The basic cost, of course, is

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an average of $1,158 just to purchase the new windows before we do anything else, per window. I think it is important to recognize that these are not ordinary windows. They are quite large. Some of them, for example, are 22 feet high and 11 feet wide and have a five-foot-seven arched top. Many of them are on the third floor. For example, there are 34 windows that are almost six feet wide and 13 and a half feet high.

SCAFFOLDING

Senator HOLLINGS. I know. But getting down to the scaffolding, which I believe amounts to more than $70,000. Don't you already have scaffolding?

Mr. WHITE. Yes, we purchased some for use on the interior of the building for the lighting improvements that we made in the House Chamber. We can't really use all of that scaffolding. We could use some of it, but there is not enough to use in scaffolding for the exterior of a building. It was just enough to accomplish the work within the House Chamber.

We hope to be able to use that for other purposes, and we will if funds are provided for us to improve the lighting in the Senate Chamber. It is interior scaffolding. It has wheels on it which enable it to be rolled to some degree. It is not the same kind of scaffolding one would use on the exterior.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir. Go right ahead.

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

Mr. WHITE. We are asking for 14 new positions in the Senate Office Buildings, Mr. Chairman. We are asking for three electricians' helpers, four cabinet maker helpers, one truck driver, four laborers, and two service assistants.

As you know, we have been adding temporary annex buildings for Senate use, so that the Senate Office Buildings complex now comprises seven buildings. There is more and more maintenance to be done, and the present staff that we have, we feel, is not adequate to accomplish that. We have looked into this in some detail with Mr. Caraway, and we feel these are justified additions to the new positions from our standpoint. Each position is detailed in the justifications.

PILOT FURNITURE PROGRAM

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Schweiker was very interested in that pilot furniture program. We allowed $783,000 for it. What is the status of it, and specifically I'll ask you, can he qualify as one of the members to be experimented upon?

Mr. WHITE. All Senators qualify, Mr. Chairman. We have, as you know, only enough funds for five senatorial offices and two committee spaces. We have had requests up to now from 16 Senators and only one committee. So maybe we can substitute a Senator for a committee. But the difficulty of choosing which Senators should be utilized is not an easy one to solve.

Senator HOLLINGS. You can start with the ones on this committee. That is not hard.

Mr. WHITE. I can assure you, Mr. Chairman, that this committee will have very high priority.

[Laughter.]

Senator HOLLINGS. We haven't lost all common sense.

Mr. WHITE. We haven't exerted any special effort on that project Mr. Chairman, although we have interviewed 19 different firms to be possibly involved in this. We haven't made any choices yet. To be perfectly candid, we have been exerting our efforts in the master planning area with the idea in mind that since this need is several years hence, we would not be seriously interfering with the need if we were to get started this summer or fall. But we have delayed to some degree because of the priority of other matters. We will begin it in earnest sometime this summer or fall.

IMPERATIVE THAT PROJECT BE EXPEDITED

Senator HOLLINGS. You ought to expedite it. Haven't you got that type of furniture in Senator Hatfield's office now?

Mr. WHITE. Yes. Senator Hatfield provided that himself, as you know, several years ago. That was one of the things that lent impetus to our proceeding on a full Senate basis.

Our goal, of course, is to complete this project in time so that we can order the furniture for the extension of the Dirksen Building with enough lead time to have it available when it is time to move in. That is the goal, and I am sure we will have no problem in meeting that.

Senator HOLLINGS. I don't know about that goal. I don't agree with that. If you are going to start with this and wait for the end of the Dirksen Building, I don't know if we will be in office when that happens. You had better be moving along faster than that. We were pushed last year to have the amount appropriated, and then you study it. I don't see that a master plan has a thing to do with it.

Mr. WHITE. It has nothing to do with it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's get our minds to it, quit toying around with sidewalks and everything else and finding whether the brass on the doors inside the building is bad. The hardware on the doors is far better than what you can buy if you can get it to work. In fact, it is premium-priced. Any you don't want, give it to me. I will buy it from you.

You all are looking around and studying things like that and the members are trying to make room. The Senator from Pennsylvania is crowded. You had better get moving on these things faster than waiting for a master plan. The way it is going you will put the order in about the time you get into the Dirksen Building. Then you will have one order of furniture and have another study.

How many furniture people have you looked at?

Mr. WHITE. Not furniture people, Mr. Chairman. These are interior design consultants.

Senator HOLLINGS. You can do that until you exhaust yourself.

Mr. WHITE. That is right.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's forget it and move on.

Mr. WHITE. I agree, Mr. Chairman. We will move on immediately.

Turning, then, to the nonrecurring items on the——

DIRKSEN BUILDING AUDITORIUM

Senator HOLLINGS. Let me ask you about the Dirksen Building Auditorium. We changed it around for Senator Ervin. Then we made it back into an auditorium. Then we changed it back to office space for Senator Church. Now he is through and you are going to make it back into an auditorium so Senator Humphrey can have hearings in there?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I have received no instructions from the Rules Committee as to what they want to do.

Senator HOLLINGS. Ask Senator Cannon and see if you can't hold it like it is. We are just wasting time and money and exhausting ourselves with all of these changes.

Mr. WHITE. We were disappointed at the last exercise. I will speak with Senator Cannon to see if he agrees that we should utilize it the way it is.

[CLERK'S NOTE.—Subsequent to the hearing, the committee received a copy of the following letter regarding the auditorium.]

[The letter follows:]

March 8, 1976

Honorable Hubert Humphrey
232 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Hubert:

Thank you for the letter signed by you, Senators Sparkman and Javits, and Congressman Brown asking that the Joint Economic Committee be given "first choice" rights on the Senate auditorium (G-308) for its hearings when the room is given up by the Select Committee on Intelligence Activities upon termination of the Select Committee.

The auditorium was assigned on an emergency basis first to the "Watergate" Committee and then to the Intelligence Committee because there was simply no other office space available within the walls of the existing Senate office buildings at the times when these two important investigations began.

Senators have been seriously inconvenienced during the three years since the auditorium first became unavailable for their use for special events, including hearings. The Senate has only three such larger rooms--the Caucus Room (318 in the Russell Building), and the auditorium and room 1202 in the Dirksen Building.

I fully understand the difficulties the Joint Economic Committee has encountered because it is assigned no hearing room of its own, and I hope the situation for your Committee and the Senate as a whole will be much improved when the auditorium is restored to its normal uses.

However, because of the general need for use of the large rooms, I do not feel I could properly assign the auditorium to the Joint Committee for its exclusive or "first choice" use; and as Chairman of the Rules Committee I feel that I must therefore reluctantly deny your request.

I will do everything I can to expedite restoration of the auditorium to its normal condition as soon as it is vacated, and I hope that you will then find it much easier to obtain space for the important hearings the Committee is holding.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

HOWARD W. CANNON
Chairman

NONRECURRING ITEMS

Mr. WHITE. Turning to the nonrecurring items, Mr. Chairman, just taking the large items unless you have any questions about the small ones. On page 108 we have a request for modernization of elevators in the Russell Building for $405,000. This will complete the modernization of the elevators in that building. It is part of an ongoing program, as you are aware. They then will all be available, if desired, for automatic operation.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you reducing the operators on the elevators as you enter the Senate side of the Capitol? I understand from the Sergeant of Arms, those operators are used in addition to operating the elevators, for guiding the persons coming in. I don't know why you immediately get a lost feeling as soon as you get into the building.

Mr. WHITE. We recommended, as a result of the request that was made by your Committee and the House Committee; implemented by the provisions of Sec. 1111 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1976, to reduce the number of persons operating automatic elevators, that there was an alternative available, for a reduction in that location. One of the alternatives, we felt, was at that location not to remove the operators altogether but rather to reduce the number of shifts in which there were operators assigned to those elevators from three to two.

They work five-hour shifts, as you may know, Mr. Chairman. And we thought that if we reduced that to two instead of three, that late in the day when the public isn't here, people using the elevators could just as well push the automatic buttons themselves, which is one of the recommendations we made. We did not mean to suggest that all operators be eliminated at that location.

REPORT

At this point I submit for insertion in the record my report submitted pursuant to the afore-cited provision of law, November 3, 1975.

[The document follows:]

Washington, D.C. 20515

November 3, 1975

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL ON A PLAN TO REDUCE BY AT LEAST 50 PERCENT THE NUMBER OF PERSONS OPERATING AUTOMATIC ELEVATORS WITHIN THE CAPITOL COMPLEX

PURPOSE

This report is submitted pursuant to the provisions of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1976, approved July 25, 1975, which provides in pertinent part as follows:

> "The Architect of the Capitol shall study and submit his recommendations to the Congress within 3 months, a plan to reduce by at least 50 percent the number of persons operating automatic elevators within the Capitol complex".

BACKGROUND

Passenger elevator operators on the rolls of the Architect of the Capitol are patronage employees and are assigned to duty in the Capitol, Senate and House Office Buildings. They are selected by those in charge of patronage for the Senate and House. The Architect is notified of the selection by the Senate Sergeant at Arms for positions on the Senate Side of the Capitol and

in the Senate Office Buildings, and by the Honorable Thomas E. Morgan, Chairman, Committee on Personnel, House of Representatives, for positions on the House Side of the Capitol and in the House Office Buildings.

The majority of the passenger elevator operators are college students who are supplementing their income, and they serve under appointments which are temporary and of uncertain duration. At the present time there are 146 patronage elevator operator positions authorized for the Capitol complex.

In addition to the passenger elevator operators there are 6 operators assigned to freight-passenger elevators - 5 in the Senate Office Buildings and 1 in the House Office Buildings. These employees are selected by the Architect of the Capitol and they serve on our regular rolls as full-time employees.

There are 83 automatic elevators and 35 manual elevators in the Capitol complex. Sixty-eight operators are assigned to duty on the automatic elevators, but not all automatic elevators are manned.

Elevator operators are paid at the rate of $8,101 per annum.

A breakdown of the number of elevators (automatic and manual) and operators, and the number of operators assigned to automatic elevators follows:

Location	Number of Elevators: Automatic	Number of Elevators: Manual	Number of Operators	Number of Operators on Automatic Elevators
Capitol Building				
House Side	8 1/	3 1/	22	14
Senate Side	8	3	30	18
Sub-total	16	6	52	32
Senate Office Buildings				
Russell Building	3	11 2/	32	2
Dirksen Building	12	0	16	16
Carroll Arms Hotel	3	0	0	0
Immigration Building	2	0	0	0
Plaza Hotel Building	1	0	0	0
Senate Courts Building	1	0	0	0
Hill Apartment Building	1	0	0	0
Sub-total	23	11	48	18
House Office Buildings				
Cannon Building	2	11 3/ 4/	31	1
Longworth Building	5	3	17	13
Rayburn Building	28	0	4	4
HOB Annex #1	3	0	0	0
HOB Annex #2	4	4	0	0
Underground Garages	2	0	0	0
Sub-total	44	18	52	18
TOTALS	83	35	152	68

Footnotes:

1/ Funds in the amount of $410,000 were allowed in Fiscal Year 1974 to modernize 5 elevators in the Capitol Building. Modernization of manual elevators will include conversion to automatic operation. A contract has been awarded and at the present time 2 elevators on the Senate Side are being modernized, with the work scheduled for completion prior to January 1, 1976. The elevator modernization program in all buildings in the Capitol complex is being phased in order to cause the least possible interference to the Congress, staffs, and the public.

2/ Funds in the amount of $660,000 were allowed in Fiscal Year 1974 to modernize 7 elevators in the Russell Building. Modernization will include conversion of the elevators to automatic operation. Work is proceeding at this time on modernizing 3 of the elevators and this phase of the project is scheduled for completion on or about December 1, 1975. This total project is scheduled for completion September 1, 1976.

Funds in the amount of $405,000 will be requested in Fiscal Year 1977 to modernize the remaining 4 passenger elevators in the Russell Building.

3/ Funds in the amount of $960,000 were allowed in Fiscal Year 1974 for the modernization of 11 elevators in the Cannon Building. Work is proceeding at this time on modernizing 4 of the elevators and is scheduled to be completed about December 1, 1975. The remaining 7 elevators will be modernized on a phased basis with the total project in the Cannon Building scheduled for completion in October, 1976.

4/ Funds in the amount of $675,000 were allowed in Fiscal Year 1972 to modernize 7 elevators in the Longworth Building. Work has been completed on 4 of the elevators and the remaining 3 will be converted to automatic operation by October, 1976.

SUMMARY

Capitol Building

House Side - There are 14 operators assigned to 5 automatic elevators; 3 additional automatic elevators are unmanned at all times. One of the manned elevators is reserved for Members only, one is reserved for Members and staff, and one is reserved for Members only during roll calls. In addition, there are 3 manually operated elevators manned by 8 operators.

Senate Side - There are 18 operators assigned to 5 automatic elevators; two automatic elevators are unmanned at all times. One of the manned automatic elevators is reserved for Senators only. Twelve operators are assigned to the 3 manually operated elevators.

Senate Office Buildings

Russell Building - There are 3 automatic elevators in this Building, two of which are manned freight-passenger elevators. The automatic passenger elevator is unmanned. There are 11 manually operated passenger elevators which require operators. Thirty operators are assigned to duty in the Russell Building to operate the 11 manual elevators; in addition, 2 operators are assigned to the freight-passenger elevators.

Dirksen Building - There are 12 automatic elevators in this Building, 3 of which are freight-passenger elevators. Five of the elevators are unmanned at all times. Sixteen operators are assigned to duty on the remaining 7 elevators.

Immigration Building - There are 2 unmanned automatic elevators in this Building.

Carroll Arms Hotel Building - There are 3 unmanned automatic elevators in this Building.

Plaza Hotel Building - There is 1 unmanned automatic elevator in this Building.

Senate Courts Apartment Building - There is 1 unmanned automatic elevator in this Building.

Hill Apartment Building - There is 1 unmanned automatic elevator in this Building.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Cannon Building - There are 13 elevators in this building, 2 of which are automatic freight elevators. Four of the passenger elevators are currently being modernized, which will include conversion to automatic operation. Modernization of the remaining will be completed about October 15, 1976. Thirty-one operators are assigned to duty in this Building. Two of the manned elevators are reserved for Members only during voting periods in the House Chamber.

Longworth Building - There are 8 elevators in this Building, including 4 manned automatic passenger elevators, 1 manned automatic freight-passenger elevator, and 3 manually operated passenger elevators. Seventeen operators are assigned to duty in the Longworth Building, including 13 on automatic elevators. Two of the manned automatic elevators are reserved for Members only during voting periods; otherwise, the elevators are used by Members, staffs, and the public.

Rayburn Building - There are 28 automatic elevators located in this Building, including 4 freight-passenger elevators. Two of the elevators are reserved for Members only on those days when the House is in Session. Four operators are assigned to duty on the Members only elevators. When the House is not in Session there are no operators assigned to duty in the Rayburn Building.

House Office Building Annex #1 - There are 2 unmanned automatic passenger elevators and 1 unmanned freight elevator in Annex #1.

House Office Building Annex #2 - There are 4 unmanned automatic elevators and 4 unmanned freight elevators in Annex #2.

In the past, elevator operators were considered to have served a dual role - that of operating elevators, most of which were manual, and acting as sources of information for the visiting public. The latter function has dimished somewhat, however, with the substantial increase in the Capitol Police Force. However, operators do provide a sense of security for passengers, the equipment, and the buildings in which the equipment is located.

In developing this report, we conferred with various officials and staff members who are involved in some manner with the service rendered by elevator operators in the Capitol complex in order to obtain their views regarding the plan to reduce the number of operators. There were some very real concerns expressed about any actions that would result in terminating the services of operators on certain elevators located at strategic points.

For example, the Senate Sergeant at Arms indicated a desire to continue the operators on those elevators located at the main entrance to the Senate Wing of the Capitol. There is a heavy concentration of traffic in this area where Senators, staff, and the public enter the Senate Wing from outside the Capitol and from the Senate Office Buildings via the subways. There are six elevators at this location, five of which are manned. The operators perform an important function in helping to control the flow of traffic, including directing visitors to the Senate Galleries.

Also, with respect to the House Side of the Capitol and the House Office Buildings, the Speaker's Office has indicated that certain elevators should continue to be manned if Members are to be expected to reach the House Chamber in time to vote. These elevators include the three at the Capitol end of the Rayburn Subway, the two in the Rayburn Building which are restricted

to Member use on those days when the House is in Session, two in the Longworth Building which are reserved for Members during voting periods and Roll Calls, and two in the Cannon Building which are also reserved for Members during those times. Additionally, there are two elevators in the Capitol, one located near the House Appropriations Committee and the other near the center of the House Side of the Capitol, which should continue to be manned. The latter elevator serves a passenger-freight function by providing service to the House Administration Committee on the third floor and the House Document Room storage area on the fourth floor.

In the Longworth Building, where 4 elevators have recently been modernized we are experimenting with the continued use of operators on the two elevators reserved for Members only during voting periods. These elevators are equipped with special signaling devices which are actuated by Members pressing special buttons designated for their use only. The operators are assigned to the elevators to insure that the use of the cars is restricted to Members during those periods.

In the Dirksen Senate Office Building it appears that the practice of assigning operators to the general use elevators could be discontinued without seriously affecting elevator service.

The need for elevator operators is greatest at the heavily traveled areas of the buildings and on those elevators which are dedicated to general use, except during voting periods when they are reserved for Members only.

RECOMMENDED PLAN FOR REDUCTION BY AT LEAST 50% THE NUMBER OF OPERATORS ASSIGNED TO AUTOMATIC ELEVATORS IN THE CAPITOL COMPLEX

There are at present 68 operators assigned to automatic elevators in the Capitol complex. There are several locations where the number of operators can be reduced without serious interruption in the elevator service to the

Congress and visiting public. However, in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 1111 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1976, it may well be that some curtailment of operator services might have to be initiated. Accordingly, the following plan is recommended as a means of reducing the number of elevator operators on automatic elevators by 50 percent:

Capitol Building

House Side - No reduction

Senate Side - Reduce by six the number of authorized positions. This reduction could occur as a result of not staffing the two elevators currently being modernized, or by reducing the number of shifts from 3 to 2 on those elevators located at the entrance to the Senate Wing.

Senate Office Buildings

Dirksen Building - Reduce by 16 the number of authorized positions, including 13 positions funded for passenger elevators, and 3 positions funded for freight-passenger service.

Russell Building - Reduce by 2 the number of authorized positions funded for 2 freight-passenger elevators.

House Office Buildings

Cannon Building - Reduce by 2 the number of authorized positions, including 1 position funded for freight-passenger elevator and 1 of the positions funded for passenger elevator.

Longworth Building - Reduce by 8 the number of authorized positions for passenger elevators.

This plan provides for a total reduction of 34 elevator operation positions.

If directed by the Congress, additional reductions in the number of elevator operators may be effected upon completion of the modernization of elevators in the various buildings in the Capitol complex.

Should it be concluded that there is to be a reduction in the number of operators on automatic elevators, it is recommended that, with respect to the freight-passenger operators who are regular full-time employees, the reduction in force be accomplished through attrition.

SENATE RESTAURANTS

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir. Before you get into the Senate restaurant let me make part of the record this summary of the annual financial statements of the restaurants.

[The summary follows:]

SENATE RESTAURANTS—SUMMARY OF ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Facility	Fiscal year 1974		Fiscal year 1975		Change	
	Gross sales	Net loss (−) or profit (+)	Gross sales	Net loss (−) or profit (+)	Gross sales	Net loss (−) or profit (+)
Capitol dining rooms	$451,534	−$265,264	$512,119	−$259,850	+$60,585	+$5,414
Snack bar in Capitol	60,237	+1,248	66,822	−638	+6,585	−1,886
Coffee shop in Russell Office Building	225,089	+58,232	199,100	+41,798	−25,989	−16,434
Cigar stand in Russell Office Building	151,752	+28,966	198,916	+43,425	+47,164	+14,459
Vending machines, Russell Office Building	38,064	+6,994	38,141	+5,327	+77	−1,667
Cigar stand in Dirksen Office Building	203,958	+42,911	297,570	+74,351	+93,612	+31,440
Cafeteria in Dirksen Office Building	717,648	−204,482	868,887	−172,129	+151,239	+32,353
Senators' dining room in Dirksen Office Building	37,768	−17,997	33,644	−23,182	−4,124	−5,185
Carry-out in Dirksen Office Building	214,763	+38,305	248,297	+51,239	+33,534	+12,934
Total	2,100,813	−311,087	2,463,496	−239,659	+362,683	+71,428

DISCUSSION OF LOSSES

Senator HOLLINGS. Now, we will reduce the deficit there by about $71,000, but you still have a $239,000 shortage.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I might point out that while we have made good progress in reducing the deficits, we are expecting to make a lot more. For example, the average monthly loss in fiscal year 1974 was almost $24,000, on the average. It is a four-week accounting period, so it is actually a little bit less than a month. For that same four-week period during fiscal year 1975 the average was $18,500. So we dropped almost $6,000 from 1974 to 1975 per accounting period.

We are now averaging for the last two periods, to make a current comparison, about a $6,000 per period loss. So we have come down from $24,000 to $6,000 per period.

We anticipate that we can reduce that even more. Our goal, Mr. Chairman, is to reduce that loss as far as we can, hopefully to reduce it to zero.

We are serving about as many meals as we can serve at this point. We have virtually reached our capacity in that regard since the number of meals served, as you know, is only for a certain portion of the day.

Once we have increased our efficiency and reduced our operating losses as far as we can, the only other solution for providing for replacement of losses would be to raise some of the prices. We are hopeful not to have to do that at all. If we can come out even, that is, we hope, a goal that we should be pleased to achieve.

We have, for example, in the family dining room in this building, since we changed the menu to provide for faster service, increased

the number of meals served at lunch time from 130 to 180. Because of the faster service we are able to serve more people in that location. There is some of that possible increase still available to us. The whole operation we believe, is increasing in efficiency.

Our Director of Food Services, Mr. Treadwell, has been doing an excellent job.

RUSSELL BUILDING COFFEE SHOP

Senator HOLLINGS. What happened in the coffee shop in the Russell Office Building? I note the gross sales decreased $25,000 in fiscal 1975.

Mr. WHITE. Well, that resulted, Mr. Chairman, from having closed the coffee shop on Saturdays during the time when the menu was criticized as not being broad enough. We closed that facility on Saturdays and opened the South cafeteria where a more varied menu was available.

We have since reopened the Russell Building coffee shop and broadened the menu so that it has a more attractive menu. And so that loss in revenue has now been reversed. But that is the reason for it.

EFFECT OF INCREASED FOOD AND LABOR COSTS

I might point out with regard to the losses also, Mr. Chairman, that this reduction in losses has taken place in the face of an 11.6 average food cost increase and wage increases which have been about 2½ percent from the first accounting period of this year and as of the sixth accounting period there was an additional five percent pay increase. Our prices have not increased. In fact, we have reduced some.

I mention that to indicate that we have done, we think, a commendable job of trying to reduce our losses.

IMPROVING DECORATIVE FEATURES

Senator HOLLINGS. We have Mr. Treadwell and Mr. Koutsoumpas here and I want them to know that we think they are doing a good job. He is hiding in the back there.

How about getting some paintings of some kind in the Senate dining room for Senator Magnuson and others? You and I have talked about that.

Mr. WHITE. We have that planned.

Senator HOLLINGS. If we could act like it is your office and decorate it like the Architect's Office in the Capitol, everybody would really eat in grandeur.

Mr. WHITE. I will make that assumption immediately.

Senator HOLLINGS. Make that assumption immediately and we will have an elegant dining room.

Mr. WHITE. Well, we hope to increase the elegance all over. We will make additional efforts to get some paintings in there.

We have made some measurements and obtained the sizes of paintings that will fit in there. We are investigating several of the museums, both Smithsonian and National Gallery to provide us with paintings for that purpose on loan.

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SENATE GARAGE

Mr. WHITE. Since this is a small item, unless there are questions I will submit at this this point for the record pages 124–125 of the justifications.

[The justifications follow:]

SENATE GARAGE—INCREASE FOR 1977, $5,200

1976 appropriation in annual act		$127,300
1976 supplemental for wage-board pay raises		7,000
Total appropriations—1976		134,300
Additions—Mandatory Items		
Wage-rate increases:		
Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:		
Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced on August 19, 1975, resulting in new wage rates effective October 26, 1975, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 7 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new October 1975 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1976 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1977. Full year base pay cost of October 1975 increase, $7,700—less amount of $5,200 requested as a pay supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1976—additional amount required for fiscal year 1977	$2,500	
Within-grade promotions authorized under the prevailing rate system for wage-board employees compensated under such system	900	
Overtime and holiday pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $29,000 to $30,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law	1,000	
Night differential pay increased from $5,700 to $5,800 resulting from base pay changes authorized by law. Under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5344, night differential pay is based on 7½ percent of base pay rates for work schedules between 3 p.m. and midnight and 10 percent for work schedules between 11 p.m. and 8 a.m	100	
Sunday premium pay increased from $1,400 to $1,500 resulting from base pay changes authorized by law. Under the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 5544–5546, Sunday premium pay is based on 25 percent of base pay rates for work performed on Sunday, which amount is paid in addition to the regular daily basic rate of pay	100	
Payment to life insurance fund. An allotment of $500 is requested for this item for fiscal year 1977. In past years, the cost has been absorbed	500	
Contribution to retirement fund increased from $6,400 to $6,500	100	
This increase, covering government contribution, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, results from increased base pay rates.		
Total increase—mandatory items	5,200	
Total additions		+5,200
Total estimate for 1977		139,500

MAINTENANCE OF VEHICLES

Senator HOLLINGS. How about repair of vehicles? You have about 40, I believe. Is that for the whole Architect of the Capitol? That is not just the Botanic Garden?

That is all of them?

Mr. WHITE. That is for all of our operations.

Senator HOLLINGS. What arrangement do you have to repair 40-some vehicles?

Mr. PINCUS. The Capitol grounds unit has its own mechanics. We have three mechanics and a helper. We repair all the vehicles for use on the Capitol grounds. If there are any special repairs that

we cannot do, we have to send them out to a public garage. But most of the vehicles we handle ourselves. That includes lawn mowers and other equipment also.

Mr. WHITE. We have a number of items which are not vehicles but which require maintenance by the mechanics—air compressors, rotor tillers, leaf vacuums, cement mixers, front-end loaders, and various equipment of that kind. So the mechanics are kept busy. There are 44 items of that nature.

Senator HOLLINGS. I will insert the list of the motor vehicles in the record at this point.

[The list follows:]

March 8, 1976

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

APPROPRIATION	DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLE	NUMBER OF VEHICLES
Capitol Buildings	1972 Cadillac - Office passenger vehicle.....	1
	Trucks:	
	1965 Ford (Ladder Truck)..... 1	
	1966 Dodge Pickup 3/4 ton..... 1	
	1972 Dodge Van..... 1	
	Total - Trucks.....	3
	Total - Capitol Buildings.....	4
Capitol Grounds	Station Wagons:	
	1967 Chevrolet..... 1	
	1969 Ambassador..... 1	
	Total - Station Wagons.....	2
	Trucks:	
	1964 Dodge Pickup 1/2 ton..... 1	
	1966 Chevrolet Pickup..... 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..... 1	
	1975 Chevrolet Pickup 1/2 ton..... 1	
	Total - Pickup Trucks.....	8
	1965 Ford Dump Truck..... 1	
	1966 Ford Dump Truck..... 1	
	1968 International Dump Truck..... 1	
	1970 International Dump Truck..... 1	
	1974 International Compactor..... 1	
	Total Dump Trucks.....	5
	1965 Ford Truck (for sprayers)..... 1	
	1971 Dodge Stake Body Truck with lift-gate..... 1	
	Total - Stake Body Trucks.....	2
	1974 General Motors Tree Truck.....	1
	1971 Chevrolet Utility Truck.....	1
	1971 Dodge Van Truck 1/2 ton.....	1
	Total - Capitol Grounds.....	20

APPROPRIATION	DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLE		NUMBER OF VEHICLES
Senate Office Buildings	1975 International Harvester 2-1/2 ton Van Truck.....		1
House Office Buildings	1975 Chevrolet 1/2 ton Van Truck....		1
Capitol Power Plant	Trucks:		
	1963 Ford "Econoliner".....	1	
	1963 Dodge Welding Truck.....	1	
	1965 Dodge Panel Truck.....	1	
	1966 Ford Truck.....	1	
	1975 GMC Van Truck.....	1	
	1975 GMC Dump Truck.....	1	
	1976 Ford Truck.....	1	
	Total - Trucks.....		7
Lib. of Cong. James Mad. Mem. Building	1972 Dodge 3/4 ton Pickup Truck.....		1
Botanic Garden	1962 Plymouth Station Wagon.....	1	
	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.....	1	
	1975 Ford Van.....	1	
	Total Trucks.....	11	
	Total-Botanic Garden.....		12

GRAND TOTAL MOTOR VEHICLES UNDER ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL (INCLUDING BOTANIC GARDEN)..... 46

Office passenger vehicle..... 1
Station Wagons..... 3
Trucks..... 42

46

RENOVATION OF CAFETERIA KITCHEN IN DIRKSEN BUILDING

Mr. WHITE. We are asking, Mr. Chairman, for $728,000 for the renovation of the cafeteria kitchen in the Dirksen Office Building. That results from a study that we made, indicating a need to rearrange and replace much of the present equipment. Also, as a result of renovations, we can anticipate a labor savings of $187,000 a year.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is not part of the $85 million for doing over the Dirksen Building?

Mr. WHITE. No, it is not. We examined that at the time of the preparation of Dirksen extension design-development drawings.

Senator HOLLINGS. And it was not included?

Mr. WHITE. It was not included. The kitchen can be used the way it is now arranged. On the other hand, we feel we can pay for this investment in about a four-year period in labor savings through a different means of preparing the food, where all of the raw food is prepared in one area.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is the food good now? Don't give us one of those automated jobs like the bulk-mailing facilities they have over at the Post Office.

Mr. WHITE. The food is good, but there is room for improvement.

Senator HOLLINGS. I hope you all have more common sense than that crowd.

Mr. WHITE. I can't speak for them, but speaking for ourselves, I think we have.

Senator HOLLINGS. Every time they get one of these new things for the Government they tell you how efficient it is going to be. You better be careful with yours or it will start shooting meals out of the window.

[Laughter.]

Is this really tested? Have you investigated and found some restaurants that are using it?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Treadwell is here and can respond to that.

Senator HOLLINGS. Will it work, Mr. Treadwell?

Mr. TREADWELL. Yes, it will work. One of the main areas of concern has been the inability of the restaurants, the way they are designed now, to accept the volume of food products that we receive and to efficiently store and to issue the raw and partially prepared products. This is one of the main things that this renovation will do.

Mr. WHITE. It might be mentioned, in addition, Mr. Chairman, that $315,000 of that total of $728,000 is to replace old equipment which is going to have to be replaced anyway.

CAFETERIA BOOTHS

Senator HOLLINGS. All right. We have had complaints about the booths in the cafeteria. Even a tall person like myself sits about eye level with his food. You look like that Kilroy or something with your little nose and head sticking up above the table as you eat there.

[Laughter.]

Have you ever eaten at one of those booths, Mr. Treadwell?

Mr. TREADWELL. Yes, sir. I likewise peer over the table.

Senator HOLLINGS. We can really get taken in the Government. Who sold that stuff to us?

Mr. WHITE. That was done in the original design of the Dirksen Building.

Senator HOLLINGS. The same fellow that designed the doors?

Mr. WHITE. I believe so. We can do something about those booths. But because it was done when the building was originally built, the walls and the floors are not finished behind the booths. If we remove the booths, we are going to have to finish those areas. And depending upon whether we do the demolition in house or not, it could run anywhere from $35,000 to $50,000 to complete the work, which is one of the reasons we haven't done it.

We think we can seat more people if we remove them, and we think it would be an advantage. But we have been hesitant to ask for that amount of money. On the other hand, if you feel we should, we would be glad to continue looking into it or to proceed with it.

Senator HOLLINGS. I would rather fix that up than some of the other things.

JUSTIFICATION

In order to complete the record I will insert the justification material on the Senate restaurants.

[The justifications follow:]

Justification

SENATE RESTAURANTS - FISCAL YEAR 1977 ..... $ 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 1976 Appropriations ..... $ 497,000

Fiscal Year 1977 Estimate ..... $ 497,000

SENATE RESTAURANTS - 1977

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 February 7, 1976 is $169,719. 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 1977.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1976 (to February 7, 1976)

Facility	Gross Sales	Net Loss (-) or Profit (✓)
Capitol dining rooms	$ 316,532	(-) $ 153,800
Snack bar in Capitol	40,301	(✓) 3,256
Coffee Shop, Russell Office Building	134,603	(✓) 27,367
Cigar Stand, Russell Office Building	133,051	(✓) 34,580
Vending Machines, Russell Office Building	22,290	(✓) 9,435
Cafeteria in Dirksen Office Building	520,001	(-) 143,532
Senators' dining room in Dirksen Office Building	23,221	(-) 13,104
Cigar Stand, Dirksen Office Building	192,788	(✓) 50,760
Carry-out in Dirksen Office Building	166,810	(✓) 32,019
Subtotals	$ 1,549,597	(-) $ 153,019
Claims Arising from Adverse Personnel Actions	...	(-) 16,700
TOTALS	$ 1,549,597	(-) $ 169,719

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FISCAL YEAR 1975 (For Full Year)

Facility	Gross Sales	Net Loss (-) or Profit (✓)
Capitol dining rooms	$ 512,119	(-) $ 259,850
Snack bar in Capitol	66,822	(-) 638
Coffee Shop in Russell Office Building	199,100	(✓) 41,798
Cigar Stand in Russell Office Building	198,916	(✓) 43,425
Vending Machines, Russell Office Building	38,141	(✓) 5,327
Cigar Stand in Dirksen Office Building	297,570	(✓) 74,351
Cafeteria in Dirksen Office Building	868,887	(-) 172,129
Senators' dining room in Dirksen Office Building	33,644	(-) 23,182
Carry-out in Dirksen Office Building	248,297	(✓) 51,239
Subtotals	$ 2,463,496	(-) 239,659
Equipment expenditures	...	...
TOTALS	$ 2,463,496	(-) $ 239,659

Mr. WHITE. In that regard, Mr. Chairman, there are a couple of items that need to be requested which have come up since the preparation of these justifications. The booths would be one. Another one is the request for improving the lighting in the Senate Chamber. We have had funds for that appropriated previously, but they were utilized for the House side. We now need to replace those. The amount is $128,000 to increase the illumination level within the Senate Chamber. That is an item that is not in here, but we feel it should be considered at this time.

In addition to that, the item that I mentioned earlier, which is really a part of the Senate Office Buildings request, or should have been, and that is the $180,000 for the speech reinforcement systems in the committee hearing rooms on the Senate side. Those have all been in use for a good many years, and they are no longer as efficient as they ought to be.

We think that rather than replacing parts, and continuing to have an unsatisfactory system, the whole units should be replaced. We are proposing to do the same thing on the House side, that is to modernize the speech reinforcement systems.

Another item we would like to request is, as a result of a request made by Senator Cannon, having to do with the provision of an additional electric power circuit in each senator's suite so that additional electrical equipment can be utilized. We responded by saying that we thought that if we were going to do that, we ought to at the same time provide for whatever computer cable and so on that may need to be installed at some time in the future.

We are proposing to ask for $100,000, which is an estimate, for that purpose. I do not have Senator Cannon's approval with me, but I understand he intends to approve it. I will submit that for those three items to the committee for their consideration, along with budget amendments in order to provide for these items.

Senator HOLLINGS. The material, together with a letter explaining the items and also explaining certain reappropriation requests discussed at a later point in the hearings will be inserted at this point.

[The information follows:]

April 19, 1976

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 1977, totaling $674,000, 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
20	Capitol Buildings	$ 5,778,000	$ 128,000	$ 5,906,000
21	Capitol Grounds (Delete the period at the end of the paragraph, insert a comma in lieu thereof, and add the following): Provided, That hereafter, funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the purchase or rental, maintenance and operation of passenger motor vehicles to provide shuttle service for Members and employees of Congress to and from the buildings in the Legislative group.	3,201,800	31,000	3,232,800
22	Senate Office Buildings Revise the words "of which $800,000 shall remain available until expended" in the appropriation text to read "of which $980,000 shall remain available until expended".	10,135,900	330,000	10,465,900
23	House Office Buildings Revise the words "of which $1,880,000 shall remain available until expended" in the appropriation text to read "of which $2,065,000 shall remain available until expended".	14,263,000	185,000	14,448,000

Sincerely yours,

George M. White

George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

April 21, 1976

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to discussion at the recent Hearings held by your Subcommittee, the following proposed Budget Amendments and Reappropriations, transmitted to the Office of Management and Budget (copy appended hereto), for the fiscal year 1977 are submitted for your consideration:

Budget Amendments

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Increase from $5,778,000 shown in 1977 Budget to $5,906,000..... Increase.....(f) $ 128,000

The increase of $128,000 is requested to improve the lighting in the Senate Chamber, similar to that done during fiscal year 1976 in the House Chamber.

Breakdown of Cost

Protection of existing facilities, erection and removal of scaffolding.....	$ 20,000
Cutting downlight openings.....	14,000
Installation of dimmers.....	15,000
Electrical materials, including lighting fixtures, and labor for installation.....	31,000
Catwalks, equipment rental, plastering, patching, and repainting.....	27,000
Clean-up, material handling, administration, field supervision, and contingencies.....	21,000
Total.....	$ 128,000

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Increase from $3,201,800 shown in 1977 Budget to $3,232,800..... Increase.....(f) $ 31,000

The increase of $31,000, together with the language shown in the proposed Budget Amendment, has been submitted at the direction of the House Office Building Commission, arising primarily from the need to transport Members and employees between House Annex #2 (former FBI Building) and other buildings in the Legislative group. Its purpose, as shown in the Budget Amendment, is to provide for the purchase or rental, maintenance and operation of passenger motor vehicles to provide shuttle service for Members and employees of Congress to and from the various buildings in the Legislative group.

Breakdown of Cost

Personnel Compensation (Base Pay) for employment of 2 Wage-Board 05 Chauffeurs....	$ 20,300
Personnel Benefits (Retirement contribution, Health Benefits, etc.).....	5,000
Sub-total.....	25,300
Purchase of station wagon.....	5,000
Gas, oil, miscellaneous maintenance.....	700
Total.....	$ 31,000

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Increase from $10,135,900 shown in 1977 Budget to $10,465,900..... Increase.....(+) $ 330,000

This increase is made up of 3 items, explained as follows:

Improved Speech Reinforcement Systems.....$180,000

This increase is to provide for replacement of the speech reinforcement systems in the main Committee Hearing Rooms in the Dirksen and Russell Senate Office Buildings; also, in the Caucus Room in the Russell Building. Most of the existing systems have been in service for many years and are no longer adequate to meet Committee requirements.

This item is submitted with the approval of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. Copy of the letter of approval is appended hereto.

Breakdown of Cost

Dirksen Building		
14 Hearing Rooms		
Speakers -- $500 per room.....		$ 7,000
11 Microphones, including hardware and lights -- $1,100 per room.....		15,400
1 Amplifier, switching, equalization and controls, cable, and other associated equipment -- $7,600 per room.....		106,400
Sub-total.....		128,800
1 Main Committee Hearing Room (Appropriations)		
Speakers.....	$ 1,000	
Microphones, including hardware and lights.....	1,700	
Amplifier, switching, equalization and controls, cable, and other associated equipment.....	7,500	10,200
Total - Dirksen Building.....		139,000

Russell Building		
Room 305	$ 9,000	
Room 231	9,000	
Caucus Room	8,000	
Total - Russell Building		26,000
Miscellaneous and Contingencies -- both buildings		15,000
Total - Speech Reinforcement Systems		$ 180,000

Additional wiring for Senatorial suites in Dirksen and Russell Buildings..... $ 100,000

The purpose of this estimate is to provide increased electrical service in Senate offices, through installation of additional wiring and circuits, so that additional office machines and equipment may be installed.

The proposed installation would be accomplished in such manner as to eliminate the present necessity of installation of exposed conduit in offices, extending from the basement to upper floors, in order to meet expanded needs.

Under the amount of $100,000, each Senator's suite in the Dirksen and Russell Buildings can be supplied with one additional 40 ampere branch circuit at a cost of $800 per suite -- a total of $80,000 for 100 suites. The balance, $20,000, is for additional electrical installations to provide for such other desired services and features as interoffice communication, closed circuit television, data transmittal, and other miscellaneous items.

This item is submitted with oral approval of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

Removal of booths in South Cafeteria, Dirksen Building..... $ 50,000

This increase is to provide for removal of booths from the South Cafeteria in the Dirksen Building, to permit installation of tables accommodating more persons in the space now occupied by the booths.

This item is submitted with oral approval of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration Subcommittee on Restaurants.

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Breakdown of Cost

Demolition	$ 15,000
Marble and marble setting	22,000
Terrazzo flooring	5,500
Plastering, painting, materials handling and clean-up	3,000
Administration, field supervision, and contingencies	4,500
Total	$ 50,000

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDINGS

The final Budget Amendment, $185,000, is a House item, for improving the speech reinforcement systems in the House Office Buildings.

Reappropriations

Reappropriation requests under the accounts "Capitol Buildings", "Capitol Grounds", and "Library Buildings and Grounds, Structural and Mechanical Care" are explained in letter, dated April 8, 1976, addressed to Congressman Shipley, Chairman of the House Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee (copy appended hereto).

The only reappropriation request not included in that letter is the reappropriation request of $120,000 for the "Senate Office Buildings", explained as follows:

The 1975 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act included an amount of $357,000 to replace deteriorated sections of 18 central air conditioning units in the Dirksen Building, in continuous service since 1958. This work must be performed during the non-cooling season when chilled water is not in use and at such times and in such manner as not to interfere with Senate operations. Part of the work was accomplished in fiscal year 1975.

An unobligated balance of $225,000 at the close of fiscal year 1975 was reappropriated for fiscal year 1976. Of this amount, $69,534 has been obligated to April 1, 1976. Additional obligations for the remainder

of the fiscal year 1976 are projected at $35,466 -- or a total for fiscal year 1976 of $105,000.

In order that the work may be carried to completion, it is requested that the balance, $120,000, be continued available until September 30, 1977.

Cordially yours,

George M. White

George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

April 8, 1976

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Pursuant to discussion at the recent Hearings held by your Subcommittee, I submit the following reappropriation requests for consideration for inclusion in the 1977 Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill:

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Not to exceed $15,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1976 is hereby continued available until September 30, 1977.

The 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act included an amount of $42,000 allowed by the Committee for painting the corridors on the second floor of the House Wing of the Capitol around the House Chamber and the connecting corridors on the House side of the Capitol. At the request of the Architect of the Capitol, $27,000 of this amount was made available "until expended." Since

it is now uncertain that any part of this work can be performed, without disturbance to the House, prior to October 1, 1976, it is requested that the amount of $15,000, made available for the fiscal year 1976 only, be continued available until September 30, 1977.

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Not to exceed $193,500 of the unobligated balance of that part of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1975, continued available until June 30, 1976, is hereby continued available until September 30, 1977.

The 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act included a reappropriation of $496,500 of unobligated 1975 appropriation items. Of this amount, it is requested that $193,500 be continued available until September 30, 1977, covering the following 3 items:

Reconditioning of dehumidifer sections of 8 central air conditioning units, including appurtenant equipment, supplying air conditioning to the Senate and House Wings and central portion of the Capitol ..... $ 80,000

For 1975, a total of $463,000 was provided for this project. The 1976 reappropriation of $496,500 included as part of that reappropriation $260,000 of the $463,000, representing the unobligated balance of that allotment on June 30, 1975.

As of March 1, 1976, $122,557 of the $260,000 has been obligated. An additional amount of $57,443 is expected to be obligated prior to October 1, 1976. The balance, $80,000, is requested to be continued available until September 30, 1977.

Since this work must be performed at such times as will not disturb the operations of Congress, the request for carry-over of funds is required.

Painting House Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering ..... $ 67,500

This work, originally authorized in 1975, could not be performed in that fiscal year without interruption to the House. Accordingly, such amount was continued available until June 30,

1976. Since it is now evident that this work cannot, in all probability, be performed prior to the fiscal year 1977, it is requested that the funds for such work be continued available until September 30, 1977.

Painting Senate Chamber, including scaffolding and plastering 46,000

The explanation with respect to the House Chamber is applicable also to the Senate Chamber.

Total 1975-76 items ..... $ 193,500

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Not to exceed $94,500 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1976 is hereby continued available until September 30, 1977.

The 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act included an amount of $94,500 allowed by the Committee for improvements to the parking lot adjacent to House Annex #1 (former Congressional Hotel). This work cannot be performed until completion of all work by METRO in construction of its station at the southeast corner of the Square in which the parking lot is located. Since the work may extend beyond the period for which the funds were provided, it is requested that the amount of $94,500 be continued available until September 30, 1977.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

Not to exceed $71,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1976 is hereby continued available until September 30, 1977.

The 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act included an amount of $71,000 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 needed additional space.

The Librarian of Congress has proposed changes to the plans for modifications to the Rare Book Room and these changes are currently being reviewed by my office.

In view of these circumstances, it is requested that the funds be continued available until September 30, 1977.

Cordially yours,

George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

March 26, 1975

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As a result of a general survey of speech reinforcement systems in the committee hearing rooms of both the House of Representatives and the Senate, we have learned that there is a general need for modernization of all installations. The existing systems were installed many years ago and are not of optimum quality by modern day standards.

I have estimated the cost of this modernization for the Senate side to be $180,000.

I, therefore, recommend that this project be undertaken at an early opportunity and request that you authorize me to seek the necessary funds.

I shall, of course, be pleased to furnish you any other information you may deem desirable.

Cordially,

George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

APPROVED:

Howard W. Cannon
Chairman
Senate Committee on Rules and Administration
United States Senate

ADDITIONAL CABLING AND WIRING REQUIRED

Senator HOLLINGS. Do I understand that you are putting all the cable all in and then will be redesigning all the wiring and everything else in the Russell Building three years hence?

Mr. WHITE. That is correct. In terms of wiring for each senator's suite, the circuits might or might not be appropriate once we make an alteration. On the other hand, it seems, from what I understand, that it is felt that the need is so great now that that cost could be amortized over a three-year period for that portion of it which wouldn't be required permanently. Not all of it will be wasted, and perhaps not any of it. We just can't tell at this point.

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

The Capitol Power Plant items are next, Mr. Chairman. We do have increases requested, particularly for fuel costs, electrical energy costs that would be purchased from the Potomac Electric Power Company as well as a minor increase in the cost of gas. The increases in the cost of coal and fuel oil amount to $832,000.

ELECTRICAL ENERGY

These items are increasing even though we have made efforts at and have received good cooperation in reducing the energy consumption on the Hill.

More equipment is added even though people are being more careful with what they have. So that we are actually predicting an increase of only a small amount in electrical energy consumption of approximately 1.3 percent.

On the other hand, because the rates have gone up, that results in a substantial increase in dollars, which amounts to $480,000. That is a 10 percent increase in cost even though it is only a 1.3 percent increase in energy use.

TELEVISING IN SENATE CHAMBER

Senator HOLLINGS. Talking about energy and relighting for the Senate Chamber itself, we had a request at one time to prepare for televising. Someone objected and we cut it out and then did we increase the lighting somehow? Is this lighting in any way connected with televising proceedings?

Mr. WHITE. No, sir. We actually didn't increase it. We were going to increase it at that time in any event. Then the television request was made, which was going to result in some additional cost, and we didn't do any of it.

This is now a request for the general illumination improvement. And several Senators have mentioned to me that they felt it would be useful to improve the lighting level on the Chamber floor. This has nothing to do with television.

CAPITAL POWER PLANT ITEMS

If there are no further questions, I submit for the record pages 149-161 of the justifications covering the Capitol Power Plant requests.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

[The justifications follow:]

Justification

CAPITOL POWER PLANT -- (Net Increase for 1977.....$2,084,000)

1976 appropriation in annual act			$ 9,063,000
1976 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises			25,000
Total appropriations - 1976			9,088,000
Deductions			
Replacement of deteriorated sections of cooling towers: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	$ 15,000		
Installation of floor tile, boiler room: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	8,000		
Installation of two additional coal thawing pits: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	10,000		
Replacement of pick-up truck: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	8,000	(-)	41,000
Base for 1977			9,047,000

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases

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

Increase determined as a result of surveys commenced on August 19, 1975, resulting in new wage rates effective

October 26, 1975, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 88 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new October 1975 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1976 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1977. Full year base pay cost of October 1975 increase, $142,900, offset in part by Pay Supplemental requested for fiscal year 1976 -- Additional amount required for fiscal year 1977..... $ 103,000

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 13,800

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)..... 1,470

Contribution to Retirement Fund increased from $98,000 to $102,000..... 4,000

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..... $ 122,270

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Communication services increased from $10 to $740..... $ 730

This item covers telegraph and long-distance telephone calls. Over a long period, a nominal annual allotment of $10 has been provided. Costs under this allotment have been gradually increasing, with the gradual increase in telegraph and telephone rates. The actual expenditure for the fiscal year 1975 totaled $604 and is running at about the same rate in the fiscal year 1976. $730 is

deemed a realistic cost for required expenditure in the fiscal year 1977.

Purchase of gas increased from $32,000 to $40,000..... 8,000

The 1976 allotment was based on providing for gas consumed at the Botanic Garden, including 2 large gas-fired boilers at Poplar Point Nursery, for the cafeteria in the courtyard of the Longworth House Office Building, for gas consumed in House Annex #1 (former Congressional Hotel building), and for 2 Senate Annex buildings (former Immigration Building and former Capitol Hill Hotel Building).

For 1977, an increase of $8,000 is requested under this allotment for continuation of the foregoing services, and, in addition, for gas service to House Annex #2 (former FBI Building financed for 1976 through "No Year" funds), and for Senate Annex (former Hill Apartment Building) expected to be occupied in 1976-77; also, for anticipated rate increase in the cost of natural gas. For 1975, the required expenditure was $30,417, as compared to $11,258 for 1974 when fewer buildings were supplied with gas service. Obligations recorded for the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1976 total $24,179.

General Annual Repairs increased from $125,000 to $180,000..... $ 55,000

Only one increase has been provided under this allotment since 1969 and that was in the fiscal year 1974 when it became evident that over-runs under this allotment could no longer be provided from savings under other allotments.

For the fiscal year 1974, actual expenditures totaled $99,225; for the fiscal year 1975, $197,877; for the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1976, obligations incurred total $72,190. Based on past and current experience, there is every indication that costs will continue to rise and our 1977 budget request of $180,000 is deemed a realistic figure.

This 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, including such items as steam generators, stokers, ash and coal handling equipment, electrostatic precipitators, refrigeration compressors, cooling towers, and numerous other items of equipment required to furnish steam and chilled water for the buildings in the Legislative Group and other buildings supplied by the plant.

Miscellaneous Annual Supplies increased from $66,000 to $79,000..... 13,000

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 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 the fiscal year 1975, $72,799 was expended. Current indications are that cost requirements for the fiscal year 1977 will amount to $79,000.

The Capitol Power Plant furnishes a vital service for the Legislative and other buildings which it serves and the amount requested for 1977 is deemed necessary for continued dependable operation.

Purchase of fuel -- both coal and oil -- increased from $2,433,000 to $3,265,000..... $ 832,000

Both coal and oil, as indicated, are procured under this allotment. For the fiscal years 1973 through 1975, the annual allotments for coal were $480,000, based on 20,000 tons @ $24.00 per ton, and for fuel oil $780,000, based on 5,200,000 gallons @ 15 cents per gallon.

Subsequently, in an effort to comply with environmental control requirements, to the extent possible with existing equipment, we became faced with the necessity to burn low sulphur coal 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 became necessary also to use more coal and less fuel oil. Due to these circumstances, the annual allotment provided for coal for the fiscal year 1976 was $1,350,000 based on 27,000 tons @ $50.00 per ton for low sulphur coal, and $1,083,000 for fuel oil based on 3,200,000 gallons @ 33 cents per gallon.

As the Committee has been advised in previous years, both coal and fuel oil are 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.

With respect to the fiscal year 1977, in a continuing effort to comply with the regulations for particulate and gaseous emissions established by the various environmental agencies, and at the same time exercise responsibility for national energy concerns, we are restricted in the choice of energy sources available in the production of steam necessary for heating the various buildings supplied with such service by the plant and in providing hot water and other process operations.

The availability of low sulphur coal is diminishing and the cost is naturally increasing in reflection of that short supply; also, oil shortage and increased cost of oil are further factors that were considered in arriving at our 1977 Budget request.

In the last 3 years, new buildings have been added to the plant's fuel budget. These include House Annex #1 (former Congressional Hotel), 3 Senate Annexes (former Immigration Building, former Plaza Hotel Building, and former Capitol Hill Hotel). These additional facilities, being in a temporary category, have retained their independent heating systems; however, in order to comply with emission

standards, the boilers must now utilize a higher grade #2 fuel oil or natural gas as an energy source. Two additional Senate Annex buildings (former Senate Courts and Hill Apartments) are expected to be occupied by the Senate and added to the plant's fuel budget for the fiscal year 1977; also, temporary heat must be supplied to the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building in its present stage of construction.

Based on these various considerations, we deem it necessary to request for the fiscal year 1977 an allotment of $1,600,000 for 32,000 tons of coal at $50.00 per ton, and $1,665,000 for 4,000,000 gallons of #4 fuel oil at 40 cents per gallon and 50,000 gallons of #2 fuel oil at 45 cents per gallon -- a total fuel request of $3,265,000 for the fiscal year 1977, as compared to the fiscal year 1976 allotment of $2,433,000 -- or an increase of $832,000 for 1977.

Purchase of steam for House Annex #2..... $ 240,000

Steam for House Annex #2 (former FBI Building) is not supplied from the Capitol Power Plant, but is procured from the General Services Administration whose steam heating lines were already connected with and serving that building when taken over and occupied by the House. For the fiscal year 1976, $240,000 was allocated under the special nonrecurring "No Year" House Office Building appropriation provided for alterations and other related expenses required for occupancy of House Annex #2, payable on a reimbursable basis to the General Services Administration.

House Annex #2 now occupied by the House and being designated by law as part of the "House Office Buildings", this allotment should, in order to comply with the basic law governing the Capitol Power Plant, be provided under the Capitol Power Plant appropriation.

Accordingly, the amount of $240,000 has been included in the 1977 budget request for the plant.

Purchase of chilled water for air conditioning, House Annex #2..... $ 200,000

In like manner, funds for the purchase, on a reimbursable basis, for chilled water supplied House Annex #2 from GSA's distribution lines, for which $200,000 was allocated under the special nonrecurring "No Year" House Office Building appropriation, should for the fiscal year 1977 be provided under the Capitol Power Plant appropriation in conformity with the law governing the Capitol Power Plant. Accordingly, the amount of $200,000 has been included in the 1977 budget request for the plant.

Purchase of electrical energy increased from $4,800,000 to $5,280,000..... 480,000

For the fiscal year 1976, $4,800,000 was allowed, based on the procurement of 152,000,000 K.W. hours of electrical energy, at an average cost of 3.2 cents per K.W. hour, including demand charges, surcharges, and a fuel adjustment charge of 1.38 cents per K.W. hour. Present indications are that the full amount alloted for 1976 will be required. For the first 6 months of the fiscal year 1976 a total of $2,317,508 has been obligated.

For 1977, based on figures presently predictable, we are asking for an allotment of $5,280,000 -- or an increase of $480,000 over the 1976 allotment. The amount of $5,280,000 is predicated on the procurement of 154,000,000 K.W. hours of electrical energy, at an average cost of 3.4 cents per K.W. hour, including demand charges, surcharges, and fuel adjustment charges.

Despite concerted efforts exerted to conserve energy in every feasible way, the cost of electrical energy has continued to rise from year to year, due to increased loads added from year to year by buildings annexed to the Legislative group and by more extensive and sophisticated electrical equipment being installed and used within the existing buildings, as well as due to increase in energy

production costs and higher fuel adjustment charges. Due to such factors, the cost for fiscal year 1973 arose 13 percent over 1972; 24% for fiscal year 1974 over 1973; 40% for fiscal year 1975 over 1974; and is running at the rate of approximately 16% for fiscal year 1976 over 1975. A 10% increase is anticipated for fiscal year 1977.

Electrical energy is procured from the Potomac Electric Power Company, based on rates negotiated by the General Services Administration for use throughout the Washington Metropolitan area by Government agencies.

A table showing the use of electrical energy follows.

The following table shows, by percentages and distribution, how the use of electrical energy actually occurred in the fiscal year 1975.

Building or unit	Percentage used
Capitol Building	8.4
Dirksen Senate Office Building	7.1
Russell Senate Office Building	4.9
Senate Annex (Immigration Building	1.2
Longworth House Office Building	4.7
Cannon House Office Building	4.5
Rayburn House Office Building	17.7
House Annex #1 (Congressional Hotel)	1.3
House Annex #2 (FBI Building) (only partially occupied)	1.6
Library of Congress (Main Building)	7.2
Library of Congress (Annex)	7.3
Senate Garage	0.9
Capitol Power Plant	29.1
Supreme Court Building	2.3
Traffic signals, Capitol Grounds	0.1
Street Lighting, Capitol Grounds	0.5
Miscellaneous, including 2 Senate Annex Buildings (Plaza Hotel and Capitol Hill Hotel)	1.2
Total	100.0

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS ..... $ 1,828,730

67-860 O - 76 - 30

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Repair of steam and chilled water distribution tunnels..... $ 40,000

The principal steam and chilled water distribution tunnel extends from the Capitol Power Plant to the Senate Office Buildings, principally beneath North Carolina Avenue S.E. and Second Street S.E. and N.E. This tunnel was completed and placed in operation in 1954, replacing the old abandoned tunnel beneath First Street S.E. and N.E. that had been in service since 1910.

The first section of the tunnel system, extending from the Capitol Power Plant to the Cannon Building, was constructed during the period 1904-1910 and is still in use. Extensions to the Washington City Post Office and the Government Printing Office, added in 1923, are also still in use, as are also other sections of the tunnel system constructed during the period 1932-1938.

Due to the age of the steam and chilled water pipe tunnel system, structural repair work is now required in several areas. Leakage caused by subsurface water pressure necessitates the removal and replacement of at least 10 structural expansion joints in the concrete walls and ceiling of such areas. In such areas there are also approximately 20 sections of ceiling and wall that require removal of some of the spalling concrete, application of waterproofing, and replacement of the concrete removed.

The 1977 request for $40,000 has been limited to the most obvious and potentially critical areas.

Replacement of expansion joints in steam lines..... $ 104,000

There are twenty-six 14-inch corrugated-type expansion joints in each of the two steam lines running between the Senate Office Buildings and the Government Printing Office. These joints, installed under a major program in 1931-1932, have exceeded what is considered a normal life span.

Due to the importance of these lines in supplying steam service to the Washington City Post Office and the Government Printing Office, it is deemed expedient to commence a complete replacement program of the joints in one of the two lines with slip-type joints. The existing corrugated joints, proposed to be removed, will be retained for use as emergency replacement parts for the remaining line.

The 1977 request of $104,000, as an initial allotment under this proposed program, is based on a cost estimate of 26 expansion joints at $4,000 per joint.

Replacement of insulation on chilled water pipes in Cannon Building..... 3,000

The original cork insulation on 78 feet of two 12-inch chilled water pipes located in the furniture storage area adjacent to the basement rotunda in the Cannon House Office Building, installed in 1937, has deteriorated with age and needs replacement at this time.

The $3,000 requested for 1977 is for procurement of the necessary insulation materials. The labor required for this replacement work will be performed by the regular maintenance force.

Modifications to three centrifugal refrigeration machines..... $ 24,000

In February 1975, during the annual maintenance check, one of four centrifugal refrigeration machines was discovered to be inoperative due to the self-destruction of some floating internals requiring $8,000 emergency repair work. At that time, the manufacturer of this particular model, when consulted, advised that similar trouble had been experienced with other machines of the same model and that design modifications have since been made to eliminate potential damage. This is an important item, as the loss of even one of these machines during the cooling season would make it impossible for the plant to carry our normal cooling load.

An allotment of $24,000 is therefore requested for 1977 to enable the manufacturer's design modifications to be incorporated in the remaining three machines, in order to insure continuity of service.

Replacement of arc welding machine..... 3,000

For 1977, $3,000 is requested for replacement of an arc welding machine that has been in service for the past 13 years and has now deteriorated to the point where replacement is necessary. This machine is a gas engine truck mounted arc welder used in the plant's maintenance operations.

Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS..... $ 174,000

TOTAL ADDITIONS..... (f) 2,125,000

Total Estimate for 1977..... $ 11,172,000

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Mr. WHITE. For the Library of Congress, Mr. Chairman, as you mentioned in the hearings with the Librarian, we are asking for several nonrecurring items, one in particular of a large nature being $500,000 for the Coolidge Auditorium.

ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS, COOLIDGE AUDITORIUM

Senator HOLLINGS. Why did that take so long? That was recommended some years ago. It took four years to study it.

Mr. WHITE. We had our material available. It was a question of the Library making a judgment as to whether they wanted to proceed with it. We have been available to proceed as soon as they asked us to do so.

I think it should be borne in mind also, in light of the questioning of the Librarian, that it may not have been clear that this auditorium has very fine acoustics. It has a special use that isn't available elsewhere in similar auditoriums. Our efforts to refurbish it will not disturb those acoustical characteristics.

REBUILDING AIR CONDITIONING UNITS

We are asking also for another large item $159,500, for the rebuilding of eight central air conditioning units in the main building that have deteriorated as a result of the exposure of some of the galvanized parts to moisture. Because of the normal moisture conditions in the unit they now need repair.

MODERNIZING FREIGHT ELEVATORS

We are asking for $95,000 for modernizing a freight elevator in the annex building that was installed in 1938. The only change made to this elevator since its installation was in 1957 when the motor-generator set was rewound. We feel this now needs to be modernized. And instead of being a manual elevator only, it will then be semi-automatic; that is, it will be able to be operated both manually and automatically.

BIRD PROOFING RENOVATION

We are asking for $8,500 for renovating the bird proofing in the building on the exterior.

BOOK CONVEYOR SYSTEM

We are asking for $35,000 for replacement of the book conveyor system which runs underground between the Capitol Building and the main library building. You may recall that we had originally asked for $275,000 a year ago for that item, Mr. Chairman. We withdrew our request at that time and performed an experiment with a fiberglass replacement for the existing plastic pneumatic tube conveyor system. The experiment was successful, so we are now asking for $35,000 instead of $275,000, which is a savings of $240,000, for which we are very pleased. So it worked out well.

Senator HOLLINGS. The money we save could put rollers on this chair so I wouldn't chew up our nice new rug.

Mr. WHITE. That wouldn't cost anywhere near that amount of savings, Mr. Chairman.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS FOR COMPUTER SYSTEM

Another large item, Mr. Chairman, is the $163,000 for providing additional accommodations for the computer facilities in the annex building. The Library has need for expanding their computer center.

We have expended funds previously and expanded this area, and now this is a request for an additional expansion, which presumably will take care of their needs until such time as the Madison Building is available.

Senator HOLLINGS. I was wondering about that. We have an overview of the entire computer needs. They grow, grow, grow. And it seems to me that would be awfully expensive space to be consumed for the computer. Couldn't the computer itself be better and more efficient if it were placed off somewhere else?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, the library people feel that they need it in close proximity to their research activities. It should be pointed out that all of this will be removed when the Madison Building is completed. This entire computer facility will be moved into the Madison Building.

Some of it will, again, be similar to the item we talked about earlier with regard to providing power requirements for the various senators' offices in the face of a future alteration. Some of this will be wasted in the sense that it will have to be amortized over the three-year period during which the Madison Building is in construction. There is a need for it now, and when the Madison Building is completed this space need will disappear. But the funds are needed at this time in order to provide the facility under existing conditions.

JUSTIFICATION

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good. At this point we will insert pages 165–186 of the justification in the record.

[The justification follows:]

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE - (Net Increase for 1977.....$690,000)

1976 appropriation in annual act	$ 1,821,000
1976 reappropriation	70,000
1976 appropriation in Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1976	213,000
1976 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises	69,000
Total appropriations - 1976	2,173,000

Deductions

Improved lighting, bookstacks, Annex Building: 4th year allotment under a 6-years program	$ 50,000
Installation of electronic card readers for security control of Library collections: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	78,000
Feasibility study for additional vertical book carriers in northeast and southeast stacks, Main Library Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	15,000
Modifications, Rare Book Reading Room, Main Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	71,000
Installation of low voltage switching equipment to control lighting, Main Library Building: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	6,000
1975-76 nonrecurring reappropriation for elevator and other improvements, not required for 1977	70,000

Deductions (continued)

Expansion and renovations to provide additional accommodations for computer facilities -- for new computer equipment -- to be installed in fiscal year 1976: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	$ 213,000	(-) 503,000
Base for 1977		1,670,000

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349: Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced on August 19, 1975, resulting in new wage rates effective October 26, 1975, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 67 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new October 1975 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1976 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1977. Full year base pay cost of October 1975 increase, $107,300 -- less $12,600 turnover savings applied as cost absorption and amount of $55,000 requested as a 1976 Pay Supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1976 -- Additional amount required for fiscal year 1977	$ 39,700	
Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system	15,000	
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)	1,300	

Additions (continued)

MANDATORY ITEMS (continued)

Increased Civilian Pay Act Costs. This increase of $5,000 results from new pay rates established for "GS" employees by Executive Order 11883, effective the first pay period in October 1975, 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, 1975, under authority of section 5307 of title 5 of the U.S. Code, affecting such employees.	$ 5,000
Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $242,000 to $263,000, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law.	21,000
Night Differential Pay increased from $20,000 to $25,000 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.	5,000
Contribution to Retirement Fund increased from $82,000 to $90,500. This increase, covering government contribution to this fund, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, results from increased base pay rates.	8,500
Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS	$ 95,500

Additions (continued)

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED

1 WG-10 Electrician	$ 13,395
1 WG-10 Air Conditioning Mechanic	13,395
2 WG-10 Pipefitters @ $13,395 p.a. each	26,810
Total - 4 new positions @ annual cost of	$ 53,600

There has been a continuous increase in the workload of the Maintenance Division for the past 5 years as a result of in-house projects undertaken to meet the needs of the Library of Congress. The point has now been reached where it is deemed desirable in the interest of improved operation to request 4 additional employees for 1977. The 4 positions requested for 1977 are presented, as follows:

1 WG-10 Electrician.....$13,395

In the electrical shop there is an increasing backlog of work orders as a result of the establishment of new offices within the Library Buildings and the need to provide electrical service in areas not originally intended for office use, due to present overcrowded conditions at the Library. In addition, approximately 2,000 smoke detectors have been installed in the Library Buildings in recent years and must be maintained by the electrical shop. At the present time, this shop is staffed by 11 employees -- 1 foreman, 1 assistant foreman, and 9 electricians. For 1977, it is requested that this force be augmented by 1 additional electrician.

1 WG-10 Air Conditioning Mechanic.....$13,395

The workload of the air-conditioning shop has likewise increased, due in part to expanded use of space for office purposes resulting from overcrowded conditions, as well as the need to provide air conditioning and controls in these

Additions (continued)

NEW POSITIONS REQUESTED (continued)

modified areas. Refrigeration equipment, varying in age from 20 to 25 years, is reaching the stage of requiring frequent repair. At the present time, this shop is staffed by 1 foreman, 2 assistant foremen, and 14 mechanics. In order to respond to service calls on a more expeditious basis and insure an effective preventive maintenance program, it is requested that this force be augmented by 1 additional mechanic.

2 WG-10 Pipefitters @ $13,395 p.a. each (rounded to).....$26,810

There has been a significant increase in the workload of the plumbing shop also to meet the Library's needs. One major item has been the installation of extensive laboratories in the Library's Preservation and Restoration Division. These laboratories are used, among other things, to rebuild book pages and in experimenting with various types of paper to determine durability qualities. The laboratories use air, hot and cold water, and carbon dioxide systems which require frequent checking and servicing by plumbers. There has also been an increase in the activities of the Library's Photoduplication Service, requiring additional work for the plumbers in providing sufficient quantities of tempered water for this activity. This shop is feeling the effects of equipment which is reaching the stage of need for frequent repairs. At the present time, this shop is staffed by 1 foreman and 3 pipefitters.

Total Increase - NEW POSITIONS..... $ 53,600

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Maintenance and repair, air conditioning and refrigeration systems - annual allotment increased from $23,000 to $27,000..... $ 4,000

This allotment provides for care, maintenance and repair of the various air-conditioning and refrigeration systems in the 2 Library buildings.

An increase of $4,000 is requested for 1977 to meet continued rising costs of materials and equipment procured under this allotment. The increase is, however, in large part due to the increased cost of annual replacement of high efficiency filters installed in the air conditioning system in the Annex last year under funds provided for such purpose in fiscal year 1975. These filters, which have improved the air conditioning in that building, are more costly than the old roll-type air filtration systems formerly used in the Annex building.

Breakdown of Estimate

Air filter replacements	$ 14,600
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	1,500
Total	$ 27,000

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Supplies and Materials increased from $74,000 to $82,800..... $ 8,800

An increase of $8,800 is requested to meet continued rising costs of supplies and materials procured under this allotment, to provide a $3,000 annual allotment for maintenance and replacement of cafeteria equipment installed in 1963, and to conform to actual required expenditures for fiscal year 1975 and 1976 to date. For 1975, $76,750 was expended and in the first 5 months of the fiscal year 1976, $38,855 has been required to be expended to meet current needs.

This allotment provides for the procurement of engineering, electrical, plumbing, carpentry, sheet metal and miscellaneous materials, including fluorescent tubes and incandescent lamps, required for the maintenance and upkeep of the 2 Library buildings.

Annual equipment, including materials cleaning and handling equipment increased from $5,500 to $6,000..... 500

An increase of $500 is requested for 1977 to meet continued rise in costs of items procured under this allotment. For the first 5 months of the fiscal year 1976, it was necessary to expend $2,600 -- or at a rate totaling over $6,000.

Movable partitions and acoustical ceiling and wall materials increased from $19,800 to $22,000..... 2,200

An increase of $2,200 is requested for 1977 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 the control of inter-office noise, particularly under over-crowded space conditions.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Annual care of grounds increased from $3,500 to $4,000..... $ 500

An increase of $500 is requested for 1977 to meet continued rise in cost of items procured under this allotment. For the first 5 months of the fiscal year 1976, necessary expenditures have totaled $2,946.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... $ 16,000

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Improved lighting, bookstacks, Annex Building..... $ 50,000

This amount is requested as a fifth 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, a third allotment of $50,000 for 1975, and a fourth year allotment of $50,000 for 1976. 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

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

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 condensing unit, drinking water system, Annex..... $ 16,900

The existing reciprocating condensing unit which is used to cool the drinking water for the entire Annex building has been in continuous service for the past 21 years. The condensing unit has now become obsolete and replacement parts are no longer available from the manufacturer. Temporary repairs have been made, from time to time, to keep the unit in operation, until such time as the system can no longer be kept in dependable operation. The point has now been reached where complete replacement is required.

Under the funds requested for 1977, it is proposed to replace the existing system during the winter months when the temperature of the city water drops sufficiently to provide cool water to the network of drinking fountains located throughout the building.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Engineering details, plans, drawings, and specifications will be prepared by the engineering staff of the Architect's office and materials will be procured through competitive bids. Installation will be accomplished by the regular maintenance force provided annually under this appropriation account.

Rebuilding 8 central air-conditioning units, Main Building..... $ 159,500

For 1977, $159,500 is requested to replace deteriorated parts of the dehumidifier units of these 8 systems in the Main building. The cooling coils and fins of these dehumidifier units, being constructed of copper, are in satisfactory condition. The exterior frame and interior casing of these units, which enclose the coils and fins, are constructed of galvanized metal and are the parts that have gradually deteriorated from corrosion and require replacement.

The Main Library Building was air-conditioned during the period 1961-1965. The dehumidifier units have been in service since 1964.

It may be of interest to note that similar replacements have been required in the other buildings under the Architect within approximately the same time limit.

Such replacements became necessary in the Russell Senate Office Building after the dehumidifier units had been in service since 1962; in the Rayburn Building after such units had been in service since 1965; in the Senate and House Wings and central portion of the Capitol after being in service since 1962; in the Dirksen Senate Office

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Building after being in service since 1958. As indicated, the deteriorated parts requiring replacement were constructed of galvanized metal.

With respect to the dehumidifier units, the outside air with its impurities and the water spray combine as they pass through dehumidifier coils, react chemically with the galvanized metal frames and supports, eventually destroying the galvanized protection and corroding the galvanized frames and interior casings, eventually causing complete deterioration.

Although the best maintenance methods have been employed and maintenance has been regularly scheduled to prolong the life of the equipment, deterioration of the metal parts has now reached the point where replacement can no longer be deferred.

In replacing the deteriorated parts, it is proposed to replace the deteriorated metal with more durable material -- either stainless steel or copper.

Every effort will be made to schedule the rehabilitation work in such manner as not to interfere with the activities of the Library or cause undue discomfort to building occupants.

Engineering details, plans, drawings and specifications will be prepared by the engineering staff of the Architect's office and materials will be procured through competitive bids. Installation will be accomplished, in part, by our regular maintenance force and, in part, by temporary mechanics and laborers to be employed for this project.

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Modernizing freight elevator in Annex Building..... $ 95,000

This elevator is located in the north side of the building, adjacent to the loading dock. It serves 16 landings, with 20 openings. These landings include bookstack areas. It was installed in 1938, when the Annex was built and originally occupied. The only change made to this elevator since installation was in 1957 when the motor-generator set driving motor was rewound.

Most of the equipment associated with this elevator is now obsolete and reaching the point where the elevator can no longer be depended upon for uninterrupted or continued service. Replacement parts must be custom made. Under the funds requested for 1977, it is proposed to replace the existing equipment, other than hoistways and rails, with new equipment and at the same time convert the elevator from "manual only" operation to "selective-collective control", which will permit its operation with or without an attendant.

To accomplish this modernization and replacement program, the following new equipment will be required:

Controllers, selectors, and relay panels
Machine, motor-generator set, deflector and overhead sheaves
Safety governors
Car frame and safeties
Platform, cab, and car doors
Power door operators
Interlocks and emergency door-closing devices
Door protective devices
Car and landing operating fixtures

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Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Top-of-car operating devices
Top and bottom landing access switches
Counterweight guide shoes
Machine room and hoistway wiring, including new traveling cables
Fire emergency operation
Car direction signals
Car position indicator

It is proposed to have this work performed under contract, on a competitive bid basis.

Renovating bird-proofing system, Main Building..... $ 8,500

In 1962, under funds allowed for such purpose, an electronic birdproofing system was installed on the upper areas and in the courtyard areas of the Main Building. Some emergency repairs were made in the fiscal year 1975, but more extensive repairs are now necessary.

During the years this system has been in existence, snow and wind damage has caused sections of the system to fail, leaving parts of the building unprotected. The area in which emergency repairs were made in 1975 is located on the west side of the building.

The remainder of the birdproofing system should be renovated at this time in order to forestall the necessity of a more expensive building cleaning program.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Replacement of book conveyor system, Main Building to Capitol, using fiber glass tubing..... $ 35,000

As the Committee was advised last year, 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 in 1967 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.

As the Committee was further advised, the 1966 appropriation was based on replacing the old mechanical system with a new pneumatic conveyor system, at minimal replacement cost; also that 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, as advised, 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

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

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.

As discussed at the Hearings last year, it has become increasingly difficult to keep the system in satisfactory operating condition, due to accelerated wear and tear of the plastic tubing. Such wear and tear now requires frequent patching and repair of the transmission tubing. The tubing was fabricated specifically for this project and is now no longer available commercially.

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.

For 1976, funds were requested in the Budget, in the amount of $275,000, to replace the existing pneumatic plastic tube-type system with a durable box-type mechanical, continuous belt conveyor system of permanent steel construction.

At the Hearings, the Committee was advised that since submission of the Budget estimate, exploration was being made to ascertain whether the plastic tubing could be replaced with a heavier fiberglass; that, at that time, insufficient information was available to recommend such usage; that, if desired, experiment with such material on a small section of the system could be made before a final decision should be made by the Committee with respect to the 1976 Budget request.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

In reporting the 1976 Legislative Appropriation Bill, the House Appropriations Committee stated:

> "The request of $275,000 for replacement of the book conveyor system between the main Library building and the Capitol has not been approved. The Committee has been advised that replacement tubing for a portion of the present pneumatic system has been ordered and will be installed on an experimental basis to determine the feasibility of repairing the entire underground tube extending from the Library to the Capitol."

Since the 1976 Hearings, a heavier fiberglass reinforced tubing, compatible in shape and size with the existing system, has been developed to replace the existing plastic tubing. A trial section of 224 feet of the new tubing has been installed and has proven a satisfactory substitute.

Under the 1977 estimate of $35,000, it is, accordingly, proposed to replace the entire 2,400 feet of plastic tubing with the heavy fiberglass tubing. Special patterns and molds are required to duplicate the various special tubing shapes needed between the Main Library Building and the Capitol. These patterns and molds, when made, will become the property of the government, after all of the necessary sections are manufactured.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Expansion and renovations to provide additional accommodations for computer facilities..... $ 163,000

In the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1976, $213,000 was allowed to renovate space adjacent to the existing computer center in the Library Annex for the installation of additional computer equipment which the Library of Congress was granted funds to procure in the 1976 Legislative Branch Appropriation Act. Such equipment was provided to enable the Library to meet expanded Senate and House informational needs. Work under this appropriation is now in progress.

In order to meet additional requirements for computer service for the Senate, House, and growing needs of the internal programs of the Library of Congress, the Library of Congress Computer Service Center must be further expanded. Increased telecommunication traffic and planned expansion of data bases and provision of new bases require additional equipment on the part of the Library which cannot be accommodated in the existing computer space.

The present Computer Center occupies 2,100 square feet of space in the basement of the Annex , on the south side of that building. The expanded area, for which funds were appropriated in the 1976 Supplemental Appropriations Act, will add 2,800 square feet to the Computer Center. The added space, as the Committee was advised at the time of the Hearings, is also located on the south side of the building, adjacent to the existing Center. The existing Center requires 660,000 BTU/hrs. of refrigeration to cool the 2,100 square feet of occupied space and equipment housed therein, and the expanded area, containing 2,800 square feet, adjacent thereto, will require approximately 700,000 BTU/hrs. to provide such cooling.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Under the $163,000 requested for 1977, it is proposed to develop as a further addition to the Computer Center 5,300 square feet of space located on the east side of the Annex, adjacent to the space being expanded under the 1976 funds.

Under these funds it is also proposed to install an 18-inch raised floor and to provide air conditioning which will take care of a required cooling load of 900,000 BTU/hr. It is also proposed to install new electrical panels, computer connections, cables, and wiring to service computer equipment to be installed in this area.

Breakdown of Estimate

Demolition work	$ 4,000
Raised floor	53,000
Partition changes	7,500
Electric panels, switches, conduits, and other associated items	6,100
Air conditioning	53,600
Sub-total (current estimated cost)	124,200
Estimated costs escalated over a 1-year period.....Add:	17,500
Materials handling and clean-up	3,000
Contingency allowance, including a reserve for overtime work, administration and field supervision	18,300
Total Estimated Cost	$ 163,000

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Alterations and improvements to Coolidge Auditorium..... $ 500,000

The Coolidge Auditorium, located in the northwest court of the Main Building, was constructed in 1925 at a total cost of $94,000, financed by an endowment and gift from the late Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. The auditorium was designed by Charles A. Platt, who was retained as architect for the project. The work was accomplished under the direction of the Architect of the Capitol.

The auditorium has a seating capacity of 511. It was planned for, and dedicated primarily to, the performance of chamber music. It is world renowned for its fine acoustical qualities for such presentations.

The auditorium, as designed and constructed, contains a small projection booth on the roof, above the lobby. The only changes or improvements that have been made in the auditorium since it was built have been limited to painting, installation of new flooring, and installation of air conditioning in 1960.

Under an allotment of $15,000 provided for 1973 for such purpose, the services of Milton L. Grigg, Elden F. Wood, Henry J. Browne, and George L. Williams, architects of Charlottesville and Alexandria, Virginia, were engaged by contract to make a survey, study, report, and submit an estimate of cost for recommended alterations and renovations deemed necessary to eliminate existing fire and other hazards under present-day safety standards, and to remedy any other conditions requiring change or improvement.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

As a result of the studies and recommendations submitted by these architects, it is requested that an appropriation of $500,000 be allowed for 1977 to effect alterations and improvements deemed necessary and desirable.

According to present-day life safety standards for places of assembly, this facility can be considered a "firetrap". The stage and dressing room areas are not noncombustible and the means of egress are not adequate. The location of the present projection booth is both difficult and hazardous, requiring entrance through a window and across the roof of the auditorium. The entire facility needs to be renovated and modernized. New modern lighting, sound system, and projection facilities are proposed to be constructed to allow film, slide, and TV programs of professional and historical quality to be utilized, in addition to its present use for Chamber music concerts.

A more detailed description of work proposed to be done follows:

Corrected and modernized projection of motion pictures.
Corrected and modernized projection of slides.
Expanded capability in the utilization of closed circuit television.
Installation of complete up-to-date projection and control room to be located at the rear of the auditorium in the general area of what is now the Lobby, but preserving present means of egress and ingress out of and into the auditorium.
Installation of 2 new dressing rooms behind stage and redesign of 2 existing dressing rooms.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Installation of complete modern sound system to accommodate live music, drama and lectures, as well as motion pictures, slides, and closed circuit television.

Installation of complete modern lighting system throughout the facility, in terms of general auditorium lighting, stage lighting, and ancillary lighting features -- all of which will permit the proposed expanded use of the auditorium.

Revision of all means of egress and ingress to the extent necessary to comply with modern fire and life safety regulations.

Provide fire protection of all structural, architectural, mechanical, and electrical elements throughout the facility to the extent necessary to comply with modern fire and life safety regulations.

Provide adequate heating, cooling and ventilating systems throughout the facility, taking exceptional care that noise level of all operating equipment is reduced to a level which is compatible with all auditorium functions.

Revise the existing plumbing system to accommodate redesign of dressing rooms and provide sprinklers over stage.

Revise existing electrical systems to accommodate all contemplated changes to the auditorium.

Replace the existing auditorium floor covering and seat covering with materials of similar aesthetic, wearing, and acoustical characteristics as existing materials.

Repaint and redecorate the entire facility.

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS (continued)

Breakdown of Estimate

Site work, demolition, and other general requirements	$ 34,500	
Concrete work	5,500	
Masonry work	10,500	
Metal work	8,000	
Carpentry work	10,000	
Thermal and moisture protection	2,500	
Doors, windows, and glazing	20,500	
Finishes and specialties	45,000	
Furnishings	47,000	
Mechanical and electrical work	110,000	
Sub-total	$ 293,500	
Add: Contractors overhead and profit (15% and 10%)	78,000	
Add: 21% escalation over period of construction	81,000	
Add: Architectural fee, administration and field supervision, and contingency allowance	47,500	
Total Estimated Cost	$ 500,000	
Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS		$ 1,027,900
TOTAL ADDITIONS		(f) 1,193,000
Total Estimate for 1977		$ 2,863,000

BOTANIC GARDEN

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the Botanic Garden?

Mr. WHITE. For the Botanic Garden, Mr. Chairman, we are asking for a net decrease of $87,600. The Botanic Garden appropriation, it is interesting to note, is 88 percent for personnel, 10 percent for maintenance and only 2 percent for plant materials. We feel we need more plant materials. We have asked for an increase of $2,500 in that regard.

With regard to the Botanic Garden, as I mentioned earlier, there is a decrease there. I should mention, Mr. Chairman, that the Botanic Garden has increased the number of people who visit it from an average of below 300,000 back in the late sixties and early seventies to over half a million last year. And this year we think there will be between 700,000 and a million visitors.

Senator HOLLINGS. How do you account for that?

Mr. WHITE. We account for it in several ways. One of them is we have done several things which we think make it more attractive. We have publicized it. We have placed tables out on the front terrace with umbrellas over the top where people can sit and eat lunch. We have conducted free classes using the people we already have employed; classes offering instruction in planting vegetables in your own garden or in containers, and so on.

It has attracted a lot of people. We have put displays out in front of the building, so as people drive by they see it. We have made it more attractive. We think it is a great resource the public hasn't utilized well enough, and we are pleased to see that they are now doing so.

I would like to submit our budget justification for inclusion in the record.

[The justification follows:]

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BOTANIC GARDEN -- (Net decrease for 1977.....$87,600)

1976 appropriation in annual act		$ 1,205,000
1976 Supplemental for Wage-Board pay raises		47,500
Total appropriations - 1976		1,252,500

Deductions

General Annual Repairs decreased from $21,000 to $17,500 due to omission of a nonrecurring item of $5,500 allowed for 1976 for repairs to a temporary structure "Quonset Hut" on land adjacent to the Botanic Garden Poplar Point Nursery utilized since 1963 by the Architect of the Capitol for general storage purposes, offset by an increase of $2,000 requested for 1977 to meet cost escalation in recurring items	$ 3,500		
Painting structural steel members and piping in Main Conservatory: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	18,500		
Replacement of planting boxes, Main Conservatory: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	6,000		
Installation of additional toilet facilities and other appurtenances: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	106,400		
Replacement of station wagon: nonrecurring item allowed for 1976, not required for 1977	4,000	(-)	138,400
Base for 1977			1,114,100

Additions

MANDATORY ITEMS

Wage-Rate Increases
Authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5343, 5344, 5349:
Increase, determined as a result of surveys commenced on August 19, 1975, resulting in new wage rates effective October 26, 1975, under the Federal Wage System, affecting 50 Wage-Board employees carried under this appropriation, paid at new October 1975 rates for 8 months in fiscal year 1976 and required to be paid at such rates for 12 months in fiscal year 1977. Full year base pay cost of October 1975 increase, $64,800, less amount of $38,000 requested as a 1976 Pay Supplemental to cover costs in fiscal year 1976 -- Additional amount requested for fiscal year 1977..... $ 26,800

Within-grade promotions authorized under the Prevailing Rate System for Wage-Board employees compensated under such system..... 4,700

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)..... 2,000

Overtime and Holiday Pay (5 U.S.C. 5544) increased from $127,000 to $128,500, resulting from base pay changes authorized by law..... 1,500

Sunday Premium Pay increased from $8,000 to $8,500, 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..... 500

Additions (continued)

MANDATORY ITEMS (continued)

Night Differential Pay increased from $13,500 to $14,500, 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.	$ 1,000
Contribution to Retirement Fund increased from $62,015 to $63,015. This increase, covering government contribution to this fund, required by 5 U.S.C. 8334, results from increased base pay rates.	1,000
Total Increase - MANDATORY ITEMS	$ 37,500

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS

Supplies and Materials increased from $23,000 to $27,000. 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.	$ 4,000

Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS (continued)

The $4,000 increase requested for 1977 is to meet continued rise in cost of items procured under this allotment. In fiscal year 1974, actual expenditures totaled $26,222 and in fiscal year 1975, $23,110.

Botanic Garden Stock increased from $34,550 to $37,050..... $ 2,500

This allotment provides for the purchase of moss and soil, sawdust, organic and inorganic absorbent products, manure, lime and limestone, mulching materials and charcoal, miscellaneous equipment such as garden tools, hoses, hand mowers, soil sterilizers, sprayers, soil shredding equipment and accessories, herbaceous perennials and other hardy plants and trees for the outdoor garden sites, seasonal exhibition plants and seeds such as chrysanthemums, carnations, palms, cacti, ferns, bulbs, pansies, primulas, gardenias, lantanas, flowering stock plants and stock plants for use on a year-round basis for cut flowers and decorations.

Capitol Grounds requirements, as well as office and Committee Room requirements, for plant materials are provided under this allotment; also, plants for seasonal exhibitions at the Conservatory, garden areas and outdoor planting areas, which include the cost of transportation of plant materials for all such areas.

The increase requested for 1977 is required to meet continued rise in cost of items procured under this allotment. The last increase was provided in fiscal year 1974.

Total Increase - ANNUAL RECURRING ITEMS..... $ 6,500

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Additions (continued)

OTHER INCREASES - NONRECURRING ITEMS

Replacement of delivery truck	$ 6,800	
A nonrecurring amount of $6,800 is requested for 1977 for the purchase of a new 6-cylinder Van-type truck, equipped with standard transmission and heated cab suitable for winter use, in replacement of a 1962 delivery truck which is no longer economically repairable and frequently out of service for extensive shop repairs. This vehicle is required for delivery of plant materials, potted plants, cut flowers, and centerpieces to the Capitol and other buildings in the Legislative group. It is also used from time to time by the storekeeper to deliver supplies and materials to the Main Conservatory and the office building.		
Total Increase - NONRECURRING ITEMS	$ 6,800	
TOTAL ADDITIONS	(f)	50,800
Total Estimate for 1977		$ 1,164,900

REAPPROPRIATIONS NEEDED

Mr. WHITE. There will be some items requiring reappropriation under several of our appropriation accounts, Mr. Chairman, that we will submit for the committee's consideration. They are items, for which we will be unable to obligate funds prior to the end of the fiscal year. We will submit a list of those. We will include an explanation of the items in one letter to the committee covering both the budget amendments and reappropriations.

[The budget document covering reappropriations follows:]

APRIL 19, 1976.

Hon. JAMES T. LYNN,
Director, Office of Management and Budget,
Washington, D.C.

Sir: I am transmitting, herewith, in quintuplicate, reappropriation items, totaling $494,000, for the fiscal year 1977, 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

CAPITOL BUILDINGS

Insert the following language, under this heading, immediately after the 1977 appropriation text on page 20 of the 1977 Budget Appendix:

Not to exceed $15,000 of the unoligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1976 is hereby continued available until September 30, 1977.

Not to exceed $193,500 of the unobligated balance of that part of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1975, continued available until June 30, 1976, is hereby continued available until September 30, 1977.

CAPITOL GROUNDS

Insert the following language, under this heading, immediately after the 1977 appropriation text on page 21 of the 1977 Budget Appendix:

Not to exceed $94,500 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1976 is hereby continued available until September 30, 1977.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

Insert the following language, under this heading, immediately after the 1977 appropriation text on page 22 of the 1977 Budget Appendix:

Not to exceed $120,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1975, continued available until June 30, 1976, is hereby continued available until September 30, 1977.

LIBRARY BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS STRUCTURAL AND MECHANICAL CARE

Insert the following language, under this heading, immediately after the 1977 appropriation text on page 25 of the 1977 Budget Appendix:

Not to exceed $71,000 of the unobligated balance of the appropriation under this head for the fiscal year 1976 is hereby continued available until September 30, 1977.

Sincerely yours,

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

ADDITIONAL COMMITTEE QUESTIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. White, I have a few other questions that I would like you to respond to in the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

Jurisdiction Over Capitol Hill Streets

Question. Senator Cannon has supplied me with a copy of his letter to you of February 5th regarding the need to extend Congressional jurisdiction over certain streets in the Capitol Grounds. Have you had a chance to look into the changes that Senator Cannon suggests? If so, have you developed the necessary language so that these changes could be incorporated into this Bill if that is how the Senate decides to handle it?

Answer. The matter has been and is currently under study. Before suggesting legislative language, there are numerous considerations that must be carefully examined. The proposal affects a number of existing authorities, including police jurisdictions, if the streets designated in Senator Cannon's letter are made part of the Capitol Grounds. Such streets include areas now under the jurisdiction of the District of Columbia government, the United States Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, the Botanic Garden, the National Park Service of the Interior Department, and possibly air rights over the southwest freeway.

As you may know, streets in the District of Columbia include not only the roadways between curblines but also the areas extending from the curblines to property lines. In the case of Second Street N.E. and S.E., for instance, the property line extends close to the building line—that is to say, the line of residential buildings and other structures, themselves.

Such circumstances affect, among other things, determination of maintenance expense, liability for Federal Tort claims, and other potential costs, as well as coordination of traffic control in vital or congested areas with control programs of the District of Columbia.

Obviously, in addition to those already mentioned, there are other weighty considerations that necessarily complicate what appears on the surface to be a simple problem. We are in process of discussion with the other affected agencies. Upon completion of that process, we will be in a better position to offer recommendations.

Parking Spaces

Question. Do you have the usual listing of parking spaces for both the House and Senate?

Answer. Yes, I do, and at this point offer such listing for insertion in the record.

[The document follows:]

PARKING FACILITIES, CAPITOL BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

February, 1976

INVENTORY OF
HOUSE PARKING SPACES

	Spaces		
Assigned by the House Administration Committee, Subcommittee on Parking:			
Garage Spaces:			
Rayburn Building Garage	1,823		
Cannon Building Garage	308		
Underground Garages in two Squares south of Longworth and Rayburn Buildings	1,256		
Annex #1	25		
Annex #2	25		
Total Garage spaces			3,437
Surface spaces on Plaza, streets, and lots:			
Capitol Plaza curb	46		
Capitol Plaza center	129		
Southeast Triangle	32		
Congressional Drive	52		
Southwest Drive	105		
Southeast Drive	47		
East Capitol Street (for Press)	27		
New Jersey Avenue, SE	13		
First Street, SW	14	465	
Parking Lot No. 1 by House Office Building Annex #1	84*		
Parking Lot No. 4, triangle south of Rayburn Building	121		
Parking Lot No. 5 (Square 639)	165		
Parking Lot No. 6 (South Capitol St.)	610	980	
Total House spaces on Plaza, streets, and lots			1,445
Total spaces - House Side			4,882

* Varies because of subway construction.

INVENTORY OF

SENATE

PARKING SPACES

Garages and Courtyard Spaces:

Dirksen Senate Office Building
Garage (upper level).....83

Senate Garage (formerly Legislative
Garage)-under fountain west of
Russell Senate Office Building.....182

Russell Senate Office Building
Courtyard.....20

Total Garage and Courtyard Spaces.....285

Surface Spaces on Plaza, Drives,
Streets or Parking Lots:

Capitol Area:

Capitol Plaza	178
Maryland Avenue Drive	49
Northeast Drive	59
Northwest Drive	92
East Capitol Street	36
	414

Street Parking:

First Street, N.E.	54
First Street, N.W.	15
C Street, N.E.	51*
C Street, N.E. (tunnel)	60
California Street, N.E.	62
Constitution Avenue	55
D Street, N.E.	71
Delaware Avenue, N.E.	86
E Street, N.E.	39
Louisiana Avenue, N.W.	119
New Jersey Avenue, N.W.	32
D Street, N.W.	18
Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.	31
	693

* Will vary during construction period.

Parking Lots:

Square 680	124
Square 681, West	96
Square 721, South	71
Square 721, North	163
Square 722	79
Square 723	337
Square 724	330
	1,200
Total Surface Parking	2,307
Grand Total, Garages and Surface Parking	2,592

SUMMARY

		Spaces
Total spaces available	HOUSE SIDE	4,882
	SENATE SIDE	2,592
GRAND TOTAL - HOUSE AND SENATE SIDES		7,474

Question. What has been the net change in the Senate Parking situation since construction of the Dirksen Building has gotten underway?

Answer. Since commencement of this project, there has been a net increase of 162 parking spaces on the Senate side.

Senate Office Buildings

Question. As you know negotiations are now in progress between the Senate and the owners of 400 N. Capitol Street. If the Senate decides to occupy that building and demolish the present buildings on Square 724, would the present maintenance and custodial be adequate to service 400 N. Capitol Street? Please provide for the record a summary of the personnel and other costs that would be required to operate 400 N. Capitol Street as a regular Senate Office Building.

Answer. If the buildings now occupied by the Senate in Square 724 are demolished, the present maintenance and custodial force would not be adequate to service 400 N. Capitol Street.

The following is an estimate of the maintenance and operation expenses required if 400 N. Capitol Street is made part of the Senate Office Buildings. Such expenses, requiring an estimated annual increase of $2,760,000 in the "Senate Office Buildings" appropriation, are exclusive of such expenses as heat, light, power, and air conditioning normally paid from Capitol Power Plant appropriations.

A breakdown of the $2,760,000 follows:

Breakdown of estimate

Personnel compensation and benefits	$1,814,500
Material handling equipment	23,000
Cleaning equipment	27,000
Supplies and materials	67,000
Insect and pest control	2,500
Carpeting and padding	609,000
Furniture and furnishings	217,000
Total	2,760,000

Improved Lighting, Bookstacks, Annex, Library of Congress

Question. What is the status of the improved lighting of bookstacks program? How long will the program extend? Will additional funds be required?

Answer. As indicated in the justifications, the amount of $50,000 requested for fiscal 1977 represents a fifth-year allotment under a 6-year program approved by the Committee, with an initial allotment of $50,000 for the fiscal year 1973 and allotments in the same amount for the fiscal years 1974, 1975, and 1976. The Committee approved the project in 1973 on the basis of a 6-year program. No time extensions are proposed with respect to that program. No fund requests are contemplated beyond fiscal year 1978.

Additional Book Stations in Main Library Building

Question. What is the estimated cost of locating additional book stations in the Main Building?

Answer. This is a matter currently under study, involving structural changes. Accordingly, we cannot provide a cost estimate at this time, but expect to be in a position to do so in about four months.

Security Control Within Bookstack Areas, Library Buildings

Question. Why is security control required within stack areas to which admission is controlled by electronic cards?

Answer. The card control system has not yet been installed and even after its installation, it will not relieve the need for additional security control. Checks by security guards are necessary, for instance, after closing hours to determine any fires or other hazards that might break out within the stack areas; to detect any unauthorized entries, such as during even a brief period of malfunction of any of the card controls and possible resultant vandalism; also, prompt detection of pipe or plumbing failures within such areas.

MODIFICATIONS, RARE BOOK ROOM, MAIN LIBRARY BUILDING

Question. What is the status of the modifications to the Rare Book Reading Room in the Main Building? Will the added mezzanines and stairways detract from the beauty of the Main Building? Can this project be postponed until completion of the Madison Building?

Answer. We have recommended a reappropriation of the amount of $71,000 allowed for this project in the 1976 appropriation act, due to the fact that the recently appointed Librarian of Congress has proposed changes to the plans which will require further study and consideration. The $71,000 allowed for 1976 included the proposed added mezzanines and stairways under plans prepared by the Architect of the Capitol. These plans upon which the appropriation was based would not detract from the beauty of the building. The question of postponement of this project until completion of the Madison Building is one that I would suggest be directed to the Librarian of Congress as it affects internal operations of the Library.

BOTANIC GARDEN TRUCK

Question. What is the mileage of the 1962 model delivery truck for which $6,800 is requested for a replacement vehicle?

Answer. 63,000 miles.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HOLLINGS. The committee will be in recess until 10 tomorrow, when we will hear the Joint Economic Committee, the Congressional Budget Office and the Office of Technology Assessment.

Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 12:40 p.m., Monday, March 29, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Tuesday, March 30.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1976

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.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, U.S. SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA

ACCOMPANIED BY:

HON. RICHARD BOLLING, VICE CHAIRMAN, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

CLARENCE J. BROWN, RANKING MINORITY MEMBER, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

JOHN R. STARK, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Senator HOLLINGS. We will continue our consideration of the 1977 budget estimates of the Legislative Branch this morning with the Joint Economic Committee.

Appearing on behalf of these requests is the distinguished Chairman of the JEC, the Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey, who is accompanied by the Vice Chairman, the Honorable Richard Bolling, and Representative Clarence Brown, the ranking minority member.

We also have John R. Stark, the Executive Director of the Committee.

The request is in the amount of $1,423,475 and provides for a staffing level of 44 positions. Senator Humphrey and Congressmen, we will be glad to hear your statements in regard to this request.

Senator Humphrey?

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HUMPHREY. Dick Bolling is our new incoming chairman. He is here today and you will hear from him in a moment. I would like to put my prepared statement in the record

[The statement follows:]

CHAIRMAN HOLLINGS AND MEMBERS OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE:

I AM PLEASED TO BE HERE THIS MORNING.

THE TOTAL COMMITTEE REQUEST IS FOR $1,423,475 FOR FISCAL 1977, WHICH COMPARES WITH A LEVEL OF $1,207,215 APPROPRIATED FOR FISCAL YEAR 1976. (THE FY '76 APPROPRIATION WAS $1,168,000, TO WHICH $39,215 HAS BEEN ADDED TO COVER THE OCTOBER 1975 PAY ADJUSTMENT.)

OUR REQUEST INCLUDES A MODEST INCREASE OF TWO (2) ADDITIONAL ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF FOR THE MAJORITY AND TWO (2) STAFF FOR THE MINORITY. IT IS ALSO NECESSARY TO ALLOW FOR THE INFLATION THAT AFFLICTS US, ALONG WITH EVERYONE ELSE. HEARING EXPENSES HAVE GONE UP SHARPLY -- REPORTERS' FEES, FOR EXAMPLE, HAVE RISEN IN EXCESS OF 58 PERCENT OVER LAST YEAR. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES ALSO REFLECT THE INFLATION THAT HAS AFFLICTED THE ENTIRE ECONOMY.

OF THE TOTAL INCREASE ($216,260), $45,500 REPRESENTS INCREASED COSTS -- HEARINGS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXISTING PAY ACT WILL COST US $13,000 MORE ON A FULL-YEAR BASIS BASED ON PRESENT RATES OF PAY AND LEVEL OF STAFFING.

$73,500 REPRESENTS ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL; AND $55,000 REPRESENTS UPGRADING BASED ON LENGTH OF SERVICE AND MERIT.

$14,000 COVERS AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS BASED ON THE ABOVE PAYROLL COSTS; AND $15,000 HAS BEEN ALLOWED FOR ADDITIONAL CONTRACT COSTS, TEMPORARY PERSONNEL, AND "WHEN ACTUALLY EMPLOYED" PERSONNEL.

OUR WORKLOAD HAS BEEN EXTREMELY HEAVY. LAST YEAR, WE HELD 53 HEARINGS FOR A TOTAL OF 100 DAYS. TWENTY-ONE REPORTS AND STUDIES HAVE BEEN ISSUED, FOR A TOTAL OF 74

PUBLICATIONS. THIS YEAR THERE HAS BEEN NO LET UP. THE ECONOMY IS STILL IN TROUBLE, AND WE FIND THAT MORE AND MORE, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS CALL UPON US FOR INFORMATION AND ADVICE. THIS IS AS IT SHOULD BE BECAUSE THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE, BY LAW, IS REQUIRED TO PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES OF THE CONGRESS IN RESPECT TO ECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS AS THEY AFFECT LEGISLATION.

THE ADDITION OF A NINTH SUBCOMMITTEE HAS ALSO EXPANDED OUR WORKLOAD. THE SUBCOMMITTEE WAS FORMED IN JULY 1975 TO DEAL EXCLUSIVELY WITH THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF ENERGY. THIS SUBCOMMITTEE SEEKS TO PLAY A ROLE IN REACHING SOLUTIONS TO MEET THE GOALS OF INCREASED DOMESTIC ENERGY PRODUCTION AND INCREASED ENERGY CONSERVATION. THE SUBCOMMITTEE ALSO ENDEAVORS TO ANALYZE THE MANY COMPLEX ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE CURRENT ENERGY CRISIS IN THE NATION'S DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY AND TO FIND A WAY TO SOLVE THE IMPASSE OVER ENERGY BETWEEN CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

MOREOVER, THE COMMITTEE HAS SUBSTANTIAL NEW DUTIES UNDER THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ACT OF 1974. BRIEFLY, THE ACT REQUIRES THE JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE TO PROVIDE THE TWO BUDGET COMMITTEES WITH A REVIEW AND EVALUATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION BUDGET FORECAST AND LONG-TERM PROJECTIONS. THIS REVIEW IS TO BE MADE BEFORE THE END OF EACH YEAR. IN ADDITION, THE COMMITTEE MUST PROVIDE ANOTHER REPORT TO THE BUDGET COMMITTEES BY MARCH 25 OF EACH YEAR GIVING RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO THE APPROPRIATE FISCAL POLICY TO BE FOLLOWED IN MAKING DECISIONS ON REVENUE AND SPENDING.

I HAVE ASKED THE STAFF TO SUPPLY YOU WITH SOME EXAMPLES OF OUR WORK SO THAT YOU CAN SEE THE KIND OF THINGS WE DO. WE HAVE BEEN VERY PLEASED WITH THE RECEPTION BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS GIVEN OUR LITTLE NEWSLETTER. WE HAVE

MADE AVAILABLE TO THE CONGRESS AND TO A LARGE NUMBER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS 33 ISSUES OF THE WEEKLY NEWSLETTER, WHICH SUMMARIZES THE MAJOR ELEMENTS IN TESTIMONY RECEIVED BY THE COMMITTEE AND IN THE COMMITTEE'S REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS. WE ARE ALSO PROVIDING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ABOUT EVERY 10 DAYS WITH A NEWS SUMMARY CONSISTING OF CAPSULIZATIONS OF ITEMS OF ECONOMIC IMPORT EXTRACTED FROM LEADING NEWS MEDIA PUBLICATIONS. MANY OF MY COLLEAGUES HAVE TOLD ME THAT THEY FIND THE NEWSLETTER AND NEWS SUMMARIES VERY HELPFUL. AFTER ALL, ECONOMIC QUESTIONS AFFECT THE GREATER PART OF OUR LEGISLATION AND OUR WORK HERE IN CONGRESS. I WANT OUR COMMITTEE TO BE AS HELPFUL AS POSSIBLE.

I HAVE INSTRUCTED THE STAFF TO KEEP OUR BUDGET UNDER AS TIGHT A REIN AS POSSIBLE. IN VIEW OF THE HEAVY DEMANDS ON THE COMMITTEE, I THINK OUR REQUESTED INCREASE IS QUITE MODEST.

AS YOU KNOW, THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE ROTATES BETWEEN THE HOUSE AND THE SENATE. NEXT YEAR THE CHAIRMANSHIP WILL REVERT TO THE HOUSE. CONGRESSMAN BOLLING IS NOW THE RANKING MEMBER ON THE HOUSE SIDE AND, FOR THAT REASON, I HAVE ASKED HIM TO JOIN ME TODAY IN SUPPORT OF OUR BUDGET REQUEST.

MR. BROWN WILL ADDRESS HIMSELF TO THE NEEDS OF THE MINORITY. LET ME SAY THAT HE HAS CONVINCED ME, AND I SUPPORT HIM FULLY, IN HIS EFFORT TO ESTABLISH TO YOUR SATISFACTION HIS NEED FOR SOME ADDITIONAL STAFF.

THE STAFF DIRECTOR, JOHN STARK, IS HERE WITH ME IN CASE YOU REQUIRE ANY INFORMATION ON THE BUDGET DETAILS.

Senator HOLLINGS. We appreciate it and anything you want to add.

Senator HUMPHREY. No. I am sure Dick and Bud Brown will take good care of it.

Senator HOLLINGS. We were talking before you arrived and they said you got it back into a bipartisanship and broad approach. We are trying to get you as our Democratic standard bearer, not as our bipartisan standard bearer. [Laughter.]

Senator HUMPHREY. I want you to know that stopped at the JEC line. It is like foreign policy.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT (OTA)

Senator HOLLINGS. How about OTA? I think you have a statement on that?

Senator HUMPHREY. The OTA has—has Mr. Daddario been over here yet?

Senator HOLLINGS. They will be here later, after Dr. Rivlin and the CBO.

Senator HUMPHREY. I would like to be here to kind of back him up a little bit. But you are on the OTA. You know more about it than I do.

I thought maybe we would just point out that the OTA is simply getting underway. I think it is beginning to show how productive and useful it can be. In the beginning it was slow. It is my judgment that it is beginning to show results and the committees of the Congress obviously are using it.

There are two members here that are on OTA of this subcommittee. For me to be preaching OTA to two of the most effective members it seems to me is kind of like carrying coals to Newcastle.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have any variations to the Daddario request?

Senator HUMPHREY. No. I noticed that what I heard from the staff over there was that OTA has 88 requests from the Congress on file, demanding action, all of which will require a substantial investment of resources.

I have a couple of requests in myself on the National Food Policy and National Research and Development priorities. The request for fiscal 1977, I have been informed, is $8.5 million, which will be divided almost equally among OTA's priority areas.

This request is considered by Mr. Daddario and his staff to be a minimum request in light of the demands and the inquiries which have been made to the OTA.

I feel more confident about the OTA now, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. I do, too.

Senator HUMPHREY. In the beginning I think we were feeling our way very much. But I really think now that the OTA has demonstrated it has the capability and a distinct usefulness.

Senator HOLLINGS. It proves more so every day in my opinion. We are under the gun when we first started. We held back the original budget for 2 years.

Senator HUMPHREY. What was the original?

Senator HOLLINGS. We were supposed to start off around $5 million and we started off at $2 million, just $2 million.

You and I know we could award $5 million in contracts for the different studies right now. We don't want to do that. We are just trying to pick the priority items that the Congress can deal with.

Senator HUMPHREY. Senator Schweiker is on the OTA. I think we have found it to be really helpful to us. I hope you will see fit to give it your helpful recommendation because this isn't money that is going to be wasted. It represents a real effort on the part of the Congress to do something constructive in research. I hope you will do it.

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE BUDGET

But I want to put a strong plug in for our Joint Economic Committee, Mr. Chairman. Next year there will be a new chairman. As you know, that chairmanship rotates, and starting January of next year, most likely Mr. Bolling will take over.

We think we have made some progress this year. I know that we have had a beneficial effect in terms of public information, if nothing else. Many members of Congress have called us. We had a very good relationship with the Budget Office and with the respective committees of the House and Senate.

I do believe that if we had done nothing else to try to come up with some proposals that were helpful, we were the first to ventilate the problem on New York City and give people a chance to be heard before legislative action was taken.

We were the first to come up with the countercyclical endeavor. That wasn't under my chairmanship. That was earlier when Bill Proxmire was chairman. There are other things that this committee has done that I think are very, very helpful.

There are some studies underway now which I think can be helpful to our tax committees such as the one on capital formation which we have chartered out, so to speak, or given out to private and quasi-public bodies to study for us.

I think that the request this year is basically just taking care of really, and over and above what we had last year, some of the inflation factors. There isn't any great expansion in this budget.

ADDITIONAL MINORITY STAFF

Senator HOLLINGS. I believe this estimate provides for two additional minority staff.

Senator HUMPHREY. We have tried to give the minority at the staff level the personnel that they need to do their job. I think that that is a better way of doing it. I pledged myself when I first came into the membership to try to give representation, adequate professional representation on the staff to the minority.

I think in the long run you get a better committee out of it. Actually, we have had no problem on that. The minority staff members work very well with the so-called majority. I wish we didn't even have to think in those terms.

John Stark is a good Director; he runs a good shop. I think he will do a good job for us.

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you a lot.

Congressman Brown, are you appearing on behalf of the Joint Economic Committee?

Mr. BROWN. Yes, as the ranking Republican member.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you want to cut the budget?

Mr. BROWN. No. I am supporting the chairman of my committee.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will be glad to hear from you.

Mr. BROWN. I appear before you today in strong support of the request of the Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, Senator Humphrey, for the Joint Economic Committee budget request for fiscal year 1977. I appreciate the opportunity to share my thoughts with you.

I urge your support of the committee's request primarily because of the one additional professional staff person and the one additional secretarial slot given the minority in the budget request.

Given the lopsided nature of the staffing of committees of the Congress, one of the chief difficulties of the minority is keeping up with the hearing schedule established by the majority, and meeting the deadlines for committee reports also established by the majority.

As the chairman points out, the creation of a ninth subcommittee has increased the workload of the Joint Economic Committee, and has required that we spread the limited minority manpower even more thinly than previously.

I believe these are valid practical reasons for considering increases in minority staffing and budget. But I believe there is an even more persuasive reason for granting such increases: that the minority staff should reflect the level of minority membership voted into the Congress by the American people.

As you know, this was the basic thrust of the 1971 Legislative Reorganization Act which dictates a permanent two-thirds: one-third ration between majority and minority staffs.

While these provisions of the 1971 Act are not applicable to statutory committees such as the Joint Economic Committee, logic argues that such levels should be considered for the Joint Economic Committee.

The chairman's presentation shows that unless the request for additional minority staff is granted by this committee, the ratio of minority to majority professional staff (excluding the Executive Director) will be 4 to 19, or 17.4 percent.

The additional minority professional slot contained in the request would increase that to 20.8 percent. While this figure is still short of the one-third recommended by the Legislative Reorganization Act, it is nonetheless an improvement.

As the chairman points out, the Joint Economic Committee has in preparation an ambitious study program. I am hopeful that a substantial number of these studies will be long-term projects of great depth and scholarship examining such critical issues as welfare reform, pension financing, capital needs, and the definition of full employment. If properly done, such studies can become the starting point for anyone, regardless of philosophical persuasion, who wished to address a particular issue.

As the chairman also points out, the Budget Act of 1974 gave additional duties to the Joint Economic Committee. But perhaps even more important is the fact that the status of our economy will almost certainly continue to be one of the most important issues facing our nation.

What are the proper policies to maintain and enhance the ever-growing economic recovery now underway, and yet at the same time avoid over-stimulating the economy into another cruel round of inflation—an inflation whose chief victims would ironically be those the stimulation was most designed to help.

As economic issues stay in the forefront, it will undoubtedly increase the demands on the Joint Economic Committee. I urge that you grant this request so that we may respond effectively to the challenges before us.

In closing, let me state my appreciation to the distinguished Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee, Senator Humphrey, for his valued assistance and cooperation in the 94th Congress, and express my hope and desire that it continues.

Again, I appreciate this opportunity to come before this subcommittee. Thank you.

ROLE OF JEC

Senator HOLLINGS. We thank you. Has Mr. Bolling got a supporting presentation? I like the membership, frankly, of the Joint Economic Committee but I wonder about the whole thing. Every year they come up for more.

My good friend from Texas started running and the next thing you know the JEC had another subcommittee and he had some more staff. This thing grows like topsy. It doesn't handle a bit of legislation.

Senator Proxmire stays around here Christmas week and New Year's and I can't even get home and watch the football games because I have to listen to Proxmire making his various in-depth studies and remarkable statements.

I was going to ask Mr. Bolling about this, because, frankly it seems to me an outgrowth of a lack of the Appropriations Committee doing its job. That is why you have to deal with the Budget Committee and possibly the Joint Economic Committee. But with the Congressional Budget Office, what do you think? Will this continue to grow?

Yesterday, for example, we heard that the Library of Congress is trying its level best to get a handle on it. They have a Research Notification System we inaugurated to keep up with the various projects of the Congressional Research Service, General Accounting Office, OTA and CBO.

We find, for example, friends on the House side asking for studies of transportation. We had literally 47 different studies all about the same phase of transportation. So we are trying to bring it in, harness it. These are the kinds of thoughts and misgivings I have.

We want to treat you fairly. Senator Javits has made the presentation on behalf of the minority every year. We have given some each year and we will give again this year. We will not deny the committee the tools to do its work. What is your opinion? You started all of this reorganization?

Mr. BOLLING. I would be delighted to comment on it. But I would have to start out by saying I am a little prejudiced. I have been on the Joint Economic Committee since 1951 and it has changed twice drastically since the time I have been on it.

Since you are being very frank, I will be very frank. When I first went on it as a junior member, it had the kind of bipartisan leadership that made it able to function in its very unique role.

It is the only committee that deals with general economics, all aspects of the economy of the country. I happen to believe that that is the key underpinning in the whole ability of the Congress to deal with policy and the Executive Department, too.

I think unless we have a relatively sophisticated view of the economic process and its current status we are going to be in a great deal of trouble.

EARLY DAYS OF THE JEC

In the early days the Joint Economic Committee had a pervasive—if I may use the word—intellectual influence, not only in the Congress, but also on the profession whether it was the conservative element of that economic profession, or the liberal element, or the moderate element because it managed to function in a bipartisan and professional way.

That is not to say we are professional economists, but we very certainly are professional political economists. About 80 to 90 percent of our reports were agreed upon. We stipulated the key facts and we managed to get together on many of the key thrusts that were necessary.

That, of course, enhances the influence of the committee. I have to be tactless to get to the next stage.

After a certain point in time, of course, I am not going to talk about names, the people who had that perception of the role of the committee no longer were chairman and the people who were chairmen had perfectly legitimate points of view, but they were much narrower.

They were interested in pursuing one facet or another of policy. I am sure that you understand about what I am talking and a good many things happened that I think were bad.

Mr. BROWN. If I may interrupt you, I think you ought to praise the names of the people who started the proposition of the Joint Economic Committee, Senators Paul Douglas and Robert Taft, Sr.

Mr. BOLLING. Taft, and Flanders on the Republican side, and I think Aiken was involved, Douglas, O'Mahoney, and a variety of people who had a broad, broad perception.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have got a good membership now, but you can see my concern when you have nine subcommittees including two that go from economic progress to economic growth. I never have appreciated the difference in these two.

NECESSITY FOR BIPARTISANSHIP

Mr. BOLLING. I happen to have a different view of the function of the committee than to have nine subcommittees. But that happens to be a personal position and I haven't been entirely successful on that for the reasons that I am outlining.

The thing that I would like to say is that what Senator Humphrey has done, has I think, Mr. Brown will agree to this, has restored a good deal of the bipartisanship in the committee. That doesn't mean we don't fight very hard over issues.

67-860 O - 76 - 33

But we are beginning to get back to a decent civility so we don't come in with two reports each time.

Senator HOLLINGS. And the product takes on some credibility.

Mr. BOLLING. That is correct. I hope we will be able to pursue that.

Senator HOLLINGS. How much do you need to do that? Have you agreed on that?

Mr. BOLLING. When Mr. Patman died, I became the senior House Democrat, so I have had little to do with the budget until the last few days.

As far as I know, it is a reasonable budget and the increases are reasonably well justified. But I am not going to pretend for a minute I know every detail of it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Does the Humphrey budget include Mr. Brown's needs?

Mr. BOLLING. It does indeed. A great deal of it is inflation. A great deal of it is small increases that are not terribly important.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE JEC AND THE BUDGET COMMITTEE

But if I may, Senator, I would like to pursue this. As you say, I have been involved in the Budget Act. I was the floor manager in the House. I have been involved in the kind of reform that would have dealt with this duplication in the outside support groups.

I hope that we are going to succeed in dealing with that. But the function of this committee is to perform a role that no other committee of the Congress is in my judgment assigned and equipped to do. That is to deal with the overall economy of the country.

Senator HOLLINGS. Wouldn't Brock Adams say he has got that responsibility?

Mr. BOLLING. No; he couldn't possibly say it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why wouldn't he?

Mr. BOLLING. Because he deals only with the Federal sector. He takes from the Joint Economic Committee the recommendations on fiscal policy, monetary policy, tax reform, and a whole range of recommendations dealing with the total economy, both public and private. In fact, the Employment Act of 1946 mandates that the Joint Economic Committee carry out these kinds of studies and make recommendations to Congress about the overall economy of the Nation. Although I could have remained on the Budget Committee, I chose to stay on the Joint Economic Committee because I believe its function of providing an overall view is important.

The Budget Committee has the Federal part. The Joint Economic Committee is supposed to look not in terms of telling the whole society what it is going to do, but what would be the right approach to deal with the whole economy.

The Federal part is an enormous part. That is why we so desperately needed the Budget Committee so that we could deal with that in some kind of rational sense on both macro and micro bases. That is one of the things that we have discovered.

OVERVIEW FUNCTION OF THE JEC

Senator HOLLINGS. Where is the Federal policy overall? For example, one of the prime issues is unemployment. I don't see how you can look at that just as a portion or as a Federal part. That is the whole point.

Mr. BOLLING. That is right. But from my point of view, not as an author of the Employment Act, but as a codrafter of a current revision and as one of the many authors of the Budget Act and as a person who is really upset about the duplication of the outside groups and the lack of jurisdictional rationality within the House at least—I won't talk about the Senate—I happen to believe that the Joint Economic Committee still has a unique role to play.

It has an overall role to play. It deals with aspects of the private sector that we are not going to legislate about as well as aspects that we may legislate about. It deals with State and local government issues in a much more specific way than the Budget Committee inevitably ever can, because we are dealing with the whole of the economy.

The public sector is now about a third or a fourth of total GNP.

Mr. BROWN. It is a third. We are not a legislative committee. We are a committee of presumably intellectual study.

As Congressman Bolling has pointed out, I think in some recent years the committee has become a sounding board for particular political positions on certain issues that relate to specific legislation.

Generally speaking, our function should be to do studies of both short and long range problems of general applicability and some studies of special applicability in the Congress that can then become the basis for legislative action down the road.

SEMINAL JEC INCOME MAINTENANCE STUDY

The work done by Martha Griffiths, for instance, over a several year period in welfare reform has become the basis, sort of the Bible for anybody who wants to look at the welfare reform problem.

The same thing we hope can be done in the subcommittee on which Congressman Bolling and I serve jointly, to deal with the problem of the pension system in the United States.

We need to look at everything, Social Security, private pension programs, and the specialized programs that the Federal Government creates and operates.

All of those have gotten into economic difficulty of one sort or another. We can say things in the Joint Economic Committee that perhaps cannot be said in the Senate Finance Committee or the House Ways and Means Committee about the situation since we don't have any personal pride in the success or failures of the Social Security system or the pension system because we serve separately on the Joint Economic Committee and right now on the Republican side we don't have anybody on the Ways and Means Committee in the House.

We can look at the situation and say here is a problem which you folks should be addressing in the committee that has substantive jurisdiction.

Mr. BOLLING. Mrs. Griffiths' study is a specific example of that because the Ways and Means Committee was unable to undertake that comprehensive study because of the political pressure. The Joint Economic Committee Subcommittee was able to.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is a flexibility that is probably very desirable.

How much did the House give you? Do you know?

Mr. BROWN. They have not acted yet as far as I know.

Senator HOLLINGS. The committee appreciates your statements very much. You folks are busy. I don't think we will have any trouble with your request. I wanted to find out where you were headed. If we can get you two together, that is pretty good.

Mr. BROWN. I think it is progress.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is good. The committee has come along now as you indicated. I appreciate the newsletter very much and keep up with it.

But the succeeding witness, Dr. Rivlin, is going to tell us she is not looking at only Federal, she is looking at the entire economy.

Mr. BOLLING. She is charged with that with the CBO.

Senator HOLLINGS. You said it was the only one around. You created all of these things.

Mr. BOLLING. It is a supplementary thing. If you take a look, and you do because you are on the committee, what you are going to be doing when you come in with a budget, you see that you are basically dealing with a Federal budget.

You are primarily deciding what that Federal budget ought to be in terms of surplus, deficit, how you fund it and then you are deciding, I think for the first time in the history of the Congress, what the priorities are and what the micro aspects are going to be.

That is a different role than the role of the Joint Economic Committee. The JEC looks at the overall economic picture and essentially serves as an economic advisor to the Congress and the Budget Committee. I think the broad independent, hopefully bipartisan viewpoint is beneficial for all concerned.

Mr. BROWN. We studied the development of multinational corporations and its impact on foreign trade and the dollar relationships to foreign currency. We get into such detailed problems as where the unemployment that we now have really lies and what ought to be done about it. Do we want to direct ourselves to the generalized unemployment problem as the Senator has proposed or do we want to get into trying to deal with specific problems such as the 25 percent unemployment in teen-age blacks in cities.

Those are sort of broad gauged things that we can provide some factual information on and maybe some recommendations on and let the Congress and its various committees take over and do whatever they ought to do.

Mr. BOLLING. If we are able to restore the kind of attitude of the committee that we have, we can do phenomenal things. I honestly believed a long time ago in the fifties and early sixties that the Joint Economic Committee had one of the loudest voices of useful information in the land.

I think that much of the success of economic policy in that brief period is a result of almost the interchange between all points of view, all attitudes, all elements of society that occurred through the process of the Joint Economic hearings where you weren't under the pressure of getting the result legislatively. I think it is a very important role for a Congressional committee.

Mr. BROWN. What he is saying is back in the good old days you were interested in the intellectual study of issues. We did not schedule many meetings over the Christmas holidays to get publicity.

Mr. BOLLING. We scheduled none.

Senator HOLLINGS. I am glad you two believe in Christmas.

Thank you very much. We appreciate it.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

STATEMENT OF ALICE M. RIVLIN, DIRECTOR

ACCOMPANIED BY:

ROBERT A. LEVINE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR

STANLEY L. GREIGG, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

ALFRED B. FITT, GENERAL COUNSEL

ROBERT D. HARRIS, DEPUTY ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR BUDGET CONCEPTS

HOWARD M. MESSNER, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR FOR MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

Senator HOLLINGS. Now let us turn to the budget request of the Congressional Budget Office for 1977. In the President's budget the CBO asked for $10,159,000 to provide for the staff of 259 permanent positions. The CBO amended that request to take into consideration the actions by the Congress on the Supplemental Appropriations Act and has decreased the request at a level of $9,391,200. That covers a staff of 208 positions.

Dr. Rivlin, before you give us your statement for the requirements of 1977, suppose you introduce your associates once again here for the record.

Dr. RIVLIN. I will be delighted to, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. They can have a seat at the table if they wish.

Dr. RIVLIN. I think I would like to ask Mr. Messner to come up here. Let me also introduce Alfred Fitt, the General Counsel of the CBO; Stanley Greigg, Director, Office of Intergovernmental Relations; and Robert Harris, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Concepts.

I know you are busy, Senator. I think it might be most useful if I just summarize quickly the statement rather than reading it in its entirety.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is a fine idea and your prepared statement will be printed in full in the record.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman and Members of the subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to present the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) request for appropriations for Fiscal Year 1977.

PREVIOUS FUNDING

I would like to begin by updating the status of the CBO since my appearance before this Subcommittee on November 12, 1975. As you will remember, prior to your approval of a supplemental appropriation request by CBO of $5,920,425 for the last six months of Fiscal Year 1976 and the three month transition quarter, the CBO operated from the Contingent Fund of the Senate. We expended approximately $2,200,000 from that fund during our start up phase. As of January 1, 1976 we began operating fully on funds appropriated by the Congress under the Supplemental Appropriations Bill H.R. 10647. That appropriation established a ceiling of 193 permanent staff positions for CBO.

Internal Realignment

It was clear to me from our initial appearance before this Committee that you were concerned that CBO work in close harmony with other institutions established by, and serving the Congress in order to avoid any duplication of effort. Recognizing that the Congress felt strongly that the 193 positions provided for our work were sufficient to launch our portion of the new budget process, we have worked hard within CBO to realign our available manpower to meet our statutory responsibilities.

The 193 positions provided for this year represented the number of persons on board and hiring commitments made as of early November when the House took action on our budget. Because the recruiting pace varied from skill to skill and among divisions, we found that this number resulted in some staffing imbalances, particularly in our budget scorekeeping and bill cost estimating staffs and in our National Security Division. Consequently, I have conducted a full review of our operations and have taken some difficult steps to accomplish realignment:

The termination of three employees and the reallocation of those positions to higher priority functions,

The transfer on a permanent basis of three additional positions to fill important activities in our Budget Analysis and National Security Divisions and,

The detailing from other CBO Divisions of three analytical staff members to our cost estimates units which are responsible for the costing out of new legislation for the Congress.

In all, I have increased our Budget Analysis Division by seven positions, our National Security Division by one position, and I have added a computer programming expert to our Tax Analysis staff, and I have done this within our present ceiling of 193 positions. I believe these actions will be an important help in responding to the Budget Committees in their efforts during this crucial year for the new budget process.

Oversight Hearings

Since our initial supplemental appropriations hearing, Chairman Adams of the House Budget Committee has held two oversight hearings on the work and operations of the CBO.

We have provided each member of the Budget Committees with our written policy statements on important internal procedures such as our policy on maintaining objectivity, avoiding taking advocacy positions, conflict of interest rules for our employees, and guidelines for responding to Congressional requests. I would be happy to make these policy statements available to this Committee as well.

Coordination with GAO, OTA and CRS

We are working very closely with the GAO, OTA and CRS to assure that our work does not duplicate other efforts underway for the Congress. A coordinating committee has been established and has met to discuss means of coordinating the work of the four offices. This committee is composed of our Deputy Director, the Deputy Director of OTA, the Acting Director of CRS, and the Assistant Comptroller General. One of the first products of these meetings is the publication by the CRS of a comprehensive listing of studies and reports undertaken by CBO, GAO, OTA and CRS. This listing is updated on a regular basis and is supplied to this Committee each month. I believe our joint efforts will help assure this Committee and the Members of the Congress that duplication of effort will be avoided.

Agreement—The Library of Congress

I have concluded an agreement with the Librarian of Congress, Dr. Boorstin (which is also included in our justification materials) to have the Library provide CBO with all payroll and accounting support for our budget execution. The fine support by the Library avoids the need for CBO to increase its own administrative management staff to handle our own payroll and accounting requirements. We reimburse the Library for this support and the costs to the government have been held to an absolute minimum.

Fiscal Year 1977 Request

I believe we are receiving solid effort from the staff provided to the CBO. I am also using to the utmost, existing capacity already in place in other Congressional agencies. As you know, the budget request for CBO included in the President's FY 1977 Budget was submitted before the supplemental appropriation process had been

completed. Therefore, I would—in light of the initial appropriation to CBO—request the following:

(1) In lieu of the 259 positions contained in the President's Budget, I request 208 positions for CBO during FY 1977.

(2) A total dollar request of $9,319,200 which is a reduction of $839,735 from the President's Budget.

(3) A number of changes in the way CBO would use these funds as reflected in the object class account justifications are included in the justification material I have submitted to this Committee.

Additional Positions for CBO

I am requesting that an additional 15 positions be made available to the Congressional Budget Office during FY 1977. As I have indicated, I have taken a variety of steps to move my staff into critical vacancies (some on temporary detail)—and this requested increase is necessary to provide us with a permanent capacity to handle our workload. I would use the 15 requested positions to provide:

(1) *Seven positions to the Budget Analysis Division.* Four of these positions would be used to support the bill cost estimating responsibilities of CBO under Sections 308 and 403 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974. They essentially would make permanent the temporary positions in the Budget Analysis Division made available this year by details from other CBO Divisions. We anticipate a very heavy workload in our cost estimating units.

Last year about 400 bills were reported in both the House and the Senate. While we did not have to provide cost estimates for these bills last year, we will be expected to do so for most new bills this year. Furthermore, we must maintain three budget scorekeeping data bases for a good part of this year—for Fiscal 1976, the transition quarter and Fiscal 1977. A great many outlay and revenue reestimates must be made about every three months to keep these data current, in addition to the work done on various bill cost estimates.

Up until now, the Congress has had to rely too heavily on cost estimates prepared by the Executive Branch. The Budget Committees and the other committees of Congress are looking to the CBO to develop an independent, neutral budget estimating capability which can be used to evaluate objectively existing program costs and potential costs of proposed new legislation. With such a Congressional capability, there is also good reason to believe that the quality of Executive Branch cost estimating might also improve.

I want to make clear, Mr. Chairman, That the work on cost estimates is not done solely by the Budget Analysis Division. Costs cannot be arrived at in the abstract. We must make assumptions about economic conditions that will affect budget costs; these assumptions are made by our staff in the Fiscal Analysis Division. Knowledge of program impact on participation rates and average benefit levels is required. Our four program divisions who have analysts knowledgeable in the different federal programs provide this information and insight. Our Tax Analysis Division is also involved in developing estimates of revenue and tax expenditure changes. Our objective is to provide the Congress with a cost estimating capability that is as sound and reliable as possible.

I am also requesting three new positions for the Budget Analysis Division for expanded budget information systems activities which we anticipate will occur in Fiscal 1977. One position would be used to help the CBO meet its statutory responsibilities to provide more budget and financial information to state and local governments. A second position would be used to strengthen our efforts to achieve a better integration of budget and financial information systems to support Congressional oversight and decision making responsibilities. The third position would be used to help CBO staff develop new computer applications needed for meeting our budget estimating and analysis responsibilities. We must make maximum use of computer technology in carrying out our work and we propose a significant increase in funds next year for this purpose which I will talk about in a moment.

(2) *Four positions to the National Security and International Affairs Division.* These positions would be used to provide more capability to analyze budgets for general purpose forces, research and development, and foreign economic assistance, as well as computational and programming support for work in the International Affairs area.

(3) *Two positions to be used in the Tax Analysis Division.* Here the need is for two professionals to work in preparing revenue estimates of individual and corporate profits tax changes including providing data for our much needed revenue scorekeeping operation, under Section 308(b). In addition, they will estimate levels of revenue and tax expenditures as required by Section 308(c). They will prepare material for

my consultations concerning reported bills as required by Section 308(a)(2). I would anticipate that some of this new staff could be used on analyzing tax proposals and tax expenditures with particular emphasis on the taxation of business enterprise on which we have no senior economist working at this time.

(4) *Two professional positions to be used in the Fiscal Analysis area.* To provide an economics analysis capacity for international transactions and an economist with experience in monetary and financial matters. We need the capacity to analyze current trends, contribute to projections and analyze fiscal changes as they affect international transactions. We will be studying the effectiveness of fiscal and monetary policy under various systems of international economic relations.

CBO ADP Request

The major increase in CBO's budget submission from our initial appropriation is in the area of computer activities. We are requesting $2,226,500 for FY 1977 for our ADP systems development and operation. As you may know, our enabling legislation allows CBO to acquire its own computer equipment. However, we have chosen another approach to meeting the Congress' urgent and varied data needs through the use of computers. We have made an agreement with the computer facilities in both the House and Senate to acquire our needed services through their facilities, provided they have the capabilities to meet our needs. We believe that this approach has the following advantages. First, it will strengthen the overall Congressional capability to handle complex budget and fiscal data in a timely fashion which will be a valuable reserve for other Congressional analytical staffs. Second, we will avoid unnecessary duplication of expensive and under-utilized computer equipment which, in a field of rapidly advancing technology has a tendency to grow obsolete all too soon.

During the last half of FY 1976 and the three month transition quarter, we expect approximately 22 to 34 percent of our computer needs to be met by Congressional facilities. And CBO will reimburse the House and Senate for their services. Of the amount requested for FY 1977, we expect 30 to 40 percent to be used to reimburse the Congressional facilities. The exact amount cannot be determined until the facilities can more carefully assess our needs against their capabilities and other Congressional workload. By FY 1978 we hope that over 50 percent of our needs can be met by these Hill facilities.

I must point out that a portion of our computer work must be done on non-Congressional facilities. For example, in our fiscal analysis work we access several commercial data bases to aid in assessing economic conditions. These commercial data bases are too elaborate and expensive to maintain to justify operating them on a Hill computer. Another example where we believe non-Hill resources are warranted is in one-time development projects. In these instances we need to construct a system and need access to special skills for a brief period—skills which we do not need on a continuing basis or are too expensive to retain.

Now let me indicate some of our ADP applications to give you a flavor of what we are doing.

One of our most important functions is scorekeeping. Because of the speed with which Congressional actions occur—coupled with the volume and complexity of these actions, we have found it absolutely necessary to automate our scorekeeping function. Scorekeeping has grown in complexity and size since we acquired the function from the Joint Committee on the Reduction of Federal Expenditures. For example, CBO will be maintaining three scorekeeping systems this year simultaneously—one for FY 1976, one for the transition quarter and, of course, one for the FY 1977 budget year.

Let me just list a few of our other planned ADP applications, and if there is interest in any of these applications, we can furnish additional detail to the Committee.

CBO ADP Applications

5 year projections models to meet Section 308 requirements.

An outlay system to relate actual budget execution data to Congressional intent.

Legislative classification to aid authorizing committees in preparing their March 15 reports to the Budget Committees.

State and local impact system to provide this committee outlay impacts from new budget authority as required by the 1974 Act.

Improved revenue estimating and tax expenditure capabilities.

Improved program simulation models to forecast costs resulting from program modifications in the areas of national security, natural resources, housing, health care, manpower and others.

We will be working closely with analysts on the various committees to insure that the capabilities to be developed at CBO will have the broadest acceptance and utility as possible to all Congressional analysts.

I believe CBO is working effectively and efficiently for the Congress. Approval by you of our budget request will give us the basis for carrying forward what has begun. I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

CURRENT CBO STAFFING AND FISCAL YEAR 1977 REQUEST

Dr. RIVLIN. As you know, I first appeared before this committee in November. We were then operating on the Senate Contingency Fund. We began operating on appropriated funds January 1st.

The action of the Congress left us with a ceiling of 193 positions and funds for the period through September 30th of this year, which is an annual rate of about $8 million. For 1977 we are asking for $9.3 million which is a 16 percent increase over the current year at an annual rate.

The increase is primarily in two items. We are asking for 15 additional positions and we are asking for a substantial increase in funds for computers. We have found that, to do the job we have to do, the computer operation is simply more expensive than we had estimated the previous year.

The ceiling of 193 positions left us with some imbalance in the staff. We then found it necessary to rethink our job and to decide whether we had the right people to do that job.

I instituted an intensive review of our staff and moved some staff around to respond to the highest priorities that we felt we had before us.

We terminated three people. We transferred three slots to the Budget Analysis Division which was our most understaffed division. We also detailed three additional people from other parts of the organization to the Budget Analysis Division.

The total of these moves increased our Budget Analysis Division by seven positions, our National Security Division by one, and our Tax Division by one.

Our first set of appropriations hearings both in the House and before this committee taught us some things about how the Congress operates.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are doing a lot better now, aren't you?

AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION

Dr. RIVLIN. It made us particularly conscious of some of the concerns of this committee. Since then, the House Budget Committee has held two oversight hearings. We have put together a policy statement about the CBO for distribution to both Budget Committees which we would be very happy to make available to this committee. It deals with objectivity and how to avoid advocacy with conflict of interest problems and with how to deal with member requests.

We were particularly conscious in the hearing before this committee, although it came up in the House side, too, with the concern of the Congress over duplication of effort and particularly the potential duplication between the CBO, the GAO, the OTA and the CRS.

Conscious of that and at the suggestion of this committee, we have worked very hard on a coordination system which I think is now operating reasonably well.

The CRS has taken the lead in producing a document which gives everybody a chance to see what everybody else is doing and to make sure that we aren't duplicating before we undertake a project.

We also have a committee on which the Deputy Director of the CBO, Robert Levine, serves. This committee meets occasionally with representatives of those other organizations to try to work out any problems and avoid any such duplication.

Senator HOLLINGS. This is what Senator Schweiker had on the transportation studies. We had the Library of Congress up yesterday and it is sort of computerized now.

Dr. RIVLIN. At the moment, it is a monster. Once it gets computerized, it will be more readable, we hope.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is it working? Are you really eliminating duplication?

Dr. RIVLIN. Yes. I think so. I think it has to be said that the most important way of eliminating duplication is by having staff-to-staff contact informally so that when our people get a request or have an idea they immediately get on the phone with the people they know who are working on similar areas in the Library of Congress, or in the GAO and say, "What are you doing?"

I think this sort of exchange is the principal way that we can eliminate duplication and also maximize the joint resources of these organizations. If we determine that we are doing part of the work in question or we are doing something relevant, then we get hold of what the other organizations are doing and we work together.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Senator SCHWEIKER. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, I am very pleased with the progress I think has been made in this area. I think the coordinating committee is a fine contribution to this work, and also that the agreement you have with the Library of Congress on your payroll and accounting support, is a very commendable step.

I think certainly they go a long way toward meeting some of the concern I had last year. I want to compliment the director and the CBO for their work in the past year.

Dr. RIVLIN. Thank you.

Senator HOLLINGS. I had a similar feeling. I think you raised a good point as I recall it was our subcommittee staff that steered you toward the arrangement with the Library.

Dr. RIVLIN. Let me say that we are very happy with the service that we are getting from the Library of Congress on payroll and accounting. They work closely with Mr. Messner and his group. We get good service.

FISCAL YEAR 1977 POSITION REQUEST

Coming to 1977, our request for fiscal year 1977 is for $9,319,200 and for 208 positions, which is 15 more than we have now.

We are requesting the additional positions because as we work into this new system, we are gradually finding out where the strains

are and where the overloads are. The particular need that we are more and more conscious of is giving good service to the Congress on cost analysis and our information system.

The cost analysis, it turns out, is very time consuming. This is a service to all committees in the Congress. We are required through the act to provide five-year cost estimates for all bills reported.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many of the additional 12 go to cost analysis?

Dr. RIVLIN. Seven of the additional 15 go to the Budget Analysis Division which handles cost analysis and our information systems.

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the remaining eight, so I get a fix in my mind?

Dr. RIVLIN. Four go to our National Security and International Affairs Division which is another place where we have felt we were inadequately staffed. We have very good people, but we don't have quite enough of them to carry the load on producing analyses of the defense and international programs.

So we are asking for four additional positions there. We are also asking for two additional positions in our Tax Analysis Division.

Again, this increase is in response to our feeling of overload. This is mainly to carry out the responsibility for revenue estimating under the budget act. The last two additional positions are requested for the Fiscal Analysis Division. We hope these positions will give us more expertise in monetary policy and the interface between fiscal policy and monetary policy.

That should add to 15.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about defense? You know, last year you had me fussing in the conference to hold our increases and get some additional personnel for defense. Now we finally——

Dr. RIVLIN. That is what I am calling national security and international affairs. The request is seven for budget analysis, four for defense, two for tax, two for fiscal analysis.

CBO COMPUTER UTILIZATION

In addition to the new positions, we are requesting additional money for automatic data processing. This turns out to be a very important part of our service to the Congress.

As you know, although we do have authority under the act to purchase our own hardware, we have elected not to do so but have endeavored to use other systems and particularly to use the existing House and Senate computers where possible.

We estimate that 30 to 40 percent of the funds that we are requesting for fiscal 1977 will be used to purchase computer services on the Hill for which we reimburse the House Information Services and the Senate computer operation.

The applications of computer work include our scorekeeping system, which is automated this year and which is much more complicated now that the budget act is fully implemented. When the budget resolution passes, we will be scorekeeping in three different time periods simultaneously. In fiscal 1976, the transition quarter, and fiscal 1977.

We use computers to produce our 5-year projections—the current policy budget that the Senate Budget Committee is now using as

the basis for its markup—computer outlay estimates, revenue estimates, and cost estimates.

That, Mr. Chairman, summarizes briefly where we are and what we hope we can do for the Congress in the coming fiscal year.

The CBO as you know, is here to serve the Congress and to facilitate the budget process. We are hopeful that we can discharge our responsibilities under the law in a way that will be useful to the Congress.

BUDGET TERMINOLOGY

Senator HOLLINGS. The vocabulary, the terminology, such as when you use the term current policy. The Budget Committee on the Senate side spent all yesterday afternoon chasing around in a circle trying to decide just exactly what that is. It is not simple. It is complicated. It seems to me that just as you now are going out and finding out what the CRS, OTA, and GAO are doing, when you get a request, it would be helpful perhaps if you also do that with the established committees?

Specifically, I am working on defense, working on the pay and benefits legislation and administrative actions to be taken as recommended by the President. We go down the schedules and you have got slightly different figures in some of the headings.

It seems to me that we continually find ourselves in a foreign land and an unknown tongue. Unless there is some reason not to talk the language of the Armed Services Committee, or the other committees as these things are listed, Senator Stennis and the other chairmen who handle the various functions, will have no way of determining where they are with regard to the first concurrent resolution. Are you striving toward improving that?

Dr. RIVLIN. I think we are striving. I think it is slow. But you are certainly right, the more we all understand each other's terms, the better.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why can't we fold in the years of practice, procedures, and persons working in a particular subcommittee on a particular subject. If we can't dovetail those, we are just really not going to be able to bring out a credible position in that first concurrent resolution.

It bothers me on Appropriations because I see it coming back and around and they still say what is the figure? If a Member is trying to come up with the ERDA budget you find part of it under Public Works and part under Interior.

What is the limit? What can you do? I just hope that when we use those categories, I guess we are stuck with those, but we are certainly using something different in the committees than the OMB categories. I don't see why we have to be lockstep with OMB.

FUNCTIONAL BUDGET CATEGORIES

Dr. RIVLIN. The law specifies that we use the functional categories set up by the OMB. But the law also gives the Budget Committees a chance to recommend changes in those functional categories. Therefore, it does seem to me that we all ought to think this through and decide what would be more successful.

Senator HOLLINGS. Unless there is some reason that is incoherent or can't be understood, I don't see why we don't go to the regular committees and have a regular heading.

They are the ones, when a bill is to come out on the floor, that are going to be challenged by limit and the amendments thereto.

REVIEW OF THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

I have a note I wanted to remember. We got the President's budget, but it took about 3 weeks, I think, to get the CBO analysis of it. Is that right? The committee received the first report 22 days after the President's budget came up.

Dr. RIVLIN. I think we can do better on that next year. In fact, we had a talk yesterday with two of the staff of the Appropriations Committee about this.

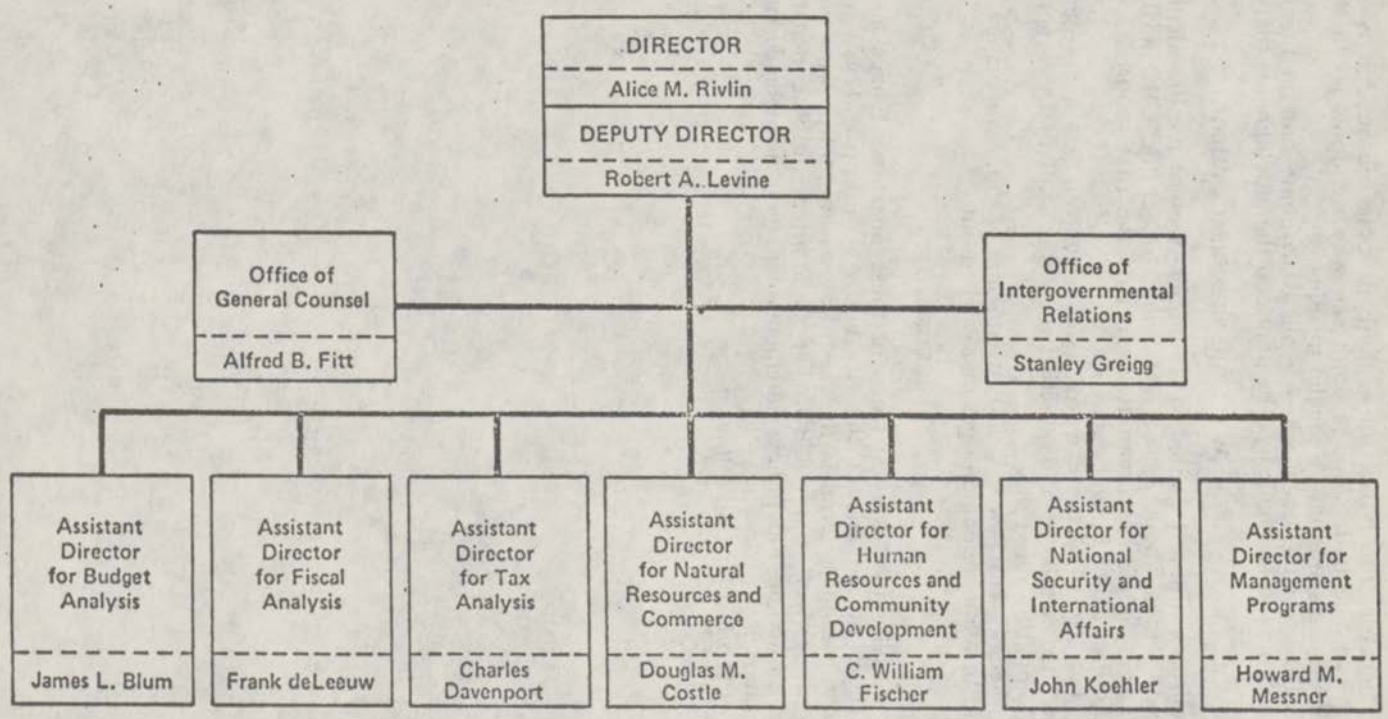
Senator HOLLINGS. That is what some of the members are interested in, to see if we couldn't get that worked out.

JUSTIFICATION

I will submit a good many of these questions I have here for the record at the end of this hearing. At this point I will insert your justification material in the record as we are still plowing new ground with respect to the CBO. The committee and the Senate will be interested in the policy statements that you have made part of the material.

[The justification follows:]

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE



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CROSSWALK OF FY 1977
BUDGET ESTIMATE BY OBJECT CLASS

Object Class	Description	Office of Director	General Counsel	Budget Analysis	Fiscal Analysis	Tax Analysis	Natural Resources	Human Resources	National Security	Mgmt. Programs	Intgovmtl. Relations	Central Support	Totals
11.1	Perm. Positions	271,200	90,200	1,199,100	370,500	300,400	585,900	734,900	569,500	511,600	181,900	-	4,815,200
.3	Pos. Other Than Perm.	30,000	-	30,000	20,000	20,000	25,000	40,000	22,000	10,000	-	60,000	257,000
	Total Pers. Comp.	(301,200)	(90,200)	(1,229,100)	(390,500)	(320,400)	(610,900)	(774,900)	(591,500)	(521,600)	(181,900)	(60,000)	(5,072,200)
12.0	Pers. Benefits	24,400	8,100	107,500	33,200	26,900	52,500	66,000	51,100	46,000	16,400	-	432,100
21.0	Travel	20,000	1,000	10,100	6,500	3,600	8,600	8,700	8,500	5,000	3,000	-	75,000
22.0	Trans. of Things	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	6,000
23.0	Rent, Comms. & Utilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	244,000	244,000
24.0	Printing & Reproduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	450,000	450,000
25.0	Other Services		-	1,577,000	181,000	190,000	42,400	350,000	198,500	23,000	-	278,000	2,839,900
	ADP Contracts		-	(858,000)	(176,000)	(150,000)	(12,000)	(170,000)	(108,000)	-	-	(75,000)	(1,549,000)
	Studies & Surveys	-	-	(150,000	(5,000)	(40,000)	(30,400)	(180,000)	(75,000)	(23,000)	-	-	(503,400)
	Service Contracts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
	Interagency Agreements	-	-	(569,000)	-	-	-		(15,500)	-	-	(168,000)	(752,500)
	Training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(15,000)	(15,000)
26.0	Supplies & Materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
31.0	Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	100,000
	Office Machines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(20,000)	(20,000)
	Special Equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(50,000)	(50,000)
	Books	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(30,000)	(30,000)
	Grand Total	345,600	99,300	2,923,700	611,200	540,900	714,400	1,199,600	849,600	595,600	201,300	1,238,000	9,319,200

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

EXPLANATION OF OBJECT CLASS SUMMARY

11.1 Permanent Positions ($4,815,200) - Salaries of permanent positions include a request for 15 additional positions above our FY 1976 ceiling of 193. The total request is for $4,815,200. This is 51 positions and $1,069,200 less than the President's FY 1977 Budget, and $534,800 above an annualization of our FY 1976 appropriation.

11.3 Positions Other than Permanent ($257,000) - This category includes estimated costs for pay for intermittent employment of experts and consultants ($197,000) and pay for 30 summer interns at $2,000 each for ten weeks ($60,000). This is a reduction of $84,775 from the President's FY 1977 Budget, and $68,500 below an annualization of our FY 1976 appropriation.

12.0 Personnel Benefits ($432,100) - This estimate is the cost for employer contributions towards employee retirement, health, and life insurance. It is calculated at 9 percent of object class 11.1 and amounts to $432,100. This is a reduction of $97,460 from the President's FY 1977 Budget, and an increase of $46,900 above an annualization of our FY 1976 appropriation.

21.0 Travel ($75,000)- This item includes travel costs for fulltime staff ($35,000) and consultants ($40,000) including commercial carrier fares, per diem, and local transportation costs for taxis. The amount requested does not represent an increase over an annualization of last year's appropriation for travel. This amount is a reduction of $206,700 from the President's FY 1977 Budget.

22.0 Transportation of Things ($6,000) - This item includes freight charges for delivery of office equipment and supplies including books for the CBO reference library. This request is a reduction of $1,000 from the President's FY 1977 Budget and also $1,000 less than an annualization of our FY 1976 appropriation.

23.0 Rent, Communications, and Utilities ($244,000) - This item includes the cost of rental of Xerox copying equipment, automatic typewriters, computer terminals, telephones, installation and connection charges for telephones, postage and mail handling. This represents a reduction of $36,500 from the President's FY 1977 Budget, and an increase of $3,200 above an annualization of our FY 1976 appropriation.

24.0 Printing and Reproduction ($450,000) - This item includes GPO printing, commercial xeroxing services, printing and graphic work for the various CBO reports. Included among these reports are the Annual Report, Scorekeeping reports, and Five-Year Projection reports. This represents a decrease of $23,000 from the President's FY 1977 Budget, and a decrease of $23,000 from an annualization of our FY 1976 appropriation.

25.0 Other Services ($2,839,900) - This item includes ADP contracts, studies and surveys, service contracts, inter-agency agreements, and training requirements. A separate analysis of ADP requirements is included later in this justification. This request represents an increase of $678,900 over the President's FY 1977 Budget, and $759,000 above an annualization of our FY 1976 appropriation.

26.0 Supplies and Materials ($100,000) - This item includes the cost of Xerox paper, computer terminal paper, subscriptions to magazines and periodicals for the CBO reference library, and general office supplies. The request represents a decrease of $35,000 from the President's FY 1977 Budget, and a decrease of $12,700 from an annualization of our FY 1976 appropriation.

31.0 Equipment ($100,000) - This item includes office equipment such as typewriters, calculators, audio-visual equipment, micro-fische reader, and books for the permanent collection of the CBO reference library. The request represents an increase of $35,000 from the President's FY 1977 Budget, and an increase of $24,850 from our FY 1976 appropriation.

SUMMARY OF PROFESSIONAL AND SUPPORT POSITIONS
BY MAJOR ORGANIZATIONS - FY 1976 BASE AND FY 1977 REQUEST

ORGANIZATION	PROFESSIONAL		SUPPORT		TOTALS PROFESSIONAL AND SUPPORT	
	FY 1976 BASE	FY 1977 REQUEST	FY 1976 BASE	FY 1977 REQUEST	FY 1976 BASE	FY 1977 REQUEST
OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR	5	5	5	5	10	10
GENERAL COUNSEL	2	2	1	1	3	3
OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	6	6	2	2	8	8
BUDGET ANALYSIS	39	45	8	9	47	54
FISCAL ANALYSIS	13	15	3	3	16	18
TAX ANALYSIS	9	11	3	3	12	14
NATURAL RESOURCES AND COMMERCE	18	18	4	4	22	22
HUMAN RESOURCES AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT	24	24	6	6	30	30
NATIONAL SECURITY AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	16	19	4	5	20	24
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS	12	12	13	13	25	25
	144	157	49	51	193	208

FY 1977 CBO ADP Plan

Tax Analysis ($150,000)

To develop and operate systems for revenue scorekeeping, estimating revenue cost of all new legislation, providing tax expenditure estimates, costing minor revenue bills under Section 403 and a system for analyzing the distributional impact of the Administration's tax proposals, new tax expenditures, and alternative tax policy options for 5 year projections.

Natural Resources and Commerce Analysis ($12,000)

ADP efforts in CBO's natural resources and commerce areas will involve policy sensitivity analysis with commercially developed systems. For example, in the agriculture area, we expect a steady use of the Chase Econometrics Agricultural Model. Some of this use will be for policy specific time limited studies, but a substantial portion will be for in-house analytical support.

In the energy area, we anticipate the applications being largely time and policy limited. For example, relatively heavy use of the DRI Macro-economic Model was made in September-October for an in-house analysis of oil decontrol and natural gas deregulation.

National Security and International Affairs ($123,500)

International Economic Modeling. To examine the international macroeconomic effects of changes in the level of U.S. economic activity and of U.S. macro-policy; the effects on the U.S. economy of economic developments in Europe and Japan. Our examinations will respond to specific queries from the Senate and House Budget Committees.

Defense Manpower Applications. To analyze proposed new military retirement plans. Many modifications to this plan, or entirely different plans, will probably be considered during debate. To respond to queries about how these plans will affect costs, we intend to develop a computerized model which will estimate 20-year retirement costs under alternative benefit plans. Also, the Senate Armed Services Committee has requested our help in estimating the costs effects of DOPMA, another proposed act which will change how Defense procures and retains officers.

Econometric Modeling. We expect to work extensively in the area of defense economics; we have already written a paper on inflation in DoD budgeting at the request of both the Senate and House Budget Committees. This work in defense economics will involve maintenance of data on defense spending, GNP effects, prices, etc. We will use regression analysis to analyze the data and to make predictions.

Strategic and GPF Simulations. To develop expected-value computer models to help analyze alternative strategic and general purpose forces, for example, effects on ground combat results of alternative mixes of weapons, sensors, and force sizes and alternative assumptions about weapon accuracies and interaction rates.

Fiscal Analysis ($176,000)

The nature of the work done by CBO regarding fiscal analysis is expected to continue to involve:

- o Assessments of the economic environment and the evaluation of possible alternative fiscal policies, both of which will require use of the services of ADP firms.

- o Assistance in preparing the five-year projections of the federal budget making heavy use of the economic data series maintained commercially.

- o Preparation of reports on the short-term outlook. Two such reports were published during Calendar Year 1976, and two or three per year will probably be issued in the future. In addition to an evaluation of the economic environment, they will include analyses of the effects of alternative policies, possible external shocks (such as changes in energy prices and availability), etc., based largely on the use of simulation analysis.

- o Preparation of special reports on particular topics upon request of committees using simulations and regression analysis.

Budget Analysis ($1,427,000)

Five-Year Projections. Development of three categories of programs and models will be our FY 1977 priority in the five-year projections area as required by Section 308(c). These include:

1) models to support statistical analyses of federal program costs based on program caseload increases and total program costs.

2) computer models to simulate and project program costs in relation to budget authority, obligations, and outlays.

3) computation programs to aggregate program costs by selected breaks such as by function area, agency, and/or bureau.

Cost Estimates of Pending Legislation. Section 403 requires CBO, to the extent practicable, to prepare for each bill or resolution of a public character reported by any committee of the House or the Senate (except the Appropriations Committees) an estimate of the costs which would be incurred in carrying out the legislation in the fiscal year in which it is to become effective and in each of the following four years, together with the basis for each such estimate. A comparison shall also be made of the CBO cost estimate with any available cost estimate by the committee or by any federal agency. During FY 1977, CBO plans to both develop, and where feasible, utilize applicable agency developed computer systems.

Budget Scorekeeping. During FY 76 substantial progress was made in automating the scorekeeping system which provides periodic reports comparing congressional actions affecting the budget with the limits set in the concurrent resolution, the President's budget, and other indices of government activity as required by Section 308a. In 1975 CBO produced 5 scorekeeping reports at 5 week intervals. It also produced 17 reports

for the Senate Budget Committee on a weekly basis. In 1976 CBO may have to produce as many as 40 scorekeeping reports.

The scorekeeping is multi-dimensional and complex for several reasons. In the past after a new budget was submitted, scoring was done only on the new budget. However, under the present procedures it is necessary to continue scoring on the current fiscal year to insure that supplementals or amendments conform to the ceilings established in the most recent concurrent resolution. The budget committees have also requested CBO to score the transition quarter. Consequently, three systems must be maintained simultaneously during most of 1976. Because of the significance of the actions that may be taken by the Congress, such as a point of order based on the results of the scorekeeping system, it must be unquestionably accurate and up-to-date.

In late 1976 CBO plans to begin transferring the existing CBO scorekeeping system from a commercial time sharing service to a congressional computer facility. This conversion must be done in close cooperation with the House Committee on Appropriations which is linked to the CBO system. The CBO system is also linked to the Senate Appropriations Committee system requiring a careful time phasing of the transfer. The transfer will require a parallel system operation for several months to insure that timely and accurate scorekeeping reports are available to all congressional users during the period.

System Integration. The CBO is responsible for several functions such as scorekeeping, developing 5 year projections and costing out new legislative proposals. The data used to drive these several systems often comes from several different sources such as OMB, Treasury, executive agencies, committees, and private and public research organizations. To insure the highest level of data integrity possible to the many congressional users, CBO needs to develop integrated systems so the data produced in carrying out the various CBO functions are relatable. Congressional users should not have to be concerned about a maze of crosswalks or elaborate caveats and footnotes explaining inconsistencies in the data. Such an effort by CBO will enable the Congress to more specifically express its information requirements upon the executive and will force the executive to improve its systems. Such a system will require design and development on a modular basis over a two to three year time frame. The FY 1977 effort will consist of the basic design and integrating the existing ad hoc systems now in use.

Other CBO ADP Applications ($168,900)

To provide support services to the agency, the text processing system of HIS is being used to aid CBO in report production and distribution. Also as a result of the interest in insuring full cooperation and to avoid unnecessary duplication among the several congressional research and analytical units, a simple system is being developed which will aid the Director. This capability will be able to quickly provide the data requested by the appropriations committees every two weeks on CBO projects and requests.

Human Resources and Community Development Analysis ($170,000)

ADP support for this area is needed to accomplish four basic tasks: (1) acquisition of microdata files; (2) computer assisted descriptive analysis using microdata bases; (3) acquisition and development of computer-based aggregate program models which specify key economic, demographic and programmatic variables; and (4) securing access to, and modifying comprehensive, integrated microdata models.

Data Base Acquisition. The types of microdata files needed in CBO's human resources and community development program areas are as follows:

In the education and employment area are CPS files, BLS labor and employment data, the National Longitudinal Survey and various education statistics bases.

In housing and community development files such as the HUD-Annual Housing Survey, selected Census of Housing and Population data, and the Census of Governments data file.

To evaluate the various National Health Insurance proposals, it is necessary to obtain basic data on the level of health care expenditures, by class of purchaser and by type of service.

Descriptive Analysis. In response to requests by the Budget Committees and other substantive committees for descriptive data on particular programs, which includes economic and demographic characteristics of the actual and potential recipient populations, there is a need for computer assistance in doing analysis using the available microdata files.

Aggregate Models. There are a number of computer-based models using aggregate data which will be useful in our work on five-year current policy projections as well as other long-range projections which involve various types of programmatic changes. In isolating key economic, demographic, and programmatic variables and their impact on program costs, and caseloads where relevant, these models allow for projections under alternative economic and demographic conditions. Most of this activity will be accomplished within the five-year projections tasks discussed earlier.

Microdata Models. The greatest need by CBO for comprehensive models in considering alternative program options are in income assistance, housing, and health. Computer-based microdata models must be used in order to consider future welfare reform proposals which alter program design and affect program interaction. We need a comprehensive, integrated model which accounts for program interaction in policy simulations on a detailed microdata base. However, due to the amount of analytical resources available to utilize the results of such models, we must limit our activity to 2 or 3 of the highest priority areas in FY 1977.

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
Congressional Research Service

January 21, 1976

TO: Warren Kane
Senate Committee on Appropriations

Attached is a statement outlining the objectives, principles and procedures for a new research notification system covering the four congressional staff agencies, CBO, GAO, OTA, and CRS. As called for in the Senate Appropriations Committee report on the 1976 Supplemental Appropriations Bill, the procedure establishes a bi-weekly reporting system for studies and research projects in progress or completed within the previous six months.

I am pleased to advise you that the reporting system, developed in consultation with the other agencies involved, is now in operation. The first of these bi-weekly reports is expected to be delivered to the Senate and House Appropriations Committees and to the congressional support agencies involved on Monday or Tuesday, January 26-27.

Sincerely,

Norman Beckman
Acting Director

RESEARCH NOTIFICATION SYSTEM FOR CONGRESSIONAL STAFF AGENCIES

With the recent establishment of the Office of Technology Assessment and the Congressional Budget Office and the enlargement of the scope and purposes of the General Accounting Office and the Congressional Research Service, new opportunities have emerged for cooperation among congressional staff agencies. As congressional support agencies, each contributes in its distinctive way to the overall legislative process. The Senate Appropriations Committee has requested additional efforts, beyond the present extensive coordination activities, through the periodic reporting of the research projects of the four staff agencies.

In its report on the Supplemental Appropriations Bill, 1976 (S. Rept. No. 94-511), the Senate Appropriations Committee called for the four congressional staff agencies (CBO, CRS, OTA, and GAO) to establish a bi-weekly reporting system for studies and research projects in progress or completed within the previous six months. Pursuant to this recommendation CRS has met with representatives of the other agencies involved and has developed a research notification system under which each agency would notify CRS of its research projects and CRS would compile and distribute comprehensive lists to the two Appropriations Committees and the four congressional agencies. This statement outlines the objectives, principles and procedures for the new notification system.

It should also be noted that the four congressional support agencies have now formed a group to assure that this and other coordinating arrangements are working effectively. The agency representatives are the following: Phillip Samuel Hughes, Assistant Comptroller General, General Accounting Office; Robert Levine, Deputy Director, Congressional Budget Office; Dan DeSimone,

Deputy Director, Office of Technology Assessment; Norman Beckman, Acting Director, Congressional Research Service (currently chairman). The group has as its mandate promoting additional cooperation among the four support agencies, sharing of information and work products, carrying out of joint research activities as appropriate, and dealing with issues of mutual concern as they may arise.

Objectives

In establishing the formal system, the Senate Appropriations Committee voiced its concern about duplication of effort among the four agencies. During its budget hearings

> the Committee became aware of substantial duplication of effort among the various congressional support offices. This problem can be dealt with only through vastly improved coordination between the offices... The Committee is establishing this procedure so the various offices can see what the others are doing, and therefore avoid working on the same topics.

Thus the basic objective of the system is to provide an additional means of avoiding inadvertent duplication.

The reporting system may also bring other tangible benefits to some participating agencies and congressional users. Such a system can:

- enable each agency to continue serving Congress in accord with its particular mandates, and inform congressional clients of the work being done by each agency.
- promote further research cooperation among the four congressional agencies, encouraging the sharing of information and work products and, in appropriate cases, the conduct of joint research activities.
- inform the Appropriations Committees on a more timely and comprehensive basis of the resources available to Congress, and of projects underway or recently completed.

— facilitate the improvement of research products by stimulating interagency contacts at the research and management levels.

Operating Principles

The following principles are offered as a means of maximizing the benefits of the system:

-- The CRS role will be limited to staff support for the system. CRS will provide the forms and compile the reports but it will not alter or edit the "copy" provided by the other agencies.

— Each agency will work out for itself any necessary communication about the system to its oversight committees.

— Representatives of the four agencies will meet periodically to review the reporting system and discuss related matters of interest.

— The reporting requirements will be as simple as possible and will be based on the matters specified by the Appropriations Committee.

— Coordination among the congressional staff agencies should naturally flow from these procedures and from information exchanges rather than be formally established as part of the system.

— The reports from each of the agencies will be standardized as to format and contents so as to facilitate their compilation into a comprehensive and timely report classified by subject matter.

Operating Procedures

In accord with these principles, the agencies will establish a reporting system which would operate in the following manner. At the start, the

system would be manually operated, but once it is running smoothly, it can easily be switched to ATS or direct computer access. By commencing with a manual arrangement, it should be possible to avoid start-up bugs and delays.

CRS will provide blank forms to each agency, coded with the agency's initials on the upper right-hand corner. (A sample form is appended.) Each agency will fill out its own forms, using an elite type face. One form would be prepared for each project. Once ATS or an on-line computer system is operative, the reports can be inputted by each agency as they are prepared.

Because of the differing missions of the four agencies and the variety of the somewhat specialized products each prepares, the following kinds of research will be reported:

The CBO will include all studies above the level of requests for technical information or for existing, available material; except that it will not include bill-costing studies in connection with Sections 308(a) and 403 of the Congressional Budget Act. The Congressional Research Service will report all projects expected to require more than two weeks to complete and meeting the standards of substantial analysis; these will usually conclude with a written product. The General Accounting Office will report all assignments of its accounting and auditing divisions, the Office of Special Programs and its Office of Program Analysis; Office of General Counsel assignments are not included. The Office of Technology Assessment will report all assignments approved by the Technology Assessment Board.

Each project report form should identify the project by a short title. The requestor of the project may be shown at the option of the agency depending on the conditions of the work request or the agency's operating rules. In instances where it is inappropriate to list the requestor by name, the requestor should be identified as: Senate Committee, House Committee, Senator, Congressman, Statutory, or Self-initiated. The preferred contact person for follow-up discussions concerning each project should be listed with the appropriate telephone number, and a space is provided on the form for an agency

control number if desired by office involved. The date initiated should be shown, followed by an anticipated and then actual completion date. The probable end product should be stated (e.g., committee print, written report, oral briefing, assistance with hearings, etc.). A space is provided for anticipated inter-agency liaison. Each agency will supply its own project descriptions of 30 words or less.

It is recognized that in the course of most research projects many of the above elements will change or be modified. All agencies should feel free to revise and amend any report; they need only send a newly revised form to CRS with instructions for substitution.

Reports

The printed reports will appear under the following schedule: (1) The program will begin with a report of all on-going research projects meeting the reporting criteria and in progress on January 1, 1976. Thereafter (2), an interim report will be issued the second Friday of each month. This report will contain all new projects reported to the CRS during the previous two weeks, plus any changed or revised report forms received during that period. This report will be arranged by subject and date.

(3) A cumulated report will be issued the fourth Friday of each month. This report will contain all work initiated and/or cleared for the current month and the previous six months (once the system has been in operation for that period). The projects reported will be arranged by subject and within the subject in reverse chronological order. Newly reported projects will be individually labelled (for the first month) as "New Project."

The CRS will submit draft copies of both the interim and the final reports to the participating agencies so they may examine them for three workdays before they are issued in final form. Agencies may send the CRS new project reports or revisions at any time at the agencies' convenience, but any report must be received at least 10 workdays before the report publication issue date to be assured inclusion.

AGENCY TIMETABLE FOR REPORTING

1st Monday	1st Tuesday	1st Wednesday	1st Thursday	1st Friday
CRS processes new data for interim report			CRS sorts, copies, and forwards draft of interim report to four agencies	In agencies for review
2nd Monday	**2nd Tuesday**	**2nd Wednesday**	**2nd Thursday**	**2nd Friday**
In agencies for review		CRS revises and corrects drafts returned by agencies	CRS duplicates full run of reports for committees and agencies	CRS sends out interim report to two Appropriations Committees and four participating agencies
3rd Monday	**3rd Tuesday**	**3rd Wednesday**	**3rd Thursday**	**3rd Friday**
CRS adds new data and deletes old in final report			CRS sorts, copies, and forwards draft of final report to four agencies	In agencies for review
4th Monday	**4th Tuesday**	**4th Wednesday**	**4th Thursday**	**4th Friday**
In agencies for review		CRS revises and corrects drafts returned by agencies	CRS duplicates full run of reports for committees and agencies	CRS sends out final report to two Appropriations Committees and four participating agencies

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

January 8, 1976

To: Executive Staff

From: Alice Rivlin

Subject: CBO Policy on the Use of Computer Services

The attached policy statement has been accepted by the ADP Panel (Frank Ryan, HIS; John Swearingen, Senate Rules; and Jim Blum, CBO) which advises CBO on computer related matters. It is important that we are all familiar with our policy statement when dealing with computer related matters and that we all adhere to it. The cooperative arrangements that have been worked out among the several groups involved have been long in the making and are continuing to evolve in a very positive fashion. Your full cooperation is needed to insure that this cooperation continues. If you have questions or issues regarding this policy, please contact Jim Blum or Bob Harris of Budget Analysis. If you have computer related issues or applications that need attention, please follow the "CBO Internal Procedures for Computer Services" working through your committee member.

Congressional Budget Office

CBO Policy Statement on Use of Computer Services

Purpose

The purpose of this paper is to state the policy of the Congressional Budget Office with respect to its use of computer services to fulfill its duties and responsibilities under the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-344). This policy statement begins with a brief description of the legislative and other background relating to the CBO and its use of computer services. The paper then provides a general description of the CBO computer service requirements, including a brief description of the major characteristics for these computer services. It concludes with a series of policy statements with respect to various questions that have been raised with respect to CBO use of computer services.

Legislative Background

The Congressional Budget Act assigned a number of responsibilities to the CBO for monitoring the economy and estimating the impact on it of different fiscal policies and for improving the flow and quality of budget information to the Congress. These responsibilities include the preparation of periodic reports on the status of the economy and a series of various budget estimates, including cost estimates of bills and resolutions reported from committee, five-year budget projections, and frequent tabulations of budget actions in comparison to the budget targets set by the Congress under the new Congressional budget process. The CBO is also to provide general information support on all aspects of the budget to the two new Committees on the Budget, the Committees on Appropriations, Ways and Means and Finance, as well as to all other committees of the House and the Senate and to individual Members of Congress.

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The Congressional Budget Act recognizes that the CBO must make full use of computers to fulfill its fiscal and budget information responsibilities. Specifically, section 202(g) of the Act authorizes the Director to equip the office with up-to-date computer capability (upon approval of the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate), obtain the services of experts and consultants in computer technology, and develop techniques for the evaluation of budgetary requirements.

Title VIII of the Act also authorizes the Comptroller General and the CBO Director to develop, establish, and maintain a central file or files to meet recurring requirements of the Congress for fiscal, budgetary and program-related data and information. Such file or files and their indexes shall be maintained in such a manner as to facilitate their use by the committees of both Houses, joint committees, and other congressional agencies through modern data processing and communications techniques.

The Congressional Budget Office has other responsibilities under Title VIII which relate closely to the development of fiscal and budgetary information systems. These include (1) work with the GAO in developing standard terminology, definitions, classifications, and codes for Federal fiscal, budgetary, and program-related data and information; and (2) work with OMB to provide such information as may be necessary for the accurate and timely determination by State and local governments of the impact of Federal assistance upon their budgets.

Ot. Background

1. The Congressional Budget Office is a professional, nonpartisan staff organization which is to provide staff support to both Houses of Congress. The CBO will have its own appropriation which will be approved by both the House of Representatives and the Senate. Until funds are appropriated to the office, its expenses are paid from the contingent fund of the Senate. In carrying out the duties and functions of the CBO, and for the purpose of coordinating the operations of the CBO with those of other congressional agencies, the CBO Director is authorized to obtain information, data, estimates, and statistics developed by the General Accounting Office, the Library of Congress, and the Office of Technology Assessment and (upon agreement with them) to utilize their services, facilities, and personnel with or without reimbursement.

The Congress has several computer facilities. The House and the Senate each has its own computer facility. The House computer facility is operated by House Information Services and the Senate computer center is administered by the Senate Sergeant-at-Arms. The Library of Congress has a relatively large computer facility and the Government Printing Office also has a computer facility. The GAO and OTA do not have separate computer facilities, but do use computer services in performing their functions.

In response to a proposal by Congressman Wayne Hays, Chairman of the Committee on House Administration, and Senator Howard Cannon, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, the CBO has established an advisory panel consisting of senior staff representatives of the CBO, House Information Systems, and the Senate Subcommittee on Computer Services. This panel is chartered to act as a guide to the CBO in its use of computer and information system technology; it will focus

principally upon the technical aspects of identifying the most efficient and responsive computer services and facilities for the CBO to use in developing and maintaining a central budgetary data system for the Congress. In addition, the panel will also assist the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Rules and Administration Committee, who are responsible under the Act for overseeing the computer acquisition activities of the CBO.

4. The legislative history in connection with section 202(g) of the Congressional Budget Act is quite clear that the approval requirement for the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration is to cover only the acquisition and installation in the CBO of a major computer capability. The CBO Director is not required to secure approval from the two committees for the use of automatic data processing services or computer time-sharing, through purchase or other arrangements, for the purchase or lease of computer terminals, or for the acquisition or use of other modern information handling equipment.

CBO Computer Service Requirements

The CBO has several requirements for computer services, which can be summarized as follows:

Fiscal Policy (monitoring the ecomony, measuring the economic impact of alternative fiscal policies, and conducting analyses of particular problems and questions to fiscal policy)

1. Access to commercial and public econometric models and economic forecasting services (e.g., DRI, Wharton, Chase Econometrics, MPS, Federal Reserve Board, etc).
2. On-line access to a flexible econometric analysis package, which should include capability for:

- basic data manipulation
- plotting, graphs, tables, etc.
- standard statistical analysis
- simulation/solution routines for in-house
- econometric analysis and model development

3. Access to comprehensive, up-to-date data banks containing a wide range of monthly, quarterly, and annual economic data, both domestic and foreign. These should be conveniently available in a time-sharing mode.

Tax Policy (analyses and projections of Federal revenues and tax expenditures)

1. Access to Treasury tax and other revenue models for estimating Federal revenues by source.
2. Access to other tax and revenue models (e.g., Brookings Institution) for calculating the distribution impact of alternative tax policies.
3. Ability to do in-house analysis of tax expenditures using econometric and microsimulation models.

Budget and Program Analysis (analyses of budget alternatives, cost analyses of legislative bills, projections of Federal spending, budget scorekeeping, etc.)

1. Access to the OMB automated budget information systems for analyzing the President's annual budget recommendations and current services budget estimates.
2. Access to the Treasury automated information systems on revenues and outlays for monitoring actual experience against plan and for developing better techniques for making cost estimates.

3. Access to other Federal agency automated information systems for doing cost analysis and analysis of budget alternatives and for providing program-related information to the Congress.
4. An automated system for fulfilling the CBO budget scorekeeping responsibilities which involve maintaining a rolling annual budget.
5. An automated system for fulfilling the CBO five-year budget projections responsibilities which involve maintaining a rolling five-year current services budget.
6. Ability to do in-house cost estimates and policy analysis using econometric and microsimulation models.
7. Provide a central source of comprehensive budget information for both the House and the Senate which is available to all committees and to individual Members of Congress.
8. Provide a focal point for budgetary data collection from OMB and other Federal agencies for CBO and committee information needs.

Office Administration (administrative support services)

1. Payroll and accounting system support.
2. Correspondence and text processing.

CBO Computer System Characteristics

Based upon the above requirements, and the study completed for the CBO by American Management Systems, Inc., the computer services used by the CBO must have the following characteristics:

1. The CBO staff must have direct access to computer facilities for constructing and working with econometric models and for maintaining its own budget scorekeeping and projections systems, i.e., the CBO staff must be able to interact directly with computers on a time-sharing basis.

2. The CBO staff must have control over the fiscal and budgetary data files which are maintained for scorekeeping and other information purposes, i.e., any adjustments to this data can only be made by CBO staff.
3. The CBO budget information systems must be very flexible in design and operation in order to respond quickly to constantly changing requirements for presenting and analyzing budgetary information.
4. Because of the short time for responding to congressional budget information needs, most of the CBO information systems need to be on-line with extended service hours during peak Congressional budget periods.
5. All congressional committees should have direct access to the CBO information bases. Individual Members of Congress may also want to have direct access to the CBO information bases. Therefore, the CBO information systems must be user-oriented and employ computer language which can be used by non-computer specialists.
6. The CBO must have a capability for exchanging computerized information with the Appropriations Committees and other committees for making outlay estimates and for doing budget scorekeeping as required by section 308 of the Congressional Budget Act. CBO must also have a capability for providing security against unauthorized access of certain data provided by the Appropriations Committee and other committees on a confidential basis.
7. The CBO information system should contain a graphics feature which can be used directly by budget analysts, economists and other committee staff.
8. The CBO budgetary information systems must be able to integrate and use several types of budgetary and program-related data which come from different sources (e.g., OMB, Treasury, other Federal agencies and CBO staff).

9. The CBO will need quick access to data entry support to meet ad hoc requests for budgetary and other information which involve data loading.

10. The CBO will need to maintain historical budgetary and other information which can be stored and easily accessed at low cost.

11. CBO must be able to provide the general public with copies of computer reports and computerized data files, preferably on a user fee basis, as required by section 203 of the Congressional Budget Act.

12. The CBO will need to have easy access to a high speed printer capability, preferably located on the Hill, for volume reports. Reduction and reproduction facilities for CBO computer generated reports will also be needed.

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!icy Statements

A number of questions have been raised during the past few months with respect to how the CBO intends to obtain the computer services it needs and what use would be made of existing congressional computer facilities. This section of the paper lists the major questions and gives the CBO response.

1. Does the CBO intend to acquire its own computer facility?

While the Congressional Budget Act authorizes the CBO to acquire its own computer equipment (with the approval of the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration), the CBO presently does not intend to do so if congressional, and other Federal, public and private facilities can meet the CBO needs for computer services at reasonable costs.

. What use will the CBO make of existing congressional computer facilities?

CBO's policy is to use existing House and Senate computer facilities whenever they are capable of meeting CBO requirements, are compatible with the needs of the Hill users whom CBO by law must serve, and are the most economical way to procure the needed services. However, not all of the CBO's computer needs can be adequately provided by existing congressional facilities, such as access to commercial economic forecasting services and time-sharing

access to various data banks of fiscal, budgetary and program-related information which are maintained by Federal agencies and other public and private groups.

It is also the policy of CBO to use both facilities and not to limit its use to either the House or the Senate facility. Wherever possible, CBO computer information systems which are developed on private time-sharing facilities will be moved to the Senate and House computer facilities when these facilities are capable of serving CBO needs. However, as a result of its responsibilities for serving both Houses of Congress and the tight deadlines associated with the congressional budget process, the CBO must be able to obtain its computer services during crucial periods on the highest priority basis.

3. What will be the role of the Computer and Information Systems Panel?

The CBO plans to make full use of this advisory panel to maximize cooperation between the CBO and the House and Senate computer facilities. The panel will focus principally upon the technical aspects of identifying the most efficient and responsive computer services and facilities for meeting CBO needs. The CBO will use the panel to keep the House and Senate computer facilities informed about CBO's specific requirements for computer services and as the principal mechanism for obtaining assessments as to the technical capabilities of House and Senate computer services and facilities. After obtaining such assessments, the Director of the CBO will decide from what sources to procure specific computer services.

4. What are CBO's plans for having its own computer and information systems staff?

The CBO will have a relatively small technical support staff for developing computer services requirements, designing new computer-based data systems and providing a limited amount of on-going computer programming support to CBO analysts. This CBO staff of computer management and systems analysts will establish close relationships with users of CBO information systems and perform the task of translating information needs into system specifications. All major systems development and implementation work will be contracted out, either

to House and Senate computer facilities, other Federal facilities, or to the private sector on a competitive procurement basis.

How will the CBO finance its needed computer services?

The CBO will include funds within its budget for all computer services needed by CBO, including computer time sharing, leasing of terminals and the costs of developing and implementing new computer systems. Whenever CBO uses the House and Senate computer facilities, CBO will reimburse HIS and the Senate computer center for services provided at rates agreed to prior to the provision of such services.

This procedure is in keeping with CBO's statutory responsibilities to establish and maintain a centralized fiscal and budgetary information system for the Congress. It also enables both the House and the Senate to review CBO's use of computer services each year as part of the annual appropriation cess.

Interagency Agreement
Between the Library of Congress
and the
Congressional Budget Office

PURPOSE

To establish procedures whereby the Library of Congress will provide financial management support to the Congressional Budget Office in the areas of accounting, payroll, and disbursement of funds. In addition, the Library will provide certain travel office services for the Congressional Budget Office.

SERVICES TO BE PROVIDED

Accounting and Payroll

The Library will maintain complete central records of all funds available to the Congressional Budget Office. The records will include records of receipts, and obligations and disbursements by standard object class for all funds available to the Congressional Budget Office. The Library will provide financial statements on a monthly basis; review and certify all

vouchers and payrolls for payment; maintain retirement records, Savings Bond records; will be responsible for Income Tax withholdings, compile claims for unemployment compensation and tax levies filed against employees.

Disbursing

The Library of Congress Disbursing Officer will disburse all funds available to the Congressional Budget Office, and receive all collections for deposit in the Treasury, or for reimbursement to appropriations in accordance with advices received from the Accounting Office. He will disburse cash on the basis of approved vouchers and payrolls received from the Accounting Office; maintain cash accounts, and prepare a statement of monthly accounts current. The Disbursing Office will make travel advances to Congressional Budget Office employees upon receipt of a Request for Travel Advance, which has been certified by an authorized official of the Congressional Budget Office and the Library of Congress. The Disbursing Office will authorize one Imprest Cash Fund for the Congressional Budget Office in an amount not to exceed $200.00 for purposes of making small local market purchases and payment of local transportation cost for taxi and buses. Employees authorized to receive and disburse Imprest Cash Funds must be designated in writing by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office.

Travel Service

The Library Travel Office will provide passenger traffic service to the staff of the Congressional Budget Office including the issuance of airline tickets, and Government Travel Requests upon receipt of a properly authorized Travel Authorization Request approved by a duly authorized certifying officer of the Congressional Budget Office. The Travel Office will receive and process for payment to the Library Accounting Office all travel vouchers for Congressional Budget Office employees. The Travel Office will receive all invoices from all airline, railroad, or bus public carriers, and certify payment of invoices received which are based on previously approved travel authorizations. The Office will arrange for issuance of all official passports to be issued by the Department of State for Congressional Budget Office staff traveling abroad, and will maintain custody of such official passports when not in use. All travel will be authorized and reimbursement made for such travel in

accordance with Federal Travel Regulations, unless specific exceptions to those regulations are authorized by an official of the Congressional Budget Office.

CERTIFYING OFFICERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

The Director of the Congressional Budget Office shall designate certifying officers for that Office. The Library Accounting Office shall maintain a Certifying Officer signature card for all employees of the Congressional Budget Office who are authorized to certify vouchers, and the Payroll Preparation Unit shall maintain a list of officers authorized to certify Time and Attendance Reports.

OTHER PROCEDURES

The Congressional Budget Office will use Time and Attendance Reporting forms, travel request forms, purchase orders, and obligating and certifying forms which are similar and compatible with forms used for those purposes by the Library of Congress. Both parties to the Agreement will make reasonable effort to accomodate their internal methods and procedures to the legitimate needs of the other party.

PAYMENT FOR SERVICES

The Congressional Budget Office will pay the Library of Congress $16,000 for the period January 1, 1976 through June 30, 1976, and $8,000 for the period July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976, which includes an administrative overhead charge of 15 percent. Payments are to be made on the following schedule:

January 15, 1976	$ 8,000
April 15, 1976	8,000
July 15, 1976	8,000
Total	$24,000

During this period the Library of Congress will continue to analyze its costs, and provide the Congressional Budget Office a budget cost estimate for fiscal year 1977 services by June 30, 1976, making adjustments as may be required.

TERMS OF THIS AGREEMENT

This Agreement shall remain in effect indefinitely; however, it may be terminated by either party with six months written notice prior to the end of the then current fiscal year. It may be amended by mutual agreement of the parties at any time.

AUTHORITY

Authority to enter into this Agreement is based on the Economy Act of 1932 as amended 31 U.S.C. 686; Section 203(e) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (PL 93-344); and the Legislative Branch Annual Appropriation Act.

Daniel J. Boorstin
Librarian of Congress

December 15 1975.
Date

Alice M. Rivlin
Director
Congressional Budget Office

Dec. 16, 1975
Date

OFFICE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. With respect to the Office of Intergovernmental Relations, can you tell the committee something about the functions of that office and the number of people?

Dr. RIVLIN. Yes. I certainly can. I would like to turn to Mr. Stanley Greigg for elaboration, but let me say first that the Office of Intergovernmental Relations is a new term which we found because this committee was concerned with the previous title for this office.

We had called it the Office of Information. Senator McClellan was particularly concerned about the title. So we thought a bit about what would be an alternative title. We came up with that title.

The Office of Intergovernmental Relations has several functions. This office serves as a point of contact for Members and their staffs and also makes sure that we process all Congressional requests promptly and that the requests are acted on quickly.

In addition, it is the editorial operation for the CBO. The staff includes three editors and they make sure that our reports are readable and that they get into the public domain with all due dispatch.

In addition, that office is charged with working with State and local governments. There is a provision of the Budget Act which makes the CBO responsible for coordinating budget information with State and local governments. We have not done much work with State and local governments yet that is where that responsibility will lie. To sum it up, the Office of Intergovernmental Relations generally handles our relations with the outside world, requests for information, and other questions that come to the CBO.

Let me ask Mr. Greigg to add to that.

Mr. GREIGG. I think the director has outlined the functions of the office, Mr. Chairman. I would not have any more to add to that other than that we try to be as responsive as possible, especially with attention directed to responding to Congressional requests.

Dr. RIVLIN. Or explaining why we can't respond.

Senator HOLLINGS. It would almost be better called the Office of Congressional Requests. We have got the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, that Senator Muskie serves on. That is Federal, State, and local governments.It is all interrelated. You can go back to Vice President Agnew's days and there was an Office of Intergovernmental Relations in the White House.

Dr. RIVLIN. We originally started calling it the Office of Information which seemed to us a useful title for its several functions. But this committee didn't particularly like that. We tried to find another one. We would welcome any suggestions that you have.

Senator HOLLINGS. We won't belabor that point. Senator Schweiker, I will yield to you at any time.

MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS DIVISION

Senator SCHWEIKER. I just have one question. Describe your management service function that you show down here under management programs. What do they encompass?

Dr. RIVLIN. They encompass two things. That division is headed by Howard Messner. Howard wears two hats. He is our internal manager. He is responsible for the CBO administration, personnel,

interface with the Library of Congress, payroll and accounting, travel, all of that sort of thing. He also runs a small analysis unit which is responsible for budget analysis of general Government functions.

We have several program divisions, human resources, defense, and other areas of the budget, but under Mr. Messner is a group that works on the general Government functions; that is, things like Federal pay, Postal Service, the IRS, and related general Government functions.

SENATE SCOREKEEPING REPORT

Senator HOLLINGS. Is this Senate scorekeeping report prepared by you?

Dr. RIVLIN. It is prepared by us for the Senate Budget Committee.

Senator HOLLINGS. Maybe we will have to sit down and make this understandable. If you can find three Senators of the United States Senate that understand this, I will jump off the Capitol dome. If you want to see the chairman himself discombobulated, ask him a question and he starts throwing sheets of paper and everything else around.

Somehow or other it is packed too concisely or whatever, but ordinarily, as we say in the school of law, the reasonable, sane and prudent man ought to be able to read the darned thing. It is waste paper right now.

Dr. RIVLIN. Senator Muskie does not agree with you, Mr. Chairman.

[Laughter.]

Senator HOLLINGS. His actions speak louder than his words. I have watched him try to explain that thing, and I feel sorry for him, on the floor of the Senate.

Dr. RIVLIN. This year, we did the scorekeeping reports in the format requested by the Senate Budget Committee. I agree it is not a totally satisfactory one. I think Senator Muskie also agrees. We are working with the House committees, with Appropriations Committees and with anybody else who is interested to work out a better format for this current year.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have got a strange vocabulary and a book that nobody can use. Why not make it a little bit more simplified, and a little bit more coherent? It needs to get in step with the various other committees so they can see where they are and what the amounts are, particularly individual Senators handling the appropriation bills. They ought to be able to turn to a page for their subcommittee, and come down to his amount and find out whether he is over, under, or where he is headed.

Dr. RIVLIN. There are two problems there. One is format. Perhaps we could have done better this year, although this is the way the Senate Budget Committee wanted it.

Senator HOLLINGS. That was the way some of that staff wanted it. We haven't gotten them straightened out. The Senators can't understand it. I serve with them and I just had to listen to it yesterday. We didn't discuss anything of substance, it was all about the terminology and what you really meant by current policy. We spent 3 hours on that because this stuff is put out by the staff and some high-flown economists, and they can't explain it.

After I have spent a whole afternoon wasting my time, don't come back and tell me Senator Muskie likes it. I left him at 5 o'clock because he was blowing. I figured I might as well get out of the room.

ALLOCATION OF BUDGET RESOLUTION

Dr. RIVLIN. I am sorry I wasn't there to explain current policy. I think I could. Let me say this about the subcommittee chairmen and their needs for more information—last year, as you know, the Budget Act was not fully implemented and there were not allocations by the Appropriations Subcommittee. This year, there will be. The Act provides that. That will help. At least chairmen of subcommittees will know what the allocations are.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You mean there will be a subcommittee breakdown?

Dr. RIVLIN. That is right.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why tippy-toe into it? Why don't you just do it? What is the mystery to it?

Dr. RIVLIN. Why don't I do it myself?

Senator HOLLINGS. You already have worked on the base levels for next year—why don't you get something started on the increases for next year because you see where we are headed, and have it headed into something members understand? They have so many hours in the day and we aren't going to any more schools.

Dr. RIVLIN. If I had personally undertaken to allocate among subcommittees the funds provided in last year's budget resolution, I don't think I would be here today.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I think we are putting our finger on the problem. This is not just the CBO problem. It is a Senate problem. I just wonder if we would find some way during this budget process that we could highlight that it is a Senate problem and maybe stir up the Senate to do something about it.

It just seems to me—I realize what you are saying about the jurisdictional problems and breaking it down, but if we can come up with some meaningful spotlighting of spending, it seems to me this might stir us into doing something. Now it is such a hodgepodge.

Dr. RIVLIN. Remember, it will be better this year. The Budget Act provides that once the concurrent resolution has passed, then the Appropriations Committee itself makes allocations to subcommittees. That wasn't done last year because the law didn't provide for it this current year.

The law does provide for it this year. That will not solve all of the problems, but it will clarify the procedure a good deal, especially from the point of view of the Appropriations Committee.

HEALTH FUNCTIONAL CATEGORY

Senator SCHWEIKER. Getting back to our discussion in my office, I asked you about the category breakdowns like health. I gather the 550 health doesn't necessarily include everything on the Health Subcommittee per se, by a long shot, does it? In other words, you have a definition here, 550 health. I am on the Health Subcommittee.

The question to you is how much of the Health Subcommittee activities is included, how much is excluded?

Dr. RIVLIN. That is a known fact and I can look it up for you. I believe that all of health is included in that function. It is hard for me to think what would not be included.

Senator SCHWEIKER. We were working up the budget requests. There was a lot of overlap and duplication; not because of you, but just because of the way the jurisdictional breakdowns are.

Dr. RIVLIN. That is true.

Senator SCHWEIKER. This gets into some of the problem.

COMMITTEE JURISDICTIONS

Dr. RIVLIN. The functional categories do not match with committee jurisdictions.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That gets to the heart of what Senator Hollings is saying about lining up subcommittee categories; either getting our subcommittee jurisdiction straightened out, which is tough, I realize, or changing the nomenclature so we can easily fit the saddle to the horse, so to speak.

Senator HOLLINGS. There is nothing wrong with just listing what is covered.

HOUSE SCOREKEEPING SYSTEM

Senator SCHWEIKER. You told me earlier the House has a different system. What is their system? They don't have this? Did you put a different report out for the House?

Dr. RIVLIN. Yes.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What is this?

Dr. RIVLIN. This year the House wanted to do it differently. There were a couple of differences. The House did not want to include in the scorekeeping operations anything that had not been acted upon by a committee; in other words, their scorekeeping begins when committee reports the bill to the floor.

The Senate Budget Committee wanted a kind of early warning system to pick up things that were being considered by committees that might have budget implications. So you will see in the Senate report a line that covers bills being considered in committee.

The House didn't want to do that, partly for philosophical reasons, but I think in part because it is much harder to do in the House.

Another difference is that for this year the Senate wanted to put in the President's budget numbers where there had been no action by the Senate. This report essentially assumes that for items for which there had been no action in the Congress, the President's budget would be an acceptable substitute until the Congress takes action.

The House didn't want to do that. It wanted to talk about what had actually been acted on by the House. Those were the differences in view of the functions of the Budget Committees between the two chairmen. We were unable to resolve them so we simply put out two reports.

I think we will have to do that again this year. The needs of the Senate committee as perceived by its chairman are somewhat different than the needs of the House as perceived by its chairman. We will simply have to put out two reports. It is not that the numbers are different. It is just that they are presented in a different format.

Senator HOLLINGS. Now you understand?

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TWO SCOREKEEPING SYSTEMS

Senator SCHWEIKER. It seems to me that you should have a group underway looking at this problem—really, looking at three different problems in one. You are talking about the definition of categories, you are talking about defining spending by subcommittees and then you are talking about making the report readable and understandable. Maybe it would be worthwhile to have some of your top staff people——

Dr. RIVLIN. We have our top staff people working out the format with the staffs of both Budget Committees and both Appropriations Committees. There are some differences in the way the process is perceived by the two Budget Committees, though, which I had fond hopes we could resolve. I am not so sure it is important to resolve.

If we get a good report that serves the needs of the Senate Budget Committee and another report that serves the needs of the House Budget Committee, that is fine.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What I am really leading up to is this. According to the scorekeeping report, in some areas we are over. Could I find out why we are over the ceiling? That is really my question, why we are over? Is there a way to find out?

DETAILED SCOREKEEPING DOCUMENT

Dr. RIVLIN. The best way to find out why you are over is have one of your staff people turn to the backup document which gives more detail about the particular functions and how they relate to the President's budget.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Would this get into specific programs as to why we are over? Would I be able to dig this out or would I have to go back further?

Dr. RIVLIN. No, that would show you. That is right.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You see, this is a little bit what Senator Hollings is getting at, but if I had a red flag as to what the figure is and have it on the scoreboard, that comes out without having a lot of digging. The next time I have my Health Subcommittee, I will start looking and say why are we over and here is the answer. But to dig it out and so forth, you lose the impact, I think, of what the Budget Committee is trying to do. I think that is what Senator Hollings is trying to say.

Dr. RIVLIN. I think we can help solve this problem next year. The problem of why you are over once you have acted is not very difficult. We can show you. The problem that was holding people up this year occurred earlier in the session when, for instance, you would be considering a health bill. You would want to ask a very reasonable question, if we pass this bill, will we be over the target?

The answer to that question was not always obvious because there were other health bills coming along that were under the same function. In order to answer your question, one would have to price out those other bills and make some assumptions. For example, what if all the bills being considered passed, and the one in question passed also. Then, hypothetically you would be over the target.

That is a complicated idea, but it is the essence of the process.

SCOREKEEPING DETAIL

Senator HOLLINGS. There is no use to belabor the point but you can't find the Legislative Branch appropriations anywhere in this report.

Dr. RIVLIN. There is a problem of how much detail you want in the scorekeeping report which is made available to all members. It was the decision of the Senate Budget Committee that they didn't want too much detail.

Senator HOLLINGS. I was just told this bill is part of general government but how do I know what is under general government? Is there something wrong with printing right at the top of that page, function 800, general government includes, and then list it down so we will know. You have got to be a Dick Tracy to find legislative branch appropriations on that page.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I think what we are looking for, the more we discuss it, is sort of a profit and loss statement. I used to be in business, and I'd sit down, look at a division, see a profit or loss, ask what are we doing right and wrong, and correct it. I think the problem here is, I am not sure what we are doing right and wrong. So how can you correct it?

So maybe sort of a simplified profit and loss concept to the subcommittee, that would give us the tools to do the job. Profit and loss obviously isn't the right word, but that is the best analogy that comes to mind here. I still have trouble finding out what we are doing right and wrong in health, even though it is probably in here.

Dr. RIVLIN. I think what we are concerned with in this particular conversation is whether you are under or over the budget target.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What do I have to sacrifice to stay under it? These are the questions the legislator would ask. Maybe we are over, but maybe we need a new vaccine and that is why we are over and okay, I will pay that price. But maybe it's because of some other programs we don't really need which we can point out and zap at the next Health Subcommittee meeting. That is sort of the operative reporting that would help us along.

SCOREKEEPING FORMAT

Senator HOLLINGS. That is printed for all 100 Senators so they will know what to do; not the Budget Committee staff. You seem to continue to talk to them and they say we don't want this and we do want that. They are the ones who delight in speaking in unknown tongues because that crowd loves it.

They are just like the parliamentarians upstairs. I have been part of and presided in more bodies than you have ever seen. No one has ever adopted the Senate rules of procedure and never will because you can't find them. You really can't find them. They love it that way.

That is exactly the way we are starting on this, no one will ever understand it. We have Legislative appropriations. I can't tell from that page of the report frankly, where I am. I am on the committee. I don't believe I am an exception. I am the general rule.

That is why I say if three Senators can read that and understand it and find out where we are I will jump off the dome of the Capitol.

It is almost like the stock market reports, how exciting it is. We can't understand it, perhaps someday you will understand it. That is the whole point.

Dr. RIVLIN. I think this is a very important message for us jointly to get to Senator Muskie because he does control the format of this particular report. It would be very useful for us to sit down and talk to him about it and review how the rest of the Senate feels about it and what it is that the Senators need. He needs to do that.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You see, here is another complication. This isn't your fault, obviously, but it does throw a monkey wrench into what we are trying to do.

I look at health 550. I see half of the page is Labor-HEW items, the other half is Medicaid, Civil Service health benefits, pay supplemental. Three different committees right off, Post Office-Civil Service Committee, Finance, and Health Committees. Right away my authority is so divested and fragmented that I don't feel like I have enough responsibility or that any of the other committees do, for this ceiling.

It gets back to dividing categories by committees, because when you split Health three ways, and that is honestly the way this is split, I am at a loss to know where the responsibility does lie.

GOAL OF BUDGET PROCESS

Dr. RIVLIN. But that really is the problem. You put your finger on it, I think. It depends on what you think the budget process ought to do. I don't think it ought to tell your subcommittee what it ought to be spending as such. The process is set up to look at the overall totals and to get some decisions out of the Congress in the first concurrent resolution about a general target for health, for example, within which the decisions about particular programs can be made. That is what it is for. It is really not for the Congress to vote before your subcommittee has acted on what your subcommittee should spend.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Yes and no. I think we really need both. In other words, granted we have to weigh what we are doing in Medicaid, Medicare on the one hand, but then I also have to know whether we are spending too much money for the Cancer Institute, the Heart Institute, and flu vaccine, and that kind of thing. I can't influence Medicaid, except for a floor vote, but I can influence the intermural fight between heart, cancer, health, flu vaccine, health services and that kind of thing. So you have to give me the tools that I need to do my job in the subcommittee.

Granted that the big sweep has to be there, too. I think we have to say we need really both breakdowns, complicated and complex as that might be. That is the way the decision is broken down. Maybe it was wrong in doing that.

Dr. RIVLIN. This year we will have the breakdown by subcommittee, but it won't be done by us. It will be done by the Appropriations Committee itself. That is the way the law reads.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I am not arguing that.

Dr. RIVLIN. But this year you have to. The law says so, which we have probably been doing for some time.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You say they have to do it; but will they come to you for the basic figures or not?

Dr. RIVLIN. No. The basic figures are the budget figures, which we will all be working with, but it is the committee itself that has to make that. It is not our judgment to tell you what to do.

Senator SCHWEIKER. It is complicated.

Dr. RIVLIN. Would you like to speak to this question?

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Mr. FITT. The conference report on the concurrent resolution, under 302(a) of the 1974 act, will contain a statement by the managers saying so much of the total goes to the Appropriations Committees and so much goes to every other committee, to whatever committee is going to have budget authority under the concurrent resolution. Most of it, of course, will go the Appropriations Committees.

The two Appropriations Committees then talk back and forth to each other and allocate their Committee totals among their own subcommittees. That is still in terms of the functional categories. It is not in the language of the subcommittee structures of the two Appropriations Committees.

CBO has been working with the various committees on translating the functional category accounts into the accounts that the two Appropriations Committees use, but CBO won't be in position to tell the Appropriations Committees how much to allocate to each subcommittee. That is a decision for the committee itself to make.

Senator SCHWEIKER. The reason we had the Budget Committee is because the Appropriations really weren't doing the job. So you are right, technically.

But I think we are going to look to you to some extent and rely on you to be the referee and the delineator of what the problem is. The Appropriations Committee wasn't doing its job. That is why we have the whole budget setup. Would you agree?

CBO INFORMATION ROLE

Senator HOLLINGS. You can get the figures from the subcommittee chairman, and go to the Appropriations Committee and get the temporary figures. Where do these temporary figures derive except from talking to the subcommittee chairmen as to amounts?

Dr. RIVLIN. We will certainly try to do two things. One is to provide maximum information in the form in which it is most useful. The other is to work with the Budget Committees on the format of the scorekeeping report. But there we will really need feedback from other members of the Budget Committee and the staffs of the Budget Committees to see whether they can understand this or not.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is right. That is the whole point.

Dr. RIVLIN. I will make a special effort to see that we give some attention to that.

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Schweiker, do you have some additional questions?

I have some we will submit to you, unless you want to add something further this morning.

Dr. RIVLIN. No, I don't think so.

Senator HOLLINGS. We appreciate you and your colleagues' appearance here this morning, Dr. Rivlin.

Dr. RIVLIN. Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman.

[The questions and answers follow:]

CBO PERFORMANCE

Question. After approximately a year of experience with the present organizational framework of CBO, what is your assessment of its performance to date?

Answer. As we continue our efforts to be responsive to the needs of the Congress, my assessment at this time is that the present organizational framework is approximately the right one for the job. This is not to say that the proportionate numbers of people in each function are correct; we clearly need more effort in our Budget Analysis Division, where scorekeeping, five-year projections and bill costing are carried out. However, I continue to think that the structure that puts responsibility for these crucial functions in a single division is the most effective one possible.

Question. At the supplemental hearing you predicted the difficulties we now find ourselves in with the tight time schedules imposed by the Budget Act. Have you arrived at any conclusions regarding changes in the Act?

Answer. I think it better to wait until the Congress has gone through a full cycle under the new procedures before considering whether changes are needed. Insofar as CBO itself is directly affected, the prescribed time schedule is presenting no difficulties.

COST ESTIMATING STAFFS

Question. During the supplemental I asked about the procedure of separating the cost estimating staffs. You make it clear in your statement that you intend to maintain cost estimating capability throughout your organization.

In view of your professed current staff shortages, aren't you paying a premium by building in duplication?

Answer. I did not mean to leave the impression that our vital cost estimating capability was to be scattered throughout CBO divisions. We specifically have established a cost estimating unit in our Budget Analysis Division. The focus for all of our fill costing and five year projections work is in that Division.

That Division is particularly hard pressed with a large volume of work which must be done accurately and in a very timely way. CBO program divisions support this centralized cost analysis staff in areas where these divisions have particular indepth knowledge of a subject or proposed piece of legislation. During peak workload periods the staff in CBO program divisions and our other divisions pitch in to help where they have supplementary skills useful in the costing area.

Question. What is the total amount of staff time devoted to bill costing?

Answer. The primary responsibility for bill costing rests with the cost estimates units in the Budget Analysis Division. At the present time, we have 20 persons (including 3 secretaries) working in these units. However, these units are also responsible for making five-year budget projections which are required by section 308(c) of the Congressional Budget Act to be completed as soon as possible after the beginning of each fiscal year. Also, these units assist in meeting our scorekeeping responsibilities under section 308(b) of the Act. Thus, these units can spend only about half of their time on preparing bill cost estimates required by sections 403 and 308(a).

However, the work on cost estimates is not done solely by the Budget Analysis Division. We must make assumptions about economic conditions that will affect budget costs; these assumptions are made by staff in the Fiscal Analysis Division. Knowledge of program impact on participation rates and average benefit levels is also required. The four program divisions have analysts knowledgeable in the different federal programs who help provide this information and insight. In some instances, analysts in these divisions are asked to prepare bill cost estimates as well. The Tax Analysis Division is also involved in developing estimates of revenue and tax expenditure changes. Thus, the work of the 20 persons in the cost estimates units of the Budget Analysis Division is supplemented to a significant extent by work done elsewhere in the CBO.

It is not possible to give a precise answer to the question in terms of person hours, weeks, months or years because we have not yet had sufficient experience with bill costing. We do know that we need to assign more people to this task. As of March 30, CBO had prepared cost estimates for only 25 percent of all bills reported from committee since January. We need to raise this percentage to 100 percent or close to it. Part of the problem is that we have not yet established close working relationships

with all of the legislative committees. This is being accomplished this year which should result in raising the average even without additional staff. But it is also clear now that we need more staff for bill costing.

We have taken some steps to reallocate resources within our present 193 person ceiling to bill costing activities. We plan to do even more during the next few months. In addition, we are requesting four new positions for Fiscal 1977 for the cost estimates units in the Budget Analysis Division. Our goal is to provide the Congress with a cost estimating capability that is as sound and reliable as possible.

CBO Work for the Appropriations Committee

Question. One of the most important tasks the CBO performs for this Committee is to compile and verify the amounts of budget authority and outlays in the President's budget under the jurisdiction of each Appropriations Subcommittee. This year the Committee received its first report on this subject from the CBO on February 12, or 22 days after the President's budget was formally transmitted to the Congress. What can be done to provide much quicker response next year? (Within one week after transmittal of budget.)

Answer. Mr. Chairman, there are two basic reasons the CBO was unable to respond more quickly to this Committee in providing detailed analysis of the President's FY 1977 Budget. We are working on both of these problems so as to improve our future responsiveness.

First, the level of detail needed by this Committee required additional data from the Office of Management and Budget. This data was provided on a separate computer tape on January 26 and this data had to be integrated with the earlier budget data received from OMB. This involved developing a computer program, testing that program, resolving problems with the data and then producing the data needed by the Committee. Thus, there was a "first time" experience and learning process involved. Secondly, OMB has used their automated systems as a means of serving their needs, and year-to-year changes did not pose a problem. We are working with OMB to instill a greater degree of stability into their systems to better serve the Congressional users in a more timely fashion.

Although we had some start up problems with automated systems, I would like to point out that CBO staff produced a 107 page overview of the President's Budget and delivered 25 copies to the Senate Appropriations Committee within five days after the official release of the Budget. Selected members of my staff logged over 70 hours in five days and in one case worked around the clock in order to be of assistance. We have learned much during this first year and will apply this learning to better serve the Committee next year.

Question. The CBO Annual Report arrived at the Committee on March 15, the day we transmitted our recommendations to the Budget Committee. Is it possible for the Committee to receive this type of analysis, possibly in preliminary form, about six weeks earlier next year?

Answer. Mr. Chairman, we want the Annual Report to the Budget Committees to be a most useful document for both Members and staffs of congressional committees. For the document to be useful it must be timely. It is our intention to submit part of the report sooner than March 15 next year. You have raised a very good point Mr. Chairman, and in the immediate weeks ahead we will be undertaking a careful review of the Annual Report which will include the concern you have expressed. We will also be working with the budget committees on this matter.

Question. With regard to the Annual Report—can it be assumed that the CBO Report will take the place of the Setting National Priorities series that Rivlin and associates formerly turned out at Brookings each year?

Answer. The Annual Report is quite different from the Brookings "Setting National Priorities" series of the past, particularly in its orientation toward the specific needs of the Congressional Budget Process. Whether Brookings will continue to publish their series is, of course, up to them.

National Security and International Affairs

Question. What are the current activities of this Division?

Answer. The Division's current activities include completing staff working papers on issues sketched in the Annual Report for tactical air forces, strategic forces, and mobility forces as well as other papers requested by the Budget Committees on the Export-Import Bank, foreign economic assistance, ground force alternatives, and cost implications of alternative foreign policy postures. The division is also responding to requests from the Senate and House Armed Services Committees on the Defense

Office Procurement Modernization Act and on Foreign Military Sales. Further work is being done in support of bill cost estimates.

Question. How is the Defense portion of this Division organized?

Answer. The Defense portion of the Division comprises 13 staff members, including two secretaries. They are not organized into rigidly defined groups or sections and the staff will be re-allocated among projects as the future course of our workload becaomes clearer. However, in the past 4 months, project allocations have been approximately as follows:

Area	*Professional Staff Equivalents*
Manpower	3
Strategic	2
Naval Forces	1
R&D and Space	1
Tactical Air Forces	1
Defense economics	1
Mobility forces	1
Supervisory	1

Question. Is one of the 3 additional positions requested for 1977 to be used solely on general purpose forces? How does that equate to the responsibilities of your current staff?

Answer. We need more work in the general purpose forces area, but we try to keep our staff flexible so they can respond to the many questions we get in throughout the defense program. We would not assign staff to particular forces only but attempt to select people with a broad understanding of overall defense analysis.

Tax Analysis Division

Question. Currently there are 12 positions assigned to the Tax Analysis Division, two additional are requested for 1977. How much staff time is presently devoted to estimating individual and corporate profits tax changes?

Answer. Two of our professional staff spend virtually all their time dealing with revenue estimating questions of all kinds. Their efforts are supplemented by work from one research assistant. Major changes in the individual income and corporate profits taxes occur only infrequently—once or twice a year at most. At these times, of course, we devote a very large proportion of our time to estimating the effects of such changes. Of far greater importance, however, is our year-round revenue estimating work (especially in support of the first and second concurrent resolutions and cost estimating) and our efforts to improve our capabilities in these areas.

Question. Has the CBO studied the Treasury Department's record in estimating revenues?

Answer. The Congressional Budget Office has not conducted any study of the Treasury Department's revenue estimating work. Those efforts are located in Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis. We are in close touch with the Treasury and have a very good working relationship with its revenue estimating staff which is directed by John Wilkins. We are now trying to improve the flow of information and assistance between the House and Senate Budget Committees, the CBO, and Treasury's Office of Tax Analysis.

Question. How far apart are the CBO's revenue estimates from those of the Administration in the 1977 budget?

Answer. The Administration revenue estimates in the FY 1977 budget are $351.3 billion; the CBO estimates for the same time period are $362 to $363 billion. The $11 to $12 billion difference between the Administration and the CBO revenue estimates is due primarily to the fact that the Administration estimates includes the President's proposed individual and corporate profits tax reductions and social insurance tax increases but does not account for the refundable earned income credit which is treated as an outlay. Also, the CBO estimates were based on a current policy projection of higher expenditures than the Administration's, and the total level of economic activity associated with CBO estimates thus is greater, resulting in higher revenues. Finally, a small part of the difference in the two sets of estimates has to do with uncertainties regarding such things as corporate profits tax declarations and final settlements and the rate at which individual income tax refunds will be claimed. These latter items, of course, affect only inter-year revenue collections and will be smoothed out over a period of time; however, they do have a small affect on revenue collections in any given fiscal year.

FISCAL ANALYSIS DIVISION

Question. What are the current assignments of the 15 positions in the Fiscal Analysis Division?

Answer. The current assignments for the Fiscal Analysis Division are:

Area	*Professional Staff*
Current economic analysis	1
Current economic policy impact	1
Labor market, food and agriculture	1
State and Local governments and Energy	1
Business conditions and fiscal policy	1
Financial markets and monetary policy	1
Model simulations	2
Supervisory	1
Secretaries	3
Junior Analysts	3

Question. You are requesting additional capacity to analyze fiscal changes as they affect international transactions. Is this a backdoor way to travel overseas, as I note your agreement with the Library provides for them to arrange for passports for CBO staff traveling abroad.

Answer. No. We have no plans to travel overseas.

CBO STUDIES

Question. The Justification Book for the Supplemental last year included in a general way some idea of the kinds of projects to which the CBO staff would be deployed. This year you tell us how you are going to use the 15 additional positions but there is no way of telling what the base staff of 193 is going to be working on.

Do you have an updating of the listing that appears on pages 679 to 682 of the supplemental hearings?

Answer. See attached listing dated January 20, 1976.

ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES DIVISION

NATURE OF STUDY	REASON FOR STUDY	STATUS
A. Transportation		
1) Railroad Reorganization & Congressional Action & Federal Expenditures Related to the Final System Plan of the U.S. Railway Association	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
2) Study of Alternative Financing Mechanisms for Government Transportation Programs	Requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Underway
3) Study of Federal Transportation Subsidies	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Underway
4) Multi-Year Budget Implications of Alternative Transportation Strategies	Requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Underway
5) Mass Transit Alternatives and Their Budgetary Implications	Requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Underway
B. Energy, Natural Resources & Environment		
1) Study of Price Increases Due to Deregulation of Natural Gas and Decontrol of Old Oil	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Underway
2) Study of Synthetic Fuels Commercialization	Requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Completed
3) Study of the ERDA Plan. CBO Will Speak To Budget Implications of OTA Analysis	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Underway
4) Financing Energy Development, With Special Reference to the Energy Independence Authority	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
5) OCS Revenues -- Investigation of Factors Underlying Long-Term Projections	Requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Underway
6) Financing Electric Utilities	Requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Underway

FISCAL ANALYSIS DIVISION

NATURE OF STUDY	REASON FOR STUDY	STATUS
1) "Inflation and Unemployment: A Report on the Economy"	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Completed
2) "Recovery: How Fast and How Far?"	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Completed
3) "Temporary Measures to Stimulate Employment: An Evaluation of Some Alternatives"	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Completed
4) Additional Policy Alternative for Reducing Unemployment to 3 or 4 Percent Over the Next Eighteen Months	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Completed
5) Analysis of Full Employment Bills to Reduce Unemployment to 3 Percent in Eighteen Months	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Completed
6) "The Economy in October"	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Completed
7) Study of the Impact of Inflation on Various Federal Spending Programs	Requested by the Joint Economic Committee	Underway, also under National Defense
8) Impact of Alternative Strategies to Achieve Full Employment	Requested by the Joint Economic Committee	Underway

HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION

NATURE OF STUDY	REASON FOR STUDY	STATUS
A. Education and Employment		
1) Trends in Labor Force Participation and School Enrollment of Young Adults	Requested by House Budget Committee	Completed
2) Higher Education Enrollment Trends and Patterns	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Completed
3) Unemployment Compensation: A Background Report	Requested by the Human Resources Task Force, House Budget Committee	Completed
4) The Impact of Economic Recovery on Unemployment of Nonwhite and White Americans: A Preliminary Assessment	Requested by the Human Resources Task Force, House Budget Committee	Completed
5) Equalizing the Employment Status of Whites and Nonwhites	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
6) Analysis of the Basic Grants Program Utilization	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Completed
7) Study of Alternatives in Elementary and Secondary Education Funding	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
8) Study of Alternatives in Higher Education Funding	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
9) Analysis of Manpower and Employment Programs	Requested by the Human Resources Task Force, House Budget Committee	Underway
10) Federal Aid to Vocational Education	Requested by the Elementary, Secondary & Vocational Education Subcommittee, House Education & Labor Committee	Completed

NATURE OF STUDY	REASON FOR STUDY	STATUS
A. Education and Employment (continued)		
11) The Budget Implications of Alternative Student Loan Program	Requested by the House Education and Labor Committee	Underway
12) The Comparative Effectiveness of Alternative "Full-Employment" Strategies	Requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Underway
13) Unemployment Compensation: The Budget Impact of Different Structures and Levels	Requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Underway
14) The Performance and Budgetary Implications of Alternative "Anti-Unemployment Budgets"	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report and requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Underway
B. Income Assistance		
1) Projection of Income Assistance Programs to the Year 2,000	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Completed
2) Analysis of Specific Food Stamp Reform Proposals	Requested by the House Agriculture Committee	Completed
3) Evaluation of the SSI Program	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
4) The Effectiveness and Cost of Alternative Approaches to Income Transfers to the Poor	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
5) Nutrition -- Food Stamp Program Impact	Requested by the House Agriculture Committee	Underway
6) The Budgetary Impact of Various Aspects of the Aid to Families With Dependent Children Program	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
7) The Budgetary Impact of Alternatives to the Federal Food Stamp Program	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway

NATURE OF STUDY	REASON FOR STUDY	STATUS
B. Income Assistance (continued)		
8) Federal Food Stamp Program: Cost Estimates of Proposed Bills & Individual Cost Impacts of Specific Provisions	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Underway
9) Budgetary Impact of the Abuse of Income Transfer Program	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Underway
C. Community Development		
1) Study of the $2,000 Home Tax Credit	Requested by the Tax Expenditure Task Force, House Budget Committee	Completed, Also listed Under Tax Analysis
2) "New York City's Fiscal Problem: Its Origins, Potential Repercussions, and Some Alternative Policy Responses"	Requested by the House Banking and Currency Committee	Completed
3) Budgetary Options for the Community Development Grant Program	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
4) Grants to State and Local Governments: Budgetary Implications of Different Program Designs	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
5) Housing: Budget and Program Options in Housing Programs	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
6) Budgetary Implications of Problems in Housing Finance	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
7) Study of the Unit Costs of the Section 8 Housing Program	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
8) Study of the District of Columbia Government Finances	Requested by the Senate District of Columbia Committee	Underway

NATURE OF STUDY	REASON FOR STUDY	STATUS
C. Community Development (continued)		
9) Effects of Budget Changes on Aid to State and Local Governments	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
10) Study of the Use of LEAA Funds	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
11) Study of Alternatives to Tax Exemptions on Municipal Bonds	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Underway
12) Options for Aiding State and Local Governments	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Underway
D. Health and Veterans Affairs		
1) Study of Comprehensive Federal Health Services and Direct Care Options	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
2) Prospects for Meeting Low Income Children's Health Care Needs Under Medicaid's Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Program	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
3) Catastrophic Illness: Incidence and Costs	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
4) Budget Options For Federally-Operated Health Programs	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
5) The Role of Aid to Medical, Osteopathic and Dental Students in a New Health Manpower Education Policy	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Underway
6) Study of the Continued Escalation of Health Care Costs	Requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Underway

NATURE OF STUDY	REASON FOR STUDY	STATUS
D. Health and Veterans Affairs (continued)		
7) Budget Policy Options for Categorically Funded Health Services Programs Providing General Medical Services	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
8) The Federal Government and Health Maintenance Organizations	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway

MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS DIVISION

NATURE OF STUDY	REASON FOR STUDY	STATUS
1) Study of the Budgetary Impact of Governmental Adoption of No-Fault Insurance	Requested by the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee	Completed
2) Federal Civilian Employee Compensation: The Financial Implications	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
3) Staffing and Budgetary Impact of Regulatory Programs	Requested by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce	Underway
4) Financing Postal Operations	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
5) Budgetary Aspects of the Federal Work Force	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway

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NATIONAL DEFENSE AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DIVISION

NATURE OF STUDY	REASON FOR STUDY	STATUS
A. Defense		
1) Study of Major Defense Budget Issues	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Completed
2) Ways of Looking at Defense Issues	Requested by the Defense Task Force, Senate Budget Committee	Completed
3) Study of Treatment of Price Changes in the Department of Defense Budget	Requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Underway
4) Five-Year Projection of Costs of Maintaining the Current Force Structures	Requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Underway
5) Study of the Impact of Alternative Foreign Policies on Military Force Structure	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Underway
6) Study of Impact of Inflation on Various Federal Spending Programs	Requested by the Joint Economic Committee	Underway, also listed under Fiscal Analysis
7) Study of Budgetary Implications of Alternative Naval Forces	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
8) Study of Tactical Aviation Issues and Their Budgetary Implications	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
9) Study of the Budgetary Implications of General Army Purpose Forces	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
10) Study of Military Manpower Issues & Costs	Requested by the House and Senate Budget Committees	Underway
11) Study of Budgetary Implications of Mobility Force Issues	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway

NATURE OF STUDY	REASON FOR STUDY	STATUS
A. Defense (continued)		
12) Study of Budgetary Implications of Alternative Strategic Forces	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Underway
13) Study of Foreign Policy Rationales for the Defense Budget	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
14) Analysis of Defense Officer Personnel Management Act	Requested by the Subcommittee on Manpower & Personnel of the Senate Armed Service Committee	Underway
B. International Affairs		
1) Study of U.S. Development Assistance Issues and Their Budgetary Implications	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
2) Study of U.S. Security Assistance Issues and Their Budgetary Implications	Requested by the Senate and House Budget Committees	Underway
3) Study of Foreign Military Sales and Their Budgetary Implications	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Underway
4) U.S. Assistance to the Countries of the Middle East	Requested by the House Budget	Underway

TAX ANALYSIS DIVISION

NATURE OF STUDY	REASON FOR STUDY	STATUS
A. Tax Expenditures		
1) Study of the Administration's Electrical Energy Plan	Requested by the House and Senate Budget Committees	Completed
2) Study of "new" Tax Expenditures for the Merchant Marine	Requested by the House and Senate Budget Committees	Completed
3) Study of Tax Expenditures for State and Local Bonds	Requested by the House and Senate Budget Committees	Completed
4) Study of Four 60-Month Amortization Provisions of the Tax Code	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Completed
5) Study of the Home ($2,000) Purchase Tax Credit	Requested by the Tax Expenditure Task Force, House Budget Committee	Completed
6) Tracking the Tax Reform Bill of 1975	Requested by the House Budget Committee	Completed
7) The Tax Expenditure Concept and Its Implications	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
8) Study of Tax Expenditures for Agriculture	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Underway
9) Study of Tax Expenditures and Capital Formation	Backup Paper for CBO Annual Report	Underway
10) Distribution of Previously Undistributed Tax Expenditures to Budget Functional Categories	Requested by the House and Senate Budget Committees	Underway
11) Summary of Each Tax Expenditure	Requested by the House and Senate Budget Committees	Underway
12) Fiscal Problems of State & Local Government	Requested by the Senate Budget Committee	Underway, also listed under Human Resources

CBO Studies

Question. What studies are planned in your various program divisions in 1977?

Answer. A number of studies being done by the program divisions will continue into FY 1977 and these studies are included in our listing of CBO projects submitted to you. The program divisions will continue to be involved with our Budget Analysis Division in our bill costing and cost projections efforts. The program offices will be working with the House and Senate Budget Committees on issues to be included in our second annual budget report to those committees. Finally, the program offices will be undertaking studies in response to requests from the House and Senate Budget Committee Chairmen and the Chairmen of other Congressional Committees.

ADP Requests

Question. How does the $2,226,500 requested for computer activities compare to the annualized rate of CBO's current rate of expenditures?

Answer. Mr. Chairman, our FY 1977 request represents only a 12 percent increase in real program growth over the FY 1976 and transition quarter sum.

Question. Is the legislative classification work planned for 1977 the same as the work that GAO is doing for committees in sorting out their legislative authorities for the March 15th reports?

Answer. The legislative classification efforts of the CBO and the GAO, both as they are currently conducted and as they are likely to be conducted during 1977, are distinctly different in purpose, scope and primary user. The CBO legislative classification data is in an automated system that includes all budget accounts in the Federal budget. For each budget account, the system draws Budget Authority and Outlay totals from the President's budget. It also identified the major authorizing legislation at the public law level that supports each budget account and, for each such legislative citation for an account, further identified the appropriate Senate and House authorizing committee and spending committee.

The GAO approach to legislative classification is quite different. The GAO works with individual authorizing committees to identify all legislation within a committee's jurisdiction down to the program and activity levels. Budget data at the program and activity level rather than the account or public law level are gathered directly from the agencies themselves rather than drawn automatically from OMB budget tapes. This approach is designed to provide a comprehensive and detailed reference for a subset of Senate and House authorizing committees. Currently, the GAO is providing this service for approximately 22 of the 36 authorizing committees.

In early February, the CBO legislative classification data base was used to give each Senate and House authorizing committee listings of the budget accounts within their jurisdiction, with public law citations and the Budget Authority and Outlay totals proposed in the President's January, 1977 budget. These reports were provided in response to requests from the Chairmen of the House and Senate Budget Committees to assist the authorizing committees in preparing their March 15th views and estimates. However, the preparation of reports for authorizing committees is not the primary purpose of the CBO system. For 1977, such reports will be provided only to the extent that they are requested by individual authorizing committees or by the Budget committees.

Let me stress, Mr. Chairman, that the more important purpose of this CBO data base is to enable CBO to meet certain information needs of the Appropriations Committees and the Budget Committees. Specifically, the data base provides us with the means for determining which committees have spending jurisdiction for those accounts that contain backdoor spending authority. The identification of spending jurisdiction by committee is necessary for the allocation of totals in the concurrent resolutions (Section 302 of the Budget Act) and for accurate scorekeeping of Congressional actions (Section 308(b) of the Budget Act). In order to allocate spending jurisdiction by committee, the CBO must maintain a crosswalking system that ties authorizing legislation to authorizing and spending committees by account. The legislative classification system is designed to provide that crosswalk and will continue to be a necessary CBO effort during 1977.

Question. Does the CBO have to obtain approval from the Rules and Administration Committee for all of its computer activities pursuant to Sec. 202(g) of the Act?

Answer. Mr. Chairman, the legislative history in connection with section 202(g) of the Congressional Budget Act is quite clear that the approval requirement for the Committee on House Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration is to cover only the acquisition and installation in the CBO of a major computer capability. The CBO Director is not required to secure approval from the

two committees for the use of automatic data processing services or computer time-sharing, through purchase or other arrangements, for the purchase or lease of computer terminals, or for the acquisition or use of other modern information handling equipment.

The CBO has worked out a policy statement regarding the use of computer services with both the Senate Rules and Administration Committee and the House Committee on Administration. Key staff of these two committees and CBO meet weekly to insure that the necessary coordination is taking place. This arrangement is working quite well.

Question. Will CBO submit any changes in the policy statements included in the Justification Book for the approval of the Appropriations Committee?

Answer. Many of the policy statements included in our justification material were developed in response to questions raised by the Appropriations Committee during our hearing for a supplemental appropriation last fall. The policy statements were also reviewed during Oversight Hearings with the House Budget Committee. We will continue to keep the Appropriations Committees and the Budget Committees informed on our internal policy statements and directives.

Employee Terminal Leave

Question. Did you consider the OTA leave policy before establishing the CBO policy?

Answer. We carefully reviewed the annual and sick leave policies of all Legislative and Executive Branch agencies before we established our policy. We specifically looked at leave provisions of OTA. OTA uses a leave system similar to that of the Executive Branch. Because a number of CBO employees come to us from academic positions and plan to stay for one or two years we decided to allow our employees to carry over a limited amount of leave each year. We find some employees would prefer to use their annual leave at the termination of their employment with us in order to be on the job throughout their employment period. This is particularly helpful to us with employees staying a relatively short period of time. We also find this procedure advantageous to CBO during periods of heavy workload.

Question. If we allow the CBO to backfill a position while the previous incumbent is on terminal leave, from what account will CBO absorb the additional costs?

Answer. If we are allowed to backfill positions where the employee is on terminal leave we would have the Library of Congress payroll system place those employees in a separate accounting category—and not count them against our 193 ceiling. Funds for these employees would be reprogrammed from Object Class 11.3—other than permanent positions.

Council of Economic Advisors

Question. We do not find any mention of CBO's Council of Economic Advisors in the Justification Book. Is that still a viable Council?

Answer. Mr. Chairman, the CBO Council of Economic Advisors is still very much a viable body. The twenty-three member panel represents a broad cross section of distinguished economists in the nation. In addition to selecting former members of past Councils of Economic Advisors, we have drawn resource people from the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, AFL-CIO, corporations, bank and universities.

The panel meets approximately two or three times yearly, the most recent meeting being held this past February. Mr. Chairman, I found that session to be most productive and the exchange of views produced a lively discussion of matters of extreme interest to CBO.

The panel is currently chaired by Dr. Paul McCracken, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors from 1969-1971.

Question. How often has the panel of economic advisors met?

Answer. The panel first met on September 25 1975 and then again on February 6, 1976. It is expected there will be at least one more meeting before the end of FY 1976.

Question. How much is budgeted for the panel in FY 77?

Answer. There is budgeted $30,000 in FY 77 to cover the cost of consultant fees for the panel and $15,000 to pay for travel.

Question. Has the Council made any recommendations regarding CBO activities?

Answer. The primary function of the Council is to review the substance of CBO analyses, particularly in the fiscal area, and to advise us on their views of the issues as a guide to future analysis. As such, it does not concern itself primarily with the "activities" CBO should be carrying out. Because the Council was picked to represent a broad range of policy views, it does not try to reach consensus recommendations on policy advice. For example, at the last meeting we discussed fiscal and economic

projections and were in the process of bringing forth views. On the one side, given the Administration's budget proposals, their economic projections assumed far more private spending than could be forthcoming. On the other side, we had substantially underestimated the possibilities for private spending this year.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBER REQUEST

Question. How many requests have you received from individual Members?

Answer. On February 19, 1976, an internal CBO policy statement was issued outlining the procedure in responding to Congressional requests (statement attached). Subsequently, a letter was sent to all chairmen of standing committees calling attention to the procedure. To date we have received a very small number of individual Member requests.

[The letter follows:]

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, D.C., February 19, 1976.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Executive Staff.
FROM: Alice M. Rivlin.
SUBJECT: Congressional requests to CBO.

Section 202 of our Act places limits on the kinds of services CBO may render to individual Members.

All Members are entitled, on request, to copies of reports, calculations and the like already prepared or performed by CBO, subject only to the right of committees to determine the release date of reports prepared at their request.

If a Member requests information not already available in CBO, it should be explained to the Member that the Budget Act authorizes us to honor such requests only if made by and on behalf of a committee.

For the purposes of this memorandum, a committee request consists of a written request signed by the chairman of a committee, a sub-committee or a Budget Committee Task Force. (A chairman's letter merely forwarding a Member request or otherwise not explicitly on behalf of a committee, sub-committee or task force will be treated as a Member request.)

In the ordinary course, there will be preliminary discussion between CBO staff and committee staffs, but there shall be no commitments to fulfill any request for work not already being performed until after receipt of the written committee request, and after I have reviewed it in the light of available CBO resources, the priorities set forth in Section 202(a), (b), and (c), and possible inappropriate duplication of the work of other Congressional agencies.

Question. How many have you answered?

Answer. All individual Member requests have been answered by explaining either verbally or in writing our Congressional request procedure. In a few instances we simply provided information on a project that had previously been undertaken at the request of a committee.

OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT

STATEMENT OF HON. CLIFFORD P. CASE, U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY, AND VICE CHAIRMAN, TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT BOARD

ACCOMPANIED BY:

EMILIO Q. DADDARIO, DIRECTOR, OTA
DANIEL B. V. DeSIMONE, DEPUTY DIRECTOR
THOMAS P. McGURN, ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
SANFORD CORNETT, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER
LIONEL S. JOHNS, PROGRAM MANAGER, ENERGY
J. B. CORDARO, PROGRAM MANAGER, FOOD
A. E. PALADINO, PROGRAM MANAGER, MATERIALS
ROBERT W. NIBLOCK, PROGRAM MANAGER, OCEANS
V. RODGER DIGILIO, TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM
CARL TAYLOR, PROGRAM MANAGER, HEALTH
ELLIS MOTTUR, PROGRAM MANAGER, R&D POLICIES AND PRIORITIES

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Now we will go to the Office of Technology Assessment. We had Senator Humphrey in earlier this morning with regard to the Joint Economic Committee and he also gave us a strong statement in support of the OTA. You are very timely Senator Case and we appreciate your appearance. I think the main point is the overall budget; Mr. Daddario, we go from about $6.5 million to what level?

Mr. DADDARIO. $6.5 to $8.5 million.

Senator HOLLINGS. $6.5 to $8.5 million. Senator Case, we will be glad to hear from you at this time.

Senator CASE. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate your understanding of the many commitments that we all have. I do have to get back to the Foreign Relations Committee very shortly. I would like to leave with you this statement for the record.

Senator HOLLINGS. It will be included.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF SENATOR CASE

Mr. Chairman, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of my distinguished friend and colleague, Chairman Teague, and note that the Technology Assessment Board is united in support of the proposed budget for the fiscal year 1977 activities of the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA). I would like very briefly to add some personal observations.

It is my privilege to serve as Vice Chairman of the OTA Board, in keeping with the Board's policy of having both parties, as well as both Houses of Congress, represented at all times in its leadership posts. I might point out that this is a unique arrangement for joint Congressional bodies, and it reflects the truly bipartisan spirit

in which the Board has approached OTA's mission to provide the Congress information that is independent and objective.

ASSESSMENT RESULTS—TRANSPORTATION

Although I am Vice Chairman of the OTA Board, I would like to offer a few remarks from the perspective of a satisfied customer of OTA's analytical efforts—especially those in the transportation field.

Over the past several years, the Senate Appropriations Transportation Subcommittee, on which I serve, has asked OTA to do studies in such highly complex areas as community planning for mass transit; automated train control; energy, the economy, and mass transit; automated guideway transit, and, in conjunction with the House Appropriations Committee, the automobile crash recorder program.

While several of these studies have just been completed and have not been the subject of hearings, two of the studies—one on automated guideway transit and another on the automobile crash recorder—have already proved their worth and have made their influence felt in the legislative process. In the case of the former, which also dealt with the research and development program of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA), it served to stimulate a needed reorganization of UMTA's R&D objectives. In fact, the Department of Transportation subsequently endorsed OTA's findings.

Without denigrating GAO or CRS, both of which are fine organizations in their respective areas, I think it can be said that no other organization in Congress could have provided the in-depth, long-range analysis that OTA conducted in this instance. In brief, I would like to say that OTA's products are paying for themselves—possibly, in some cases, many times over.

DUPLICATION

There is an additional point which I would like to emphasize. I know it is a question that has been raised in the minds of people outside the Congress, as well as in, including perhaps the members of this Committee; and that is, do we need this agency? Is OTA merely providing duplicative services or, on the other hand, should such services be rendered by other institutions? In short, is OTA necessary?

My own experience, judged by my own rather frugal penchants, has been to find OTA a very worthwhile organization. The procedures and the principles that the Board and, particularly, the Office itself have followed, are the best insurance I know against the possibility of duplication and unnecessary studies. The details as to the ways in which we make sure that OTA is not duplicating other organizations' efforts, or that OTA is not doing things others are being paid to do, is something that can be developed at great length if you wish. I personally, am convinced that OTA's procedures are sound.

CONSULTANTS

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 several hundred outstanding leaders from many walks of life who have made their valuable time and talent available for service 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 immeasureably 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 operations thus far. By bringing such impressive talent to bear on behalf of the Congress, I sincerely believe that OTA will continue to make a significant and worthwhile contribution to the quality of our legislative deliberations.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, for this opportunity to join my colleagues on the OTA Board in urging your support for what we believe to be one of the most important resources of the Congress.

Senator CASE. I will appreciate that and say only this, that in my experience with the Office, I have had the highest regard not only for OTA's scrupulous attention to its job, but also for the care taken to avoid unnecessary duplication. I think one of the things that we have all been concerned about in the proliferation of bureaus and agencies and boards and commissions and study groups.

That OTA has been able to avoid this fate has been due to the ability of its director, our former colleague in the Congress, along with the able staff that he has assembled.

Generally, I have found the services of OTA to be invaluable to me in my capacity as a member of the Appropriations Committee. I will not take more time on this subject because I know my own experience is duplicated by many.

ASSESSMENT REQUESTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Senator Schweiker and I both remarked upon it earlier to Senator Humphrey. I think what we are really looking at is the volume question. We started out cautiously. We had authorized $5 million but we started at a $2 million level. We held it down. I noted in Congressman Teague's statement that we still have some 87 requests. If you funded them all, you would be far over and above the $8.5 million. Is that correct?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes. If we were to do them all, it would take something on the order of $10 to $12 million over and above what we are asking for.

Senator HOLLINGS. The demand is there. The credibility has been established. I know you have to get back to Foreign Relations. We appreciate your support, Senator Case.

Senator CASE. You are most generous. I have to get back among other things to be sure that some other agencies and committees and individuals remain as reasonable in their objectives and not have visions of assuming our jurisdiction for foreign policy.

[Laughter.]

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you very much.

BUDGET REQUEST

Let us go into the request for fiscal year 1977. You can deliver it orally, if you wish.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, may I submit for the record a statement by the Chairman of the Board of Technology Assessment, the Honorable Olin Teague?

Senator HOLLINGS. Certainly, we will be most pleased to make the statement part of the record.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF CONGRESSMAN OLIN E. TEAGUE

Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the Technology Assessment Board, I thank you and the other members of the Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations for giving us the opportunity to testify today in support of the Fiscal Year 1977 appropriation for the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).

The Office was created by the Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (Public Law 92–484). The Office is to provide Congress with its own technical expertise for evaluating legislative proposals involving significant technical issues. Specifically, OTA fulfills Congressional needs for adequate and timely information, independently developed, relating to the potential impacts of technological applications.

The Office received its first full-year appropriation in Fiscal Year 1975. During the current fiscal year, OTA has been operating with an appropriation of $6.5 million. In addition, there is pending a pay increase supplemental request of $93 thousand to cover FY 1976 cost of the general pay increase granted last October. The amount requested to support OTA's Fiscal 1977 program is $8.5 million.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that the work completed by OTA in this brief span of time has been timely and useful to the Committees and Members of the Congress and justified the hopes we had when we launched this new service for the Congress.

OTA currently has on hand 87 requests for assessments in 142 subject areas of vital interest to the Committees of Congress. Currently, OTA is working on 33 requests for assessments covering 46 subject areas, and is planning assessments for the remainder of Fiscal Year 1976 and Fiscal Year 1977 in response to 10 additional requests, covering 21 requested subject areas. Some of these 21 areas are in further fulfillment of requests currently in process. We have completed or have scheduled for Board consideration within the next 2 or 3 months assessments responding to 25 requests involving 30 subject areas.

It should be noted, that, for Fiscal Year 1977, in many instances only a minimum amount of money for the planning phases of certain assessments has been requested. If the OTA Board were to approve all of the assessments included in the estimates, OTA would require a budget of more than 13 million dollars during Fiscal Year 1977 to complete them. It is further estimated that should the Board direct OTA to complete all of the requests for assessments OTA now has in hand, and not included in the above estimates, it would cost an additional $5 to $8 million.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED

Since we last appeared before this committee, OTA has completed twenty assessments on schedules that have permitted their effective use by Congress.

In early 1975, as you know, the Congress received the budget from the newly created Energy Research and Development Administration. Because of the schedules of the Congress for hearings on these issues, and the fact that the agency had been newly created, there were only a few weeks in which this comprehensive document, representing the Administration's energy policy, could be analyzed. At the request of the House Committee on Science and Technology, OTA assembled several panels of experts within the various professional disciplines represented in the energy program, and groups potentially impacted by its various provisions. These panels met continuously for two weeks, with the staff and members of the Committee on Science and Technology, and thoroughly analyzed the impacts, issues and Congressional options for the Committee and the Congress. This provided a foundation for OTA's subsequent thorough analysis of the ERDA Plan and Program for the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and the House Committee on Science and Technology. OTA is currently assessing the new ERDA Plan and Program at the request of the above Committees and the House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Interior.

The OTA Energy Program also assessed impacts of the projected natural gas curtailments for the winter 1975–1976 for the House Committee on Government Operations. OTA briefed the staff of that committee on the assessment findings, and OTA staff took part in hearings by the Energy and Power Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on November 11, 1975, during markup of the gas bill, H.R. 9464.

OCEANS

Another example concerns plans of the Administration for the accelerated leasing of lands for oil exploration and leasing on the Outer Continental Shelf. The Department of Interior planned to release more than 10 million acres in a proposal published last year.

The Oceans Assessment Program in OTA was asked by the Senate National Oceans Policy Study to provide an analysis of this proposal, based on OTA's ongoing major assessment of the impacts on coastal zones of offshore energy systems. The OTA effort showed that, among other things, the petroleum exploration industry did not have the equipment capacity to explore such large amounts of land.

This same assessment further provided the basis for an analysis to support Congressional debate as to whether national policy would be served best by separating petroleum exploration from leasing, and, if so, by what means. Again, through intensive efforts by OTA staff and panels of consultants, a report was prepared in time for floor debate on this issue. Indeed, during this debate, the OTA report was referred to time and again in support of arguments on both sides of the issue.

TRANSPORTATION

The Congress has been greatly concerned about many transportation issues, and here again OTA assessments have contributed to both the hearing process and debate on these issues. The OTA transportation program examined and reported to the requesting committees, the Appropriations Committees of both Houses of Congress,

on the financial viability of ConRail, and on alternative approaches for funding of rail rehabilitation. OTA's on-going major assessment of community rapid transit systems provided useful background information for the House Committee on the District of Columbia hearings on the Washington METRO system. The OTA group's continuing examination of railroad national issues further provided material for the Senate Committee on Commerce Rail Act Report.

The reports I have just mentioned, which already have been used by several committees of the Congress, are listed more fully within the OTA Budget Justification document.

In three other OTA assessment program areas, Materials, Food, and Health, work is under way which is on the verge of producing a series of assessment reports to meet various Congressional needs for information on a number of public policy issues.

MATERIALS

The Materials Assessment Program is completing and ready to produce reports on a series of major assessments. These focus on issues arising from both potential and present shortages of many raw or processed materials critical to the health of the economy of this country.

Among these assessments are projects on mineral accessibility, on the recycling and reuse of materials, on a national stockpile policy for nonstrategic purposes, and an assessment embracing an information system on materials availability and use.

FOOD

The Food Assessment Program is continuing an assessment of Congressional information needs, and a system to meet those needs, on food, agriculture and nutrition. Building on OTA work completed to date, this assessment incorporated hearings on the subject by the Technology Assessment Board. These are the first hearings held by OTA's Board in support of an assessment. Hearings are also to be held by the Joint Economic Committee, as an extension of this assessment. This work is providing a foundation for an examination of impacts and alternatives for Congress to consider in its deliberations on a United States food policy.

HEALTH

The OTA Health Assessment Program over the next several months will produce an integrated set of assessments concerning the issues arising out of the current crises centering around the uneven quality and spiraling costs of health care in this country. These topics include the status of medical technologies, drug use, outpatient services and health information, and the technological issues involved in malpractice.

FORTHCOMING ASSESSMENTS

OTA has several assessments in formative stages on emerging issues of national and international importance. The OTA National Research and Development Policies and Priorities Assessment Program is undertaking an assessment of three related aspects of U.S. R&D. These are: the health of the scientific and technical enterprise, applications of science and technology, and the process of decision-making involved in establishing R&D policies and priorities.

The OTA International Trade Assessment Program is beginning an examination of the role of U.S. technology, its relative development, use, and transfer with regard to the U.S. trading position with nations throughout the world.

And the group at OTA which undertakes initial assessments of issues to determine whether, and if so how, more comprehensive work should be undertaken, the Exploratory Assessment Program, is beginning to focus on broad policy implications of the status and needs of American education and how technology may better be used to improve the system and lower costs.

One of this group's earlier efforts, an assessment of the role of telecommunications on the quality of rural life in America, has served as a foundation for a proposed broader assessment of tansportation and communications in rural America.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

The OTA Advisory Council has assisted OTA in a number of ways. At the request of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Advisory Council examined estimates, provided to that Committee by the Department of Defense, of damages to be expected in a limited nuclear war. The Council concluded that the Committee's interest would be served best, not by a complete assessment, but rather by the Committee's requesting a more complete and reconsidered set of damage estimates from the Department of Defense. The Council also has been studying, at the Board's request,

the evolving methodologies of technology assessment and how best to establish priorities for assessments. Finally, we have asked the Advisory Council to play a major role in structuring and overseeing the central, overarching assessment of National R&D Policies and Priorities.

Mr. Chairman, the members of the Technology Assessment Board are pleased with the progress and contributions of the Office of Technology Assessment. But we are by no means complacent. We believe the budget authorization requested for fiscal year 1977 is reasonable, and necessary to keep our momentum going. The increase OTA has requested will enable OTA to maintain its current level of operation to accomplish what it has been asked to do by the Committees of the Congress. The Board will take every action to assure that the money appropriated will be spent where the greatest priorities exist.

ASSESSMENT REQUESTS

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, during this past year, 20 assessments have been completed. The results of these assessments have been utilized by over 30 committees or other organizations within the Congress.

I would like to refer back to the point that you have already raised. There are some 89 requests which include 144 different issues which we have received, and during the past six months or so we have had something over 30 requests of a major nature.

That does show that we have responded by completion of the reports, and we are getting additional requests. The Board as you know is unique in that it is the only board that exists where Members of Congress are in charge of an agency.

BOARD APPROVAL OF REQUESTS

The Board has always passed on all requests and will continue to do so. We believe that will give us the proper priorities and the opportunity to hit targets which are of the greatest importance to the Congress.

ERDA-COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS

We currently have an assessment which follows from our analysis of the Energy Research and Development Administrations initial budget implications.

We are making comparative analyses of that initial plan with the current plan and program for the Senate Committee on Interior and Insulary Affairs and the House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Interior. That analyses is an example of how OTA has been able to respond rapidly and thoroughly to the needs of the Congress within the Congressional timeframe.

It also illustrates the value of bringing together independent information, expert panelists and consultants to accomplish the objectives of the analysis. That work will be used in a briefing this week before the House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Interior.

One of the subcommittees of the House Committee on Science and Technology, is being briefed this morning on that material. And the subcommittee on Domestic and International Scientific Planning and Analysis will also be briefed before the week is out in that particular activity.

So the work of the office is being utilized.

I mention that activity, as you will recall Mr. Chairman, because the Board approved the utilization of the draft materials for such purposes even before the material was finally completed for publication.

We are going back to the Congressional Board for approval of the final publication quite soon.

OCEANS ASSESSMENTS

If it is of special interest to you, Mr. Chairman, that a major long-term assessment formed by the OTA Oceans group in response to the Senate Ocean Policy Study is now in the final stages of completion. Scheduled for completion in June, the assessment considers the coastal affects of three off-shore energy systems: Oil and gas technologies, deep water ports, and barge-mounted nuclear power plants to be enclosed in protective break waters.

It is worth noting that the close relationship between OTA and the National Ocean Policy Study has fostered three pieces of work from the assessment before the completion.

I believe that to be one of the important contributions that is coming from the Office of Technology Assessment, the utilization of materials during the course of the development—not waiting until the documents are finally completed and printed.

The materials that have already been used are the analysis of the accelerated off-shore leasing program published by the National Ocean Policy Study, analysis of the alternative institutional arrangements for exploration for oil and gas on the outer continental shelf, a detailed study on oil transportation by tankers and proposed options for reducing oil spillage and increasing operational safety which was used as background information for recent oversight hearings on the ports and waterways safety act.

Added to that, the first part of the three off-shore energy systems—the oil and gas technologies which in draft form—is presently being used by the various interested committees.

TRANSPORTATION ASSESSMENTS

In the area of transportation, the results of OTA's ongoing assessment of automated guideway transit were used by the Senate and House Committees in the appropriations in their deliberations on the budget. That is one of the points that Senator Case referred to before the House Appropriations Committee and most likely included in his remarks this morning which have been submitted for the record.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia and its oversight activities with respect to the Metro system will benefit from that work on mass transit systems.

HEALTH ASSESSMENTS

We are now beginning, after a period of planning and integrating requests and assessment activities, a series of assessments on various issues in health care, many in response to a series of requests from the Senate Committee on Finance, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and the House Committee on Ways and Means, which indicates a diversity of interest in this particular activity.

OTA is also initiating a major assessment to which I would particularly like to draw your attention, as its implications are so critical to the economy of the country. It is an assessment of the National Research and Development policies and priorities and the associated Federal expenditures. This assessment is responsive to the request of the Senate Committee on Budget, the Commerce and Aeronautical and Space Sciences, the Joint Economic Committee, the Congressional Budget Office and two House committees.

INTEGRATION OF ASSESSMENT AREAS

During the year, OTA has not only expanded its activities to meet more fully and adequately the numerous requests from the Committees of the Congress, but it has also integrated many of its efforts in order to respond both efficiently and effectively. I do believe that that is not only normal, but it is a healthy sign that in each of our program areas, the program people are doing their job properly.

One such example of this integration is the assessment of coal utilization being conducted by the Energy and Materials Program Groups. Another example is the set of assessments on fisheries, technology and its planned logical successor, aquaculture, a joint effort by the OTA Food and Oceans Assessment Programs.

These efforts to integrate complementary assessments enhance the benefits derived from the cross-fertilization of expert opinion.

USE OF PRELIMINARY RESULTS

During the course of the assessments, OTA keeps the requesting committees abreast of developments and provides them with interim results, whenever the OTA Board determines that these would be helpful and timely for the hearings to be held by the committees, such as in the case of the oil and gas assessment and the comparative analysis which I have already referred to.

Even before the assessments are completed, such information can help to clarify issues confronting the Congress. Beyond that, the OTA staff benefits because the interim results are thus tested for focus and direction and adjustments can be made, if necessary.

RESEARCH NOTIFICATION SYSTEM

OTA is coordinating its research with the Congressional Research Service, the General Accounting Office, and the Congressional Budget Office, through a research notification system that identifies projects by program category and permits a ready reference to activities that could be helpful to congressional requests for assessments.

The Deputy Director, Mr. DeSimone, attends regular meetings of that particular group. I believe it is going to be very helpful all around. We have already benefited with these interrelationships with these four congressional agencies, identifying additional areas for possible joint activities.

OTA STAFF

In terms of personnel, Mr. Chairman, OTA has assembled a relatively small in-house staff, complemented by much larger array of person-

nel from outside sources. We estimate that the number of employees required as of June 30, 1976 will be 93.

Currently, the total number of employees is 93, of whom 55 are professionals and 38 support staff. These are full-time staff whose salaries are paid by OTA.

Supplementing this staff, OTA draws upon the services of people on loan, on fellowships, and in consultative relationships to OTA. Thirty of these people serve OTA on a full-time basis and provide a resource which not only aids OTA but also provides a better understanding by Executive Branch employees and others of the workings of the Congress.

Many of them come from Executive Branch sources. They are helpful to us. We believe when they return they will be better able then to understand the relationships of their agencies to the Congress itself. That is in keeping with one of the principles considered by the Congress when it established OTA.

CONSULTANTS

To complement the basic staff with advisory panels and to meet various work demands of an ad hoc nature, OTA does rely on consultants who are called upon for services on an intermittent or part-time basis. We have about 220 such consultants currently available to us.

The average number of days worked by each of these consultants during the year January 31, 1975 to January 31, 1976 was nine days and the average compensation paid was $1,083 over that year, or an average of about $120 per day.

Mr. Chairman, we believe that a proper mix of personnel resources—contractors, consultants, professional fellows, people on loan, and in-house staff—is being developed to meet our obligations to the committees of the Congress.

FELLOWSHIPS

I would like to note the diversity of these professionals assisting OTA on fellowship programs. They come from programs sponsored by the Association for the Advancement of Science, the Ford Foundation, National Science Foundation, Johnson Clinical Scholarship, American Political Science Association, and the Science Fellowship Program of the Department of Commerce.

These talented professionals complement OTA's professional staff and I believe extend our capabilities.

STAFF ON DETAIL

Other highly competent personnel have been detailed to us from the National Bureau of Standards, the Federal Power Commission, Bureau of Mines, U.S. Geological Survey, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration.

Moreover, the National Science Foundation has met both the spirit and the letter of the Act establishing OTA in its provision of services to OTA they continue to be very helpful to us.

We are currently operating, Mr. Chairman, on a budget of just under $6.5 million for fiscal year 1977, we are requesting an appropriation of $8.5 million. We believe that this amount will provide the necessary support with which OTA, with the approval of its congressional board, can meet the needs of the committees of the Congress.

I do have with me, Mr. Chairman, our program managers. We will be very happy to answer any specific questions you may have.

EXPLORATORY EDUCATION ASSESSMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. As we look at it in the broad form of the original charter of the technological impact of various programs, how do we find within the charter a study, let's say, of "Trends, Issues, and Options of the Education System?" I notice $120,000 is requested for making such an exploratory assessment.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of OTA, Mr. Teague, has initiated a request that we look into this activity. He is still thinking about how that ought to be formed before making a request to the Board, which he intends to do. That is an estimate based on the possibility of that request being brought to the Board and approved.

If it is not approved, then of course it will be eliminated. But it is a subject about which he feels strongly, and yet is not sufficiently developed so as to bring it before the Board. The estimate is based on the request of the chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. No other committee has requested it?

Mr. DADDARIO. That is correct.

Senator HOLLINGS. You see what I am getting at. Suppose I am on the Education Subcommittee, whatever it is, in Labor and Public Welfare, and found out that the Office of Technology Assessment was studying the "Trends, Issues and Options of the Education System."

I would immediately wonder why, how, or what was the technological aspect for that to come within the interest and responsibility of the Office of Technology Assessment.

Mr. DADDARIO. I cannot speak for Mr. Teague, but I believe I do understand some of the concerns that he has. The Committee on Science and Technology, of which he is Chairman, is concerned and does have jurisdiction over the various aspects of training in the sciences. The cost of training a person in that area is much higher than that in the other college curriculum areas.

His concern is to identify alternative legislative measures through which government or other support relieves pressures in these educational areas and provides the manpower through which the knowledge producing mechanisms in the society will be developed.

He has the same concerns that you have indicated, and it is because of these that he is being very careful in putting his recommendations together before coming to the Board.

MEDICAL MALPRACTICE ASSESSMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Now in the health field, we expressed misgivings I think last year with medical malpractice. Now we find $104,000

for studies in that area. How does the compilation of the State medical malpractice legislative proposals have a technological impact?

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, I do recall that question being raised last year. The history of it originates from a meeting of the Technology Assessment Board immediately following that hearing, during which the Board listened to a request made by Senator Kennedy, within which medical malpractice was one of the proposals and the Board approved that particular proposal.

The medical malpractice area is being reviewed at the moment by the overall medical panel that we have. I would like to have Carl Taylor, who is in charge of that program, come to the fore and tell us exactly where we are at the moment, so we know where that fits into the overall health activity.

DUPLICATION WITH CRS

Senator HOLLINGS. I don't want to cut him off but let me get right to the point here. In your justifications on the page for medical malpractice, Health Assessment Program, 302.1, under description and objectives and I quote: "The objective of this work is to compile legislative proposals, past and pending, in various states within the Federal Government relating to medical malpractice."

Why wasn't this given to the Congressional Research Service—isn't that directly within their responsibility? It would be a stretch of I don't know what to get it into the OTA.

In other words, I begin to question the 88 requests, if we are going to take any and everybody's requests. If we take the auditing requests of the GAO, and all the compilation of statutes the CRS would have, we could put them all in.

Do you think a medical malpractice study belongs in OTA?

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, before I remark on that, I would like to have Carl Taylor bring us up to date. I think that will give us a better basis for discussion.

REQUESTS FOR MEDICAL MALPRACTICE ASSESSMENT

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, the House Ways and Means Committee requested the OTA to conduct a very broad-ranging study on medical malpractice, including the three major issues which concern medical malpractice.

One issue concerns the cost of medical malpractice insurance.

The second major issue concerns the legal and societal mechanisms for compensating patients who unfortunately suffer injuries during the practice of medicine

The third major issue concerns the technological aspects, or the quality of care aspects, of medical malpractice.

The OTA Board approved only the third of those three major studies; that is, the technological aspects, the quality and care aspects. The particular study that you refer to would be only one component of that broader set of studies concerning the quality of care aspects of medical malpractice and it would be related to those State laws which concern the technological or quality of care aspects of medical malpractice.

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It was not intended when it was put into the budget here to include those aspects of State activities which have to do with the financing issues of medical malpractice or the legal aspects such as no-fault or arbitration. Instead, what our OTA Health Program Advisory Committee was trying to get at was specifically the kinds of activities occurring in the States that have to do with improving quality of care and reducing the number of medical injuries.

So that was the genesis of this particular activity. We did not have in mind actually going and collecting that information. In this particular instance, we intended to work with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which at the present time, it turns out, has underway a major collection effort of State activities.

The rather small cost reflected for this project is for some analysis we were going to do of some of that information. We didn't intend to go out and actually collect the information but we intended to provide some kind of analysis to the House Committee on Ways and Means.

Senator HOLLINGS. How do you do that in a $70,000 report?

USE OF HEW DATA

Mr. TAYLOR. What we had in mind was to get the data that HEW is collecting, a rather substantial amount of data being collected at the present time. Using a couple of staff people and some consultants, forming an advisory panel, we would conduct the analysis and try to determine the various consequences of alternative ways that the States have identified in applying medical technology with the objective of reducing injuries or controlling the quality of medical care. Hopefully we will be able to get some people detailed from HEW to help us out on that.

Senator HOLLINGS. What kinds of injuries? Are you thinking of a safety program like OSHA?

STATE MALPRACTICE LEGISLATION

Mr. TAYLOR. To my knowledge, no States have actually enacted legislation specifically along those lines. But there are States that have considered several kinds of quality of care approaches.

One approach that has been considered in a number of States concerns setting up review committees in hospitals which would review the kind of care that has been provided or that is being provided in the hospitals.

Another kind of program that is being discussed in some States concerns risk management—sort of a safety approach. It involves setting up a committee in a hospital which would specifically look at, and try to improve upon, the procedures of that hospital in order to reduce the number of inadvertent injuries.

There are a number of these kinds of things that are being considered in the States. That is what it is about.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's move on. Senator Schweiker?

Senator SCHWEIKER. I have something else.

Senator HOLLINGS. Go right ahead.

FELLOWSHIPS

Senator SCHWEIKER. You talk about your people on loan and fellowships, you have 28 of these full time. Does that mean that they are basically provided free from the Foundations or does that vary?

Mr. DADDARIO. It means that they are provided without any payment by OTA.

Senator SCHWEIKER. They're paid by these different groups?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes, sir.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Has this grown recently or has this been pretty much the pattern over the last two or 3 years?

Mr. DADDARIO. It has been pretty much the same pattern. We have more now than we had when we were smaller, but with the same relationship of these people to staff.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How long is the program that the average person comes in for?

Mr. DADDARIO. We have some of them for a year. I believe that to be about the average. We have had some for 6 months, some for 30 days. We have some for close to 2 years.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Do they stipulate—I realize it varies from case to case—stipulate the kind of work they should be in, or the field they are in; or is that up to you; or is that negotiable?

Mr. DADDARIO. It is negotiable. In every instance we have complete information and background. We determine the kinds of people that we need for our particular purposes and we have found that we are able to utilize them on specific programs.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I gather you are very satisfied with this?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes.

CONSULTANTS

Senator SCHWEIKER. Turning to the consultant program, you list about 220 consultants. The average consultant was for 9 days. Do we pay these consultants retainers or do we pay them per diem? How do we compensate these 220 consultants?

Mr. DADDARIO. We compensate them on a per diem basis, Senator and we pay their travel expenses.

Senator SCHWEIKER. If one of them should do no work for the year, they would get no pay. Is that accurate?

CONSULTANT PANELS

Mr. DADDARIO. That is correct. We classify as consultants, all the people on every panel. There is a panel, as you know, in each area. There are some 67 who do not accept compensation.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You are really talking two different kinds of things here, aren't you? The typical panel would get a Government per diem, I gather, if they did certain work for us.

Mr. DADDARIO. That is correct.

INDIVIDUAL CONSULTANTS

Senator SCHWEIKER. Do you also then have commercial consultants who would get a commercial fee for a consultant basis aside from the typical government per diem?

Mr. DADDARIO. We have other consultants who are not panel members but operate on an individual basis.

Mr. MCGURN. Sixty-seven of our consultants do not require compensation. They have not asked for it.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How many of the 220 are what I would call purely commercial consultants? Maybe that is not the right word.

Mr. DADDARIO. They are all individual consultants, some assigned to panels. Whenever we have a contract relationship, we look upon that as a different relationship. If we need work from a company which is in the business, we work out a contract.

CONTRACTORS

Senator SCHWEIKER. How many of the 220 are contract relationships?

Mr. MCGURN. None of the 220 are on contract relationships. We have contract type relationships with approximately 35 additional individuals.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Under the contract type are they paid retainer or are they paid a per diem?

Mr. DADDARIO. They are paid an amount that we negotiate, which includes per diem and then the overhead costs relationships for the company with whom we are working.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Is this done for a specific job assignment as opposed to generalized?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes, it is. When we need a special type of work, we write a contract with a specific work statement.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Are all the 220 then made up of your panel people?

Mr. DADDARIO. They are made up of the panel people and other consultants whom we bring in to give us individual help in certain areas. We can bring in some consultants for example to give a panel some special capabilities that it does not otherwise have.

When we did the ERDA analysis last summer, Senator Schweiker, we had six panels who would be classified as consultants. In every instance we had some backup people to give support to our staff who were consultants paid on a per diem basis. We also contracted with MIT and the Universities of Texas and Oklahoma for resource and background material for the panels.

IN-HOUSE VERSUS OUT-OF-HOUSE WORK

Senator SCHWEIKER. I think I understand that.

The next question is how would you break down the ratio of in-house projects to out-of-house projects?

Mr. DADDARIO. We started off with something at first, something about a 70 to 30 percent ratio. We are now down to about 50-50.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Seventy percent out-of-house?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Thirty in-house?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes; that is right. That is when we first started, when we were just getting going. Then we got down to about 60-40 last year.

Mr. McGURN. This represents only cost, not the number of individual projects.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Cost in dollars?

Mr. McGURN. That is right.

Senator SCHWEIKER. When you cost, are you costing your staff salaries to measure what you are doing in-house?

Mr. McGURN. Yes.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Versus what you are paying out-of-house?

Mr. McGURN. Yes; the ratio of cost.

INCREASE IN IN-HOUSE WORK

Senator SCHWEIKER. You are about 50-50 now?

Mr. DADDARIO. It is about 50-50. We expect it is going in the direction where it will be somewhat over 50 for in-house.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Where do you see the thing stabilizing at?

Mr. DADDARIO. I think it is going to be somewhere around a 50-50 basis with a little bit of emphasis on the in-house side.

Senator SCHWEIKER. How does your in-house work compare to your out-of-house work and vice versa?

Mr. DADDARIO. We have to look at it from the standpoint of a completed document. The reason it is moving in the direction of more in-house work, is that we have found that even when we have contractors we can't take the work, give it to them and wait for it to be completed and then publish it.

We need to assign people to work with the contractors. We need to stay in close relationship with the contractor and his progress. In a sense we are in the position of being our own prime contractor and then having subcontractors working for us.

As a result, there is a need for more in-house people to stay on top of the contract during its performance. The contractors can usually indicate their capability to handle the social, political, economic and environmental impacts involved.

ADMINISTERING CONTRACT WORK

But when they begin doing the job, it becomes much more difficult. Assessments are terribly complex. We need then to have in-house people who are constantly on top of the work being done.

Therefore, it is a combination of in-house and contractual relationships in balance and constant discussion and interaction which improves the product as we go along.

Senator SCHWEIKER. That is all I have.

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Niblock and Mr. Johns can tell you the difficulty of overseeing the individual consultants and keeping the consulting job attuned to the Congress.

Mr. DADDARIO. It might be helpful to hear from either Mr. Niblock or Mr. Johns. They are constantly coming to me asking if they can hire a specific person for a specific job because they find there is a gap in the available data.

Could you give a quick rundown in just one of those?

Mr. NIBLOCK. Yes. Mr. Chairman, my experience with the large contractors, in terms of bringing specialized skills to bear on specific problems indicate that the most effective way to proceed is for the staff to develop a very detailed plan of what they intend to do.

Then as we see either internal capability to handle it or identify specific organizations such as contractors, universities or individual consultants which have the required expertise. We now identify very early in the process where those centers of excellence are, and then have the program staff itself be responsible for the integration of the various component parts of the studies.

It is only the staff which is in constant communication with the committees which can have the broad overview, the appreciation of the specific needs of the committees of the Congress and the members of the Board and others.

We believe this process provides more quality control for the studies.

Mr. DADDARIO. Senator Schweiker, a few weeks ago, Mr. Niblock came to me and said he needed some specific help in gathering data as a part of the Oceans Program dealing with nuclear plants. We have identified a person from a company which has been doing work in this area whom we could hire for a 30-day period.

So we have a contract with a company to have that man work with us to accomplish this objective. I think, that gets to the point of your question.

Mr. NIBLOCK. I think the nuclear is a good example, where there are a number of unknowns. The study examines a proposal of putting a standard nuclear reactor on a barge, and sitting it offshore behind a breakwater. You put the reactor and barge together both of which are existing technologies, you have a new technological system.

In this case, you have one company that is developing that technology and an individual utility responsible for deploying that technology.

In both instances, these organizations have gathered most of the information and done most of the studies relative to this project.

As we assess that existing data base, we may find areas where we are concerned about the adequacy of that data base. Also, we may find key questions that have not been addressed in developing the data base. Through this process, we can begin to narrow in on questions that may be of principal concern to members of the committees of Congress, and then identify people or organizations which can assist in developing an independent assessment.

COST OF EXTENDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT TO ALASKA LANDS

Senator HOLLINGS. Can I jump and ask if within the $8.5 million, do you include $100,000 for domestic minerals that Senator Stevens has asked about?

We have an ongoing study, as I remember, and require another $100,000 to extend it to Alaska. It seemed to me at the time that the regular study encompassed Alaska. Do we have to increase this another $100,000 just to cover Alaska?

Mr. MCGURN. There will be an additional $100,000 cost of the assessment to include the issues that are involved in Alaska, but this comes out of our appropriated 1976 funds.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why is that?

Mr. DADDARIO. It had been considered in the first instance, Mr. Chairman, that the assessment would include the subject of Senator Stevens' request. But because we had later excluded this area and

gone as far as we have in developing the report, and as the amount was estimated to be somewhere between $75,000 and $100,000, we thought we ought to come back to the Board for their reapproval. The added cost will be funded from our 1976 appropriation as Mr. McGurn stated.

STUDY BY HOUSE COMMISSION ON INFORMATION AND FACILITIES

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you familiar with the report of the Commission on Information and Facilities on the House side under Congressman Brooks. He testified before our counterparts over there on March 3, regarding their findings about the Office of Technology Assessment. Some of his comments were that it was loosely structured, didn't have the effective personnel program procedures, you needed to develop staff orientation and training programs, and greater expertise in contracting?

Are you familiar with that? If so, what is your comment?

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Chairman, we haven't received the report as yet. There was some testimony as you indicate, given by Congressman Brooks as he appeared before the Appropriations Committee for additional funds.

That committee is looking not only at OTA, but also at the Congressional Research Service and the General Accounting Office. We were the first on the list.

We have not seen the final report, but we have worked with people who have been doing the work for that Commission, We have given them all the information they wanted and have given them access to everything that we have available. They have made some comments.

We would like to see the full report when it comes out and see what the bases of these remarks are because we do believe that there are certain points which you have raised which will not come out as being adverse.

We believe that the Office of Technology Assessment does in fact have to be somewhat flexible. We are operating out of seven or eight different locations and therefore we have to manage it from that point of view.

We think that the structure of the operation is and should continue to be flexible.

We also recognize that when Congressman Brooks appeared before the Committee, he did refer to the work that we had done as useful and helpful to the Congress and the general comment was that we are accomplishing our objectives. They raised some questions about management, administration, which we are taking into consideration.

Mr. McGurn and the Administrative Office has been working very closely with them. We believe that we have satisfied all of the points that have been raised so far and in those places where it is necessary for us to take other steps to improve administrative and management procedures, that we are confident that we will do that.

We as a new organization must constantly review our activities. We are doing that. We have made arrangements, for example, for some of our people to take governmental training programs. We do believe that some of our program managers are probably the best people now around because of the experience they have had in

developing the methodologies, procedures and approaches to technology assessments for Congress.

Technology assessment just has not been done before for the Congress. There are many theories about assessments, but few practical working relationships or proven techniques.

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY OF OTA

Senator HOLLINGS. What kind of study did Mr. Brooks Commission make of OTA? Were they in your office for a period of weeks or just exactly how did he get to his conclusions?

Mr. DADDARIO. The study went over a several-month period of time. They worked very closely with us, and I talked to them on several occasions. They worked very closely with Mr. McGurn and Mr. Cornett in the Administrative Office and they talked to most of our personnel.

We sent out a memorandum telling everybody to cooperate in every way they possibly could. We made all the records available. The people who did the work were people who were on the staff of that committee, and some of the people borrowed from the General Accounting Office and other places.

So we are not really able to see what is behind some of the points raised and have discussions about it until we see the final report.

But as I read the remarks, I found Mr. Brooks did make the point that in the performance of our activities I felt that he was quite generally favorable.

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes; I should for the record read his testimony. He says, "OTA is doing a creditable job as an information resource of the Congress. Its staff seems to be competent and dedicated."

I don't know where he found out the other. Have we done a technological impact study of the House Committee on Government Operations?

[Laughter]

Mr. DADDARIO. The answer is no, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. I have some other questionsfor the record. Did you want to add anything?

Mr. DADDARIO. We would be very happy to answer whatever questions for the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

CONTRACTING IN THE TRANSITION QUARTER

Question. We have reviewed the revised schedules furnished to the Subcommittee for the Transition Quarter. Will OTA have sufficient projects ready to award the $200,000 requested for contracts during that period?

Answer. We expect to have sufficient projects ready to award $200,000 in contracts during the transition period. Over $150,000 of these requests are currently estimated for the Energy and Oceans assessment areas. Nominal support contracts are anticipated and have been provided for in other assessment areas.

INCREASE IN USE OF CONSULTANTS

Question. Why is OTA placing a greater reliance on individual consultants instead of contracting with firms?

Answer. During the first 2 years of OTA's operation, the development of the internal staff was considerably less than the original estimates which were made during this period. One of the reasons was the early response required in connection with assessments approved by the Board during this period. We found that to meet deadlines

imposed by the Committees requesting assessments, it was necessary to go the contract route. During this period, we had effective staff development in the program areas of Energy, Oceans, and Materials. In the latter case, staff was almost totally by detail. Only recently have the Health and Food programs been developed and approved by the Board, requiring additional personnel to perform the assessments.

This staff supplemented by individual consultants, expert in their fields, has proven to be a more effective method of providing the type of assessment information useful to the Congress to meet its time schedules.

During our early period of development, over 55% of our work was performed by contractor activity. We are now down to about 35% and we feel that the balance of work should be done in-house with the assistance of consultants.

Consultant Selection

Question. How are the individual consultants chosen by the OTA?

Answer. Consultants fall into two general categories: (1) those who serve on panels or working groups directly supporting an assessment program or individual assessments within that program, and (2) those who provide expert knowledge in a specific area, either for short term or intermittent assignments.

Panel or working group consultants are appointed by the Director and Chairman of the Board after careful screening from a large selection of qualified candidates. Candidates for consultant positions are solicited from the Board, the Advisory Council, client committees, Members of Congress, Executive Branch agencies, public and private organizations, current OTA consultants and any other available sources. In addition to individual qualifications, as a minimum the following criteria are applied to produce a balanced panel or working group: balanced representation of impacted parties of interest, including industry, academia, government (Federal, state, and local), labor, public interest, citizens groups, private citizens, and balanced as to geography and interest, as well as availability and willingness to provide the time and assistance required by OTA.

Other consultants are screened and selected in a similar manner with greater emphasis being placed on expertise and availability within the time frame required of OTA and the Congress.

Question. By using individual consultants instead of firms, is the OTA losing the benefits that flow from the competition for contracts?

Answer. No. OTA still contracts with organizations in the private sector. However, the average size of the award for contracts over $6,000 during the last twelve months has been about $51,000. These small awards, combined with OTA's careful selection of consultants from a large number of candidates, provides a better quality and mix of professional personnel to assist the office. Also, analysis of our larger contracts indicates that the firms competing are really only coglomerations of subcontractors and consultants. The net effect is that there is very little difference, if any, in the variety of choice, and a considerable savings in dollars is made in use of the current mode of operation.

Increase in FY 1976 Positions

Question. On what basis did OTA authorize an increase of 29 permanent positions over the amount justified to the Committee last year?

Answer. As was mentioned in our testimony of last year (page 793), the number of positions that are in the budget estimate have no specific authorization, per se. The positions are adjusted from time to time to meet our work requirements, within available funds, as approved and directed by our Congressional Board. As indicated in OTA's budget justification, our estimates have been based upon requests made by Congressional Committee Chairmen. While most of our fiscal year 1976 work has been authorized and approved by the Board, the Board has not approved a substantial number of the projects which form our Fiscal Year 1977 estimate. Our Board has approved the $8.5 million budget request level. Our justification material indicates where the Board approval has been given individual projects. The other projects included in our estimates are in various stages of planning prior to submission to the Board, which may modify these projects or substitute other projects in lieu of them, depending upon Congressional needs.

Allocation of Positions

Question. What is the current allocation of OTA's permanent positions among the various units on the OTA's organizational chart?

Answer. On rolls March 30, 1976:

Area/Program	*Total*
Energy	10
Food	9
Health	8
Materials	9
Oceans	7
Transportation	9
International Trade	1
National R&D	3
Exploratory	8
General and Administrative	29
Total	93

Question. How will the additional 38 positions be distributed among OTA's assessment programs?

Answer. As mentioned earlier, our distribution of the additional positions is somewhat dependent upon the priorities which are established by the Congressional Board, and their approval of individual projects. Our current estimates call for the additional 38 positions to be distributed as follows:

Estimate of permanent positions

	Increase 1976 to 1977
Energy	5
Food	2
Health	4
Materials	3
Oceans	5
Transportation	4
Int. Trade	1
National R&D	8
Exploratory	–
Gen. & Admin.	6
Total	38

Question. Please provide for the record a summary of the total number and average number budgeted for each of OTA's programs for both FY 1976, the Transition Quarter, and 1977.

Answer:

PERMANENT POSITIONS

	1976		TQ		1977	
	Total	Average	Total	Average	Total	Average
Energy	9	9	13	13	14	13
Food	10	9	10	10	12	11
Health	12	9	16	14	16	15
Materials	8	8	8	8	11	9
Oceans	9	9	11	10	14	11
Transportation	8	8	10	9	12	9
International trade	3	3	3	3	4	3
National R. & D.	3	3	8	7	11	7
Exploratory	7	7	7	7	7	7
General and administrative	24	24	29	29	30	29
Total	93	89	115	110	131	114

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM

Question. How many news releases were prepared by OTA in FY 1975 and how many have been prepared to date in FY 1976?

Answer. During Fiscal Year 1975 and so far in Fiscal 1976, there have been 21 OTA news releases, as follows:

1. Office of Technology Assessment Announces Rail Rapid Transit Studies. 7/3/74
2. OTA announces Assessment of "On-Site" Solar Electric Systems. 7/3/74
3. Food Advisory Panel Organized by Office of Technology Assessment. 7/10/74
4. OTA Panel Proposes Reforms to Assure Drug Quality. 7/12/74
5. OTA Announces Study of Impact of Offshore Oil and Gas Development. 11/18/74
6. OTA to Study Early Warning System for Materials Shortages. 1/6/75
7. OTA Transportation Studies Expanded to Include Automobile Crash Data and Personal Rapid Transit Systems. 1/14/75
8. Olin E. Teague Named Board Chairman of Office of Technology Assessment. 2/5/75
9. OTA to Assess National Policy Alternatives for Materials Stockpiling. 3/27/75
10. OTA to Study Accessibility of Federal Fuel and Mineral Resources. 5/22/75
11. OTA Issues Report on Automated Guideway Transit Technologies. 8/7/75
12. OTA Issues Report on Tankers and Ocean Oil Pollution. 9/3/75
13. OTA Board to Hold Hearings on Food Information Systems. 9/19/75
14. OTA to Assess Trends in Fisheries Technology. 10/6/75
15. OTA Analysis Evaluates Potential Effectiveness of Federal Energy Research Plans and Programs. 10/30/75
16. OTA Report Says Natural Gas Curtailments This Winter May Not Disrupt National Economy Although the Situation is Fragile. 11/13/75
17. OTA Board to Resume Hearings on Food Information Systems. 12/3/75
18. OTA Food Information Hearings to Conclude with Testimony on Advanced Technologies and Advisory Committee Recommendations. 1/22/76
19. Jerone Wiesner Elected Chairman of OTA Advisory Council. 1/26/76
20. OTA Report Assesses Impact of Mass Transit Strategies in Dealing with Energy and Economic Problems. 2/9/76
21. OTA Study Presents Alternative Approaches for Coordinating National Mass Transit Objectives with Local Planning Efforts. 2/16/76

Question. Are OTA's computerized mailing services restricted to the dissemination of reports, news releases and other informational communications?

Answer. Use of computerized mailing service has been restricted to the dissemination of reports, news releases, notices of Technology Assessment Board and Council meetings, and to solicit statements of interest and qualifications from contractors.

Question. How many speaking engagements did the Director, Deputy Director and other OTA staff have in FY 1975 and FY 1976 to date? Were they all paid by OTA?

Answer. Speaking engagements and panel participation by OTA staff are shown in the table below:

	Fiscal year 1975		Fiscal year 1976 (Through Mar. 1976)		Fiscal year 1975 and 1976	
	No. paid by OTA	Total	No. paid by OTA	Total	No. paid by OTA	Total
Director	3	9	2	5	5	14
Deputy director	11	13	2	4	13	17
Staff	3	27	8	45	11	72
Total	17	49	12	54	29	103

Energy Assessments

Question. Why is the energy program leveling off?

Answer. The Energy Assessment program gives the appearance of leveling because for three projects only the start up costs are being reflected in fiscal year 1977. If the total costs of these projects were included it would show Energy Program growth of 120% over FY 1976.

It should be borne in mind that when the Energy Program project forecasts are based on projects requested or anticipated 12 to 18 months in advance, the urgency of energy issues and the diversity of interests spread among many Committees of the Senate and House, is such that these projects may not be the ones actually required to be performed by OTA, since priorities perceived by the Committees and OTA Board may change.

Question. Why is a lesser amount of staff and consultant time being programmed for energy for 1977?

Answer. A staff reduction is not contemplated. The estimates reflect a change of mix of detailed personnel and fellowship personnel. The level of consultant time in FY 1976 in energy was high relative to staff size due to the unusual nature of the ERDA analysis which utilized over 65 consultants on 6 panels in 6 weeks.

It is anticipated that as projects are detailed and defined the mix of consultant dollars with contract and service dollars may change to meet the needs of the projects.

Question. $317,400 is requested for a continuation of a more detailed assessment of nuclear fuel cycle. As the justification indicates, this is a very complex project but can you tell us a little more about what is contemplated regarding the current expenditure of $63,500 and the $317,400 requested for 1977?

Answer. The Fuel Cycle project is in a preliminary planning stage. The Nuclear Proliferation and Safeguards project now underway will have a substantial impact on the structure of the Fuel Cycle project, but the latter will be a broader assessment involving intensive study of issues such as uranium resources, enrichment capacity, waste storage and the environmental and social impacts associated with alternate strategies. A preliminary assessment plan is attached, as is the plan for the Proliferation and Safeguards project.

Question. Currently, OTA is programming $200,200 to evaluate and compare the impacts of the different methods of utilization of coal. The justification indicates that more detailed assessments will follow as warranted, but what is the basis of the budget estimate of $191,800 for the fiscal year 1977?

Answer. Phase I of the coal utilization, as approved by the Board, assesses and evaluates the various methods of developing energy from coal through direct burning. Phase II of the direct burn assessment will continue through the transition period and into fiscal year 1977, with publication in February 1977. The estimates are for the assessment of coal liquification and gasification methods to start in fiscal year 1977 and they are expected to form the major expense of this assessment during fiscal year 1977.

Question. There is requested $15,000 each for assessments of transportation energy conservation, refinery mix in energy efficiency and electric power requirements. The justification indicates that this represents only the start-up phase of these assessments. What will be the full cost of these assessments?

Answer. The costs of these three assessments are currently estimated to total:

114 Transportation Energy Conservation	$300,000
115 Refinery Mix in Energy Efficiency	211,000
116 Electric Power Requirements	750,000
	$1,261,000

Food Assessments

Question. I note that the OTA staff has prepared Annotated Bibliography and Survey of Selected Reports on Agriculture Research and Development. Why doesn't the OTA rely on the CRS to prepare bibliographies?

Answer. The OTA staff relied on the CRS–SCORPIO system to locate complete reports dealing with the subject of agricultural research and development. In addition, CRS provided basic bibliographic information useful to OTA. However, the OTA task required an additional dimension, necessitating information not readily available from CRS, namely, to analyze the material and make judgments about the gaps in completed or ongoing efforts to evaluate U.S. agricultural research and development programs, priorities, and institutions.

Question. As you know, this Subcommittee directed in the Supplemental Appropriations Act that a Research Notification System be established among the CBO, CRS, GAO and OTA. I note that GAO also has a project that is evaluating the effectiveness of the management of agricultural research by the Department of Agriculture. Is there any duplication between these two projects?

Answer. There is no duplication between the OTA and GAO agricultural research and development projects. OTA has been working very closely with GAO respondents to Senator Humphrey's request. GAO has submitted a draft copy of their response for the OTA food group use, and OTA has met several times with GAO to discuss direction and progress of OTA's proposed activities.

Question. There is a major effort planned in 1977 with regard to post-production aspects of the food system. A major part of this project are workshops. How does the OTA use workshops as I note that this procedure is used in connection with many of your projects?

Answer. Workshops are planned to be used in a variety of ways. Some workshops will bring together technological experts who will be requested to respond to a specific issue or to provide advice on general parts of food systems. Other workshops will be utilized to bring together members of a number of special interest groups in order to obtain a large public participation. In all cases, the participation for the workshops and the quality control over the output from them is maintained by the OTA staff and Food Advisory Committee.

Transportation Assessments

Question. OTA has programmed $152,500 to assess coal slurry pipelines. Is not this more of an economic assessment than a technological assessment?

Answer. A technology assessment should review the impacts, intended and unintended, from the introduction of a new technology. Impacts occur in the economic as well as social, environmental and other areas.

The Coal Slurry assessment, if approved by the OTA Board, will concentrate on economic impacts, as is perfectly proper for a technology assessment. It will, however, also look at technical, environmental, energy, materials, agricultural, and safety impacts among others. Thus, it will be a comprehensive assessment.

Question. A major study is planned to define the alternatives that telecommunications would provide to transportation. What type of things will OTA be looking into in this regard?

Answer. As our economy has developed, the service sector has become increasingly important. A major part of the service sector deals with information, a commodity that lends itself to transmission by telecommunications.

Some (by no means all) of the services that can potentially utilize telecommunications as a substitute for transportation are:

1. Health.
2. Education.
3. Financial transactions—Banking and Insurance.
4. Commercial activities.
5. Law Enforcement.

The OTA study will build upon the experience gained in the staff study of Rural Telecommunications to define the alternatives that telecommunications could provide to transportation and to develop a framework for analyzing the impacts of such alternatives.

Question. What is the purpose of the $76,500 requested for water borne passenger transportation? Is not this an area where private enterprise has developed a considerable amount of expertise with the principal hold up being the high cost of the boats?

Answer. While there is no doubt that marine technology is expensive, increases in the costs of completing modes has been considerable. New technologies and higher volume production may overcome some of the cost problems.

This small exploratory assessment will investigate this aspect and other questions relating to technical feasibility, economic and social impacts, and environmental concerns.

Materials Assessments

Question. There is $100,000 requested to continue the assessment of Material Limitations in Transportation Systems—Implications for the Auto. There is also $501,400 requested under Transportation to assess the causes and impacts of changes in the use and characteristic of autos. Is there any duplication in these two projects?

Answer. There will be extensive coordination between the Materials and Transportation Assessment Programs to insure interaction and avoid duplication. The Materials Program will concentrate on the technical trends in automobiles and assess the degree to which they are dependent on changes in the performance and/or supply of materials. For example, increased fuel efficiency calls for reduced weight, but safety and pollution abatement devices generally add weight. As a result there is a trend toward consideration of high strength materials to reduce weight. A second example of conflicting requirements is the requirement for increased sophistication and variety of components such as composites and electronic components versus the need for simplicity to facilitate recycling.

One implication of these trends is the need for research and development on materials having enhanced techincal performance at reasonable prices. A second implication is the probability of economic impacts associated with changes in the pattern of materials use in automobiles. For example, even a small percentage substitution of aluminum

for steel has significant impacts on the producing industry and on the U.S. balance of payments. Another example is the catalytic muffler. This has required the use of stainless steel in the automobile exhaust system, and this in turn requires a large consumption of chromium.

SUBCOMMITTEE RECESS

Senator HOLLINGS. The subcommittee will be in recess until 10 a.m., Thursday, when we will hear the estimates of the Government Printing Office, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Thank you very much.

[Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., Tuesday, March 30, the subcommittee was recessed, to reconvene at 10 a.m., Thursday, April 1.]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1976

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

The subcommittee met at 11:00 a.m., in room S–146, the Capitol, Hon. Ernest F. Hollings (chairman) presiding.

Present: Senators Hollings, Schweiker, and Young.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

STATEMENT OF THOMAS F. McCORMICK, PUBLIC PRINTER

ACCOMPANIED BY:

JOHN J. BOYLE, DEPUTY PUBLIC PRINTER, OPERATIONS
WALTER C. DeVAUGHN, ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER, MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION
CARL A. LaBARRE, ASSISTANT PUBLIC PRINTER, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS
WILLIAM F. KLUGH, DEPUTY COMPTROLLER

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. McCormick, do you want to enter your full statement for your regular budget in the record and then highlight it for us?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, sir.

[The statement follows:]

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

The total funds requested for fiscal year 1977 for all programs of the Government Printing Office aggregate $156,615,000. Of this amount, $93,639,000 is for Congressional Printing and Binding, $47,476,000 is for Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, and $15,500,000 is for site acquisition and general plans and designs of a new Government Printing Office facility. The dratt Environmental Impact Study for the relocation project has been completed, public hearings have been held, and additional comments are being received. Since the prerequisites for requesting appropriated funds for the new facility have not been completed the request for the $15,500,000 is withdrawn at this time. If you wish, however, I am prepared to discuss it. This action reduces the request for funds from $156,615,000 to $141,115,000.

The entire $93,639,000 for Congressional Printing and Binding is the estimated requirement for the Congressional Record, Hearings, Bills, Resolutions, Federal Register, and other printing and binding to be ordered for Congress during fiscal year 1977. Also in this figure is $939,000 representing the 1977 costs of the project to automate the publications process for the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations. This effort started in fiscal year 1976 with a Supplemental Appropriation of $794,000. The development costs for the total project which will be completed in fiscal year 1978 are estimated at approximately $2,000,000. This automation effort will provide service and product improvements, such as computer composed type, reduced errors, faster editing, and reduced processing time. As a result of the automation program, we anticipate cost savings of $2,000,000 in fiscal year 1977 and over $8,000,000 annually thereafter.

The $93,639,000 request for Congressional Printing and Binding is a decrease of $15,655,000 from the $109,294,000 approved for fiscal year 1976. This decrease is due primarily to the fact that there is no need for deficiency requests in this appropriation. Improved estimating

techniques in the past two years have brought about this result despite the fact that we have no control over the printing orders received.

I would like now to address myself to the programs administered by the Superintendent of Documents for which we are requesting $47,476,000 for fiscal year 1977. These programs are:

1. The sale of Government publications produced by or through the Government Printing Office;

2. The distribution of Government publications to designated depository libraries;

3. The compilation of catalogs and indexes of Government publications; and

4. The mailing of certain Government publications for Members of Congress and other Government agencies in accordance with specific provisions of law or on a reimbursable basis.

These four functions are related to the publication activity of other agencies and consequently, the Superintendent of Documents can exercise only limited control over the volume of work which he may be called upon to perform.

The largest program under the Superintendent of Documents, in terms of personnel and required resources, is the Sales of Publications Program. We have split the sales program into two categories or areas called the General Sales Program and the Special Sales Program. The General Sales Program includes sales of publications to the public priced in accordance with Section 1708 of Title 44 of the United States Code. This section in part states: "The price at which additional copies of Government publications are offered for sale to the public by the Superintendent of Documents shall be based on the cost as determined by the Public Printer plus 50 percent. Surplus receipts from sales are deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of miscellaneous receipts." More than 90 percent of the sales of publications to the public are sold in accordance with this provision of law. Our estimates for fiscal year 1977 indicate

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this program will show an estimated profit of $230,000 after deduction of both revolving fund and appropriated expenses. As I stated in my prepared statement for the fiscal year 1976 second supplemental request, we are delighted to report a profit in the months of January and February of this year for the General Sales Program. We still anticipate a cumulative loss for the year; however, this is the beginning of a trend which will place this program on a self-sustaining basis as forecasted for fiscal year 1977.

The Special Sales Program previously included in the General Sales Program was established at the beginning of fiscal year 1976. The Public Printer does not have complete control in pricing these special publications and they are not self-sustaining. Thus they tend to distort the results of the overall Sales Program. The Special Sales Program consists primarily of the Congressional Record and Federal Register publications. Our estimates for fiscal year 1977 indicate costs of these "Special" publications will exceed revenues by $4,700,000 after deduction of both revolving fund and appropriated expenses.

The Sales Programs are operated through the mail order operation at the Central Office, in distribution centers at Pueblo, Colorado, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 23 bookstores and over 100 consigned agents in other Government agencies. In fiscal year 1975 approximately 81 million publications were sold. It is estimated that sales will reach 84 million publications in fiscal year 1976 and 87 million publications in fiscal year 1977. The estimated revenues from both Sales Programs is expected to exceed $50,500,000 in fiscal year 1977.

We have recently implemented a revised scale of prices for publications sold under the General Sales Program. This revised scale was developed with the intent to recover all costs associated with the program. We developed this new scale in such a manner as to segregate publications into three categories, i.e., Individual Publications, Subscriptions to Dated Periodicals, and Subscriptions to Basics and Supplements. We

analyzed our costs to identify more accurately than ever before the cost associated with handling and distributing specific categories of publications. These costs were added to the printing and binding costs, the 50 percent markup factor was then added to these costs and the postage added to arrive at the selling price. In this manner we are returning the sales program to a self-sustaining basis. However, there are many who do not agree with this pricing concept and believe that funds appropriated by Congress should not be included in computing the selling price. This is a matter about which reasonable people can disagree.

Our present policy is in accordance with historical precedent and I do not feel authorized to revise this policy without a clear mandate from the Congress. In the past the pricing of publications has been done with the intent to recover all incremental costs, including appropriated funds, that are incurred to provide individuals and businesses with their personal copy or copies of Government publications. This pricing policy was, we believe, concurred in by the Appropriations Committees in hearings as well as in bills and reports that were adopted by the entire Congress. I am bringing this matter up so that you are aware of the complexity of the pricing policy.

There have been many recent beneficial changes in the Sales Program and more are planned for the immediate future. During the past year bulk warehousing operations began at our new leased facility in Laurel, Maryland. Pallet racks have been erected in this modern, one-story structure which allow access to each pallet without moving others. This arrangement along with the full opeation of the computerized bulk inventory control system, has greatly improved the efficiency of bulk warehousing.

The second phase of the transfer began about March 1976 and should result in even greater improvements. This plan involves transferring the remainder of the bulk sales inventory which is currently stored in the Farrington warehouse in Alexandria, Virginia and the retail stock distribution function.

This latter function is concerned with actual fulfillment of a customer's order for sales publication. The operation is currently spread over several floors of the main GPO complex. At Laurel, the material will be systematically arranged in stock number sequence in a single area, permitting a much smoother work flow. The location of retail distribution activities adjacent to bulk stock will also reduce transportation expenses and decrease the possibility of an order being delayed because the retail area is out of stock when the material is on hand in bulk storage.

As part of the continuing automation of Documents operations, work has begun to develop a Sales Order and Information System. This system will place the computerized Publications Reference File on line to the personnel who must research an order. Eventually, each order will be tracked by the system until the customer is sent what he ordered or is issued a refund. This will also reduce the possibility of mishandling orders and duplicate shipments and refunds which can occur with the present cumbersome manual procedures.

These efforts are all directed toward one goal, improved customer service in the most cost effective manner. Several actions have been taken to produce even more immediate results so that we can give the public better service now. Steps have been taken to speed up internal processing of orders in Documents. The efforts to introduce modern data processing techniques and material handling methods will result in a Documents organization which is less labor intensive. This will provide greater flexibility to accommodate fluctuations in workload.

In our printing and binding operations we have continued our efforts to adopt advances in technology which will improve our cost effectiveness and service. At our last hearing we told of our initial installation of an optical character reader/text processing system. We are installing a second text editing system and OCR sub-system which will include provisions for page makeup display terminals and associated software. The page makeup terminals will allow an operator to makeup full pages on a

video screen which will be reproduced on a photocomposing machine. The new system has special application for jobs where schedule requirements are short or the format required is complex. Most Congressional work falls into this category.

A new Mathematical Photocomposing System was delivered in January 1976, and will replace obsolete equipment. It will permit us to produce a wider range of work than was previously possible.

In addition to the electronic photocomposition equipment, new preparatory, press, and bindery equipment have been installed and more acquisitions are planned for fiscal year 1977. Recent additions include two new folding machines and a new automatic offset platemaker. We plan major press and platemaking acquisitions during fiscal year 1977.

We have requested language to remove the Government Printing Office from the requirements of Section 759 of Title 40 of the United States Code. This law was passed to allow the General Services Administration to control the acquisition of automatic data processing equipment within the Federal Government.

Recently, however, the General Services Administration has expanded the scope of the law to permit it to control the acquisition of printing equipment and, in some cases, printed products. This Office has suffered delays and extra costs as a result of being under this act and we have requested identical language to that granted to the Library of Congress last year to remove it from the provisions of this law. We have also requested language which would remove us from the provisions of Section 638a of Title 31 of the United States Code covering the maintenance, repair, purchase, and lease of motor vehicles. We have always operated on the basis that the entire Legislative Branch was not subject to the provisions of this law. However, we noted that in the 1976 Appropriations Act the Appropriations Committees felt it necessary to clarify this matter with respect to the Capitol Police Force. Thus we are requesting similar clarification.

I would like to submit, for the record, more detailed supporting data and justification for the appropriation requested for fiscal year 1977. That concludes my general statement and I would be happy to answer your questions.

SITE ACQUISITION FOR NEW BUILDING

Mr. McCormick. The total funds, of course, aggregate $156,615,000. Of this amount, $93,639,000 is for congressional printing and binding, $47,476,000 is for salaries and expenses of the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, and $15,500,000 is for site acquisition and general plans and designs of a new Government Printing Office facility.

The draft environmental impact study for the relocation project has been completed, public hearings have been held, and additional comments are being received.

Since the prerequisites for requesting appropriated funds for the new facility have not been completed and we have not completed all of these matters, we are withdrawing the $15,500,000, but we would be happy to answer any questions on this.

This action reduces the request for funds from $156,615,000 to $141,115,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING AND BINDING

The entire $93,639,000 for congressional printing and binding is the estimated requirement for the Congressional Record, hearings, bills and resolutions, Federal Register, and other printing and binding to be ordered by Congress during fiscal year 1977. Also in this figure is $939,000 representing the 1977 costs of the project to automate the publications process for the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations. This effort should save us about $2 million in 1978.

Senator Hollings. Where does that $2 million cost savings appear in your 1977 budget?

Mr. McCormick. It does appear. We have reduced the amount for the Federal Register and the Code of Federal Regulations that we would otherwise have to charge Congress for their printing.

Senator Hollings. It is in the budget?

Mr. McCormick. Yes, sir.

Senator Hollings. We just didn't find it.

When you talk about the charges now, the prices for congressional printing, congressional work increased about 30 percent, and then you had an additional 25 percent surcharge. Is that right?

SURCHARGE FOR CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING

Mr. McCormick. There is a surcharge, for rush work. It currently is 25 percent.

That is for work which we have to do on an overtime basis, or work which creates overtime on other work, or we have to interrupt the production of other jobs, lift the plates from the press, and put another job on, and then go back to the plates for the original work.

That is the type of activity which takes a surcharge. The surcharge is 25 percent.

Is there anything you would like to add, Mr. DeVaughn?

Mr. DeVaughn. Yes. It is not really a Congressional surcharge. It is a surcharge for any job that requires special handling or service for which costs must be recovered.

Senator HOLLINGS. When you are taking the one off and going ahead with the Congressional work, you have taken what off? Some other printing?

Mr. MCCORMICK. There are numerous occasions in the production of congressional work where one rush job must be lifted after a few hundred copies are printed in favor of another rush job for a few hundred copies. This entails makeready costs not only in the pressroom but in the bindery. These additional costs are passed on to the ordering agency.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that the Congress?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Not necessarily.

Mr. DEVAUGHN. Not necessarily the Congress. The costs are passed on to whoever caused the extra charge by applying the surcharge to that job.

Senator HOLLINGS. Isn't that your job to print for the Congress?

Mr. DEVAUGHN. Yes. However, in order to meet requested schedules it is common practice to make expedited delivery of a few hundred copies and go back to finish the job later in the day. Congressional printing is in fact mostly night work. The employees receive a 15-percent night differential.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is what I would think. It is always done on a rush basis. That is just the nature of the operation.

Mr. DEVAUGHN. Yes, sir. But rather than have one set of rates for the Congress and another set for others, we have one surcharge for all rush work.

Senator HOLLINGS. So everything we do has got a surcharge on it and everything you do for somebody else doesn't; is that it?

Mr. DEVAUGHN. No, sir. Anything requiring overtime or creating overtime gets a 25 percent surcharge.

Senator HOLLINGS. It just seems to me that you have reversed the situation; what is routine is not routine and what is not routine is routine. In other words, you are printing for Congress, and Congress prints in the evening, just like anybody else who would have a night job at whatever it is. It seems like that would be the routine part. The other part whatever it might be would be the one on overtime and should get the surcharge.

Mr. MCCORMICK. We are essentially geared, or our in-house production is primarily geared to serve the needs of Congress. We in fact do have one set of rates which we use to charge all of our customers.

We have to control the peaks and valleys because the Congressional workload does peak and valley. We have to have some kind of incentive for ourselves and other customers to insure we have an adequate backlog of work to fill in those valleys.

What we are looking for is the type of work that is not of a rush nature that we can use to fill in valleys in our production workload so that we will not have machinery and equipment standing idle when those valleys do occur.

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Senator HOLLINGS. I am pleased that our efforts to reduce your accounts receivable are paying off and I will make these charts part of the record.

[The charts follow:]

Comparison of Accounts Receivable
Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976
as of February 1976
(Dollars in Thousands)

	AGE 0-30	AGE 31-60	AGE 61 & Over	Total
Feb. 29, 1976	$22,526	$10,461	$17,845	$50,832
Feb. 28, 1975	29,469	12,982	20,845	63,296
Difference	-$ 6,943	-$ 2,521	-$ 3,000	-$12,464
Favorable Variance	24	19	14	20

Chart 1

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - GOVERNMENT (PB)
AS OF FEBRUARY 29, 1976

	AGE 0-30 DAYS	AGE 31-60 DAYS	AGE 61 AND OVER	TOTAL AMOUNT
STATIONERY ROOMS	$ 21,097	$ 52	$ 2,121	$ 23,270
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	266,107	50,161	15,218	331,486
LIBRARY BRANCH	170,607	---	---	170,607
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	40,301	8,544	5,965	54,810
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT	4,084	1,472	---	5,556
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES	64,668	2,144	629	67,441
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS	25,900	---	1,346	27,246
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER	4,460	---	---	4,460
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS	629	---	289	918
COURT OF CLAIMS	---	30,639	---	30,639
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET	13,340	427	---	13,767
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS	75	731	---	806
COUNCIL OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	16	---	1,781	1,797
COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY	41,848	---	5	41,853
FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE	88,468	10,227	62,447	161,142
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	167	---	---	167
NATL COMM ON PRODUCTIVITY & WORK QUALITY	8,977	---	5,614	14,591
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	2,014	51	4,164	6,229
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	---	---	53	53
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS	---	---	544	544
SPEC ACTION OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION	---	---	3,745	3,745
WHITE HOUSE	24,988	---	---	24,988
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORP.	10	---	22	32
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	---	---	1,143	1,143
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON WATER QUALITY	4,515	---	---	4,515

	AGE 0-30 DAYS	AGE 31-60 DAYS	AGE 61 AND OVER	TOTAL AMOUNT
AGRICULTURE	886,391	462,384	782,413	2,131,188
COMMERCE	469,454	289,232	564,302	1,322,988
PATENT OFFICE	493,854	---	1,742-	492,112
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	5,533	20,304	239,605	265,442
DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	20,272	8,806	430	29,508
DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY	231,218	27,505	89,919	348,642
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY	195,103	---	14,416	209,519
PANAMA CANAL CO.	1,398	---	343	1,741
ARMY	2,809,026	1,408,120	3,596,911	7,814,057
NAVY	2,677,925	2,571,151	6,063,216	11,312,292
AIR FORCE	1,172,246	216,387	362,102	1,750,735
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND	158,882	148,510	33,017	340,409
DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY	177,319	128,897	10,265	316,481
DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE	1,678,445	442,172	1,085,254	3,205,871
DEPT. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	360,324	32,049	19,659	412,032
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR	512,753	218,956	780,263	1,511,972
JUSTICE	385,029	29,958	171,190	586,177
LABOR	467,802	228,179	95,996	791,977
STATE DEPARTMENT	62,279	410,558	147,376	620,213
TREASURY DEPARTMENT	377,731	292,793	315,704	986,228
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE	2,809,606	1,623,438	147,192	4,580,236
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	564,213	257,045	91,856	913,114
ACTION	34,913	13,494	156,511	204,918
ADVISORY COMM. ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS	---	---	7,469	7,469
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL	6	25	---	31
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION	---	---	162,398	162,398
ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	245,807	30,542	89,028	365,377
BOARD OF GOVERNORS, FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM	3	754	1,007	1,764
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	52,371	9,880	2,835	65,086
COMMUNITY SERVICE ADMINISTRATION	11,591	---	5,322	16,913
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD	695	---	143	838
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	456,193	229,723	379,404	1,065,320

	AGE 0-30 DAYS	AGE 31-60 DAYS	AGE 61 AND OVER	TOTAL AMOUNT
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS	17,344	---	45	17,389
COMMISSION OF CIVIL RIGHTS	56	---	19,704	19,760
COMM. ON POPUL. GROWTH & THE AMERICAN FUTURE	---	---	251	251
COMM REVIEW OF THE NATL POLICY TOWARD GAMBL.	---	2,146	---	2,146
CONSUMER PRODUCTION SAFETY COMMISSION	15,980	103	13,859	29,942
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	24,393	16,529	65,323	106,245
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	190,146	137,056	624,714	951,916
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION	35,233	314	17,001	52,548
EXPORT - IMPORT BANK	1,651	2,873	2	4,526
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	---	6	22	28
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION	72,836	10,457	58,034	141,327
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION	23	12	12	47
FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION	9,294	11,393	---	20,687
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD	83	---	43	126
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION	255	---	730	985
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE	1,995	---	3,164	5,159
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION	28,523	---	2,658	31,181
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION	7,714	---	---	7,714
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION	192	---	---	192
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	1,267,930	619,655	821,961	2,709,546
UNITED STATES INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION	283	---	---	283
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION	3	---	8	11
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION	44,166	---	762-	43,404
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	4,024	---	---	4,024
NATL. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EDUC-PROFESSIONS DEV	---	---	2,735	2,735
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION	393,037	96,834	67,152	557,023
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY	515	379	3,014	3,908
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION	2,358	---	---	2,358
NAT'L COMM. ON ST. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW	---	---	57,416	57,416
NATIONAL FOREST RESERVATION COMMISSION	---	4,058	---	4,058
NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION	8,633	89	351	9,073

	AGE 0-30 DAYS	AGE 31-60 DAYS	AGE 61 AND OVER	TOTAL AMOUNT
NAT'L FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS & THE HUMANITIES	5,693	---	1,002	6,695
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	3,865	3	14	3,882
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD	142,605	161	10,159	152,925
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD	9	---	---	9
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	9,420	3	1,743	11,166
NUCLEAR REGULATORY COMMISSION	129,820	45,999	9,370	185,189
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES	---	---	38	38
PENSION BENEFIT GUARANTY CORPORATION	460	---	---	460
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	1,547,280	271,594	476,495	2,295,369
U.S. POSTAL RATE COMMISSION	7	25	3	35
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD	12	470	283	765
RENEGOTIATION BOARD	341	---	---	341
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION	27,389	2,557	24,430	54,376
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM	11,737	---	3	11,740
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	35,039	5,036	10,683	50,758
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	98,732	2,465	6,946	108,143
TARIFF COMMISSION	---	---	65	65
TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES	636	76	4,377-	3,665-
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	371	255	1,366	1,992
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY	5,877	3	1,783	7,663
UNITED STATES RAILWAY ASSOCIATION	2,169	22,453	---	24,622
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	277,132	2,707	29,080	308,919
WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL	6	3	2	11
GRAND TOTALS	$22,525,920	$10,461,024	$17,845,415	$50,832,359

Chart 2

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE - GOVERNMENT (PB)
AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 1975

	AGE 0-30 DAYS	AGE 31-60 DAYS	AGE 61 AND OVER	TOTAL AMOUNT
STATIONERY ROOMS	$ 22,461	$ 9,950	$ 4,127	$ 36,538
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	64,424	44,538	40,157	149,119
LIBRARY BRANCH	235,600	---	146	235,746
GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE	88,339	35,903	73,285	197,527
OFFICE OF TECHNOLOGY ASSESSMENT	744	---	3,961	4,705
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES	1,035	---	122	1,157
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE U.S. COURTS	26,447	9,525	25,241	61,213
FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER	1,855	4,695	522	7,072
COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS	254	641	4	899
COURT OF CLAIMS	9,153	2	1,021	10,176
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET	2,520	46	1,240	3,806
COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISORS	23	---	---	23
COUNCIL OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	7,975	---	602	8,577
COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY	6,154	---	---	6,154
FEDERAL ENERGY OFFICE	147,148	134,543	---	281,691
NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL	149	---	---	149
NATL COMM ON PRODUCTIVITY & WORK QUALITY	9,569	---	---	9,569
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	---	2	5,092	5,094
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	53	---	---	53
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS	13	---	2	15
SPEC ACTION OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION	4,011	530	2	4,543
WHITE HOUSE	2,239	---	---	2,239
OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORP.	4	---	8	12
OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY	15,326	2,467-	3,701	16,560

	AGE 0-30 DAYS	AGE 31-60 DAYS	AGE 61 AND OVER	TOTAL AMOUNT
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON WATER QUALITY	101	---	29,386	29,487
AGRICULTURE	861,831	229,557	996,550	2,087,938
COMMERCE	755,618	372,017	578,276	1,705,911
PATENT OFFICE	159,769	---	---	159,769
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	106,945	67,248	31,088	205,281
DEFENSE SUPPLY AGENCY	705,473	188,829	73,036	967,338
NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY	283,881	237,805	329	522,015
PANAMA CANAL CO.	2	---	3,752	3,754
ARMY	4,989,005	4,190,956	4,269,124	13,449,085
NAVY	3,761,066	4,302,397	7,314,881	15,378,344
AIR FORCE	2,650,457	567,003	1,035,531	4,252,991
AIR FORCE SYSTEMS COMMAND	474,080	19,786	71,565	565,431
DEFENSE MAPPING AGENCY	270,375	57,749	45,638	373,762
DEPT. OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE	2,833,924	479,075	986,610	4,299,609
DEPT. OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	409,519	24,861	160,502	594,882
DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR	778,214	161,352	576,689	1,516,255
JUSTICE	566,790	96,613	208,986	872,389
LABOR	473,702	1,793	81,646	557,141
STATE DEPARTMENT	169,948	35,921	44,243	250,112
TREASURY DEPARTMENT	338,667	172,413	737,202	1,248,282
INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE	1,007,717	227,156	70,792	1,305,665
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	644,279	128,630	157,921	930,830
ACTION	39,637	365	3,689	43,691
ADVISORY COMM. ON INTERGOVERNMENT RELATIONS	---	---	7,469	7,469
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION	114,432	123,996	113,031	351,459
ENERGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION	341,474	---	---	341,474
BOARD OF GOVERNORS, FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM	----	263	2,001	2,264
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY	11,251	2,800	426	14,477
CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD	31,686	---	---	31,686
CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION	293,538	156,361	200,819	650,718
COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS	4,393-	---	4,796	403
COMMISSION OF CIVIL RIGHTS	34,719	9,483	27,698	71,900

	AGE 0-30 DAYS	AGE 31-60 DAYS	AGE 61 AND OVER	TOTAL AMOUNT
COMM. ON POPUL. GROWTH & THE AMERICAN FUTURE	---	---	16,660	16,660
CONSUMER PRODUCTION SAFETY COMMISSION	75,212	20,901	9,805	105,918
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	26,402	---	358-	26,044
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY	280,273	13,255	284,171	577,699
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION	54,207	8,827	41,874	104,908
EXPORT - IMPORT BANK	26,674	---	6	26,680
FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION	---	---	10,498	10,498
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION	43,428	9,341	7,076	59,845
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION	843	---	2,532	3,375
FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD	6,338	529	18,825	25,692
FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION	54	4,276	1,706	6,036
FEDERAL MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION SERVICE	175	15	4,272	4,462
FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION	23,627	6	16,458	40,091
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION	10,313	1,231	35,058	46,602
FOREIGN CLAIMS SETTLEMENT COMMISSION	2,144	---	---	2,144
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION	2,078,056	214,192	913,656	3,205,904
INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION	2	---	4	6
INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION	19,664	---	---	19,664
SUSQUEHANNA RIVER BASIN COMMISSION	---	6	---	6
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES	---	---	3,845	3,845
NATL. ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EDUC-PROFESSIONS DEV	2,672	---	---	2,672
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION	569,212	115,466	378,899	1,063,577
NATL ADV COUNCIL ON EDU DISADVANTAGE CHILDREN	5,165	---	---	5,165
NATIONAL CAPITAL HOUSING AUTHORITY	14	1,436	---	1,450
NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION	---	---	52	52
NATL COMM FOR THE FIN OF POSTSECONDARY EDU.	---	---	13,946	13,946
NATIONAL COMM. ON LIBRARIES & INFORMATION SC	---	6,007	---	6,007
NAT'L COMM. ON ST. WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW	---	---	57,416	57,416
NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION	4,254	---	---	4,254
NAT'L FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS & THE HUMANITIES	5,069	12,573	53,467	71,109

	AGE 0-30 DAYS	AGE 31-60 DAYS	AGE 61 AND OVER	TOTAL AMOUNT
NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART	208	505	62	775
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD	11,880	3,706	4,002	19,588
NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD	---	2	---	2
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	21,103	105,782	21,577	148,462
ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES	499	---	---	499
U.S. POSTAL SERVICE	1,688,427	316,278	716,407	2,721,112
U.S. POSTAL RATE COMMISSION	228	---	---	228
RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD	56	3	10	69
RENEGOTIATION BOARD	665	---	1,089	1,754
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION	14,037	---	44,572	58,609
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM	20,342	---	29	20,371
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	19,886	286	1,127	21,299
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION	63,631	31,914	52,689	148,234
TARIFF COMMISSION	111	5,570	2	5,683
TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES	670	---	4,384-	3,714-
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	54	685	669	1,408
UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY	19,722	880	101,275	121,877
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	624,181	16,394	33,548	674,123
WATER RESOURCES COUNCIL	---	2	9,150	9,152
GRAND TOTALS	$29,468,701	$12,982,405	$20,844,601	$63,295,707

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FEDERAL REGISTER COSTS

Senator HOLLINGS. Let me ask you this about the Federal Register: Did you transfer the costs of that to the Archives?

Mr. MCCORMICK. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is Congress still paying for the Federal Register?

Mr. MCCORMICK. That is correct. At your instruction last year we did prepare a letter to the Administrator of the General Services Administration and pointed out your comments and suggested he follow up on the change and put the money in his own appropriation request.

We got no response to that. We did get a response that he had some concern about it and we then sent that information over to this committee.

Senator HOLLINGS. In order to complete the record I will insert in the record your report of last October 15.

[The report follows:]

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

October 15, 1975

Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
Chairman, Subcommittee on Legislative
Appropriations, Senate Appropriations
Committee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Hollings:

As directed by your subcommittee in its Report on the Legislative Branch Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1976, I am reporting on my efforts to transfer the funding of the Federal Register program from the Legislative Branch Appropriations to the Executive Branch Appropriations. I am also advising you of our efforts to change the pricing method for Federal Register program publications sold through the Office of the Superintendent of Documents. As you know, these publications are sold to the public at prices set by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register.

I have taken the following actions to date. At the August 14, 1975, meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register I made a motion to adjust the price of the Federal Register publications to recover their costs. The motion failed for want of a second. The reasons set forth by the Chairman of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register are quoted in our September 23, 1975, letter to the General Services Administration. A copy of that letter is enclosed. Also, in the September 23, 1975, letter to the General Services Administration, I called attention to the fact that it would be necessary to transfer the funding of the printing, binding, and other costs of the Federal Register program publications from the Congressional Printing and Binding Appropriation to the General Services Administration Appropriation. I pointed out that this would require the General Services Administration to budget for and request the funds for all Federal Register program publications.

The General Services Administration would then be required to reimburse the Government Printing Office in connection with these publications and specific statutory provisions have been drafted to amend Title 44 of the United States Code so that the Government Printing Office may also be reimbursed for all of the costs associated with these Federal Register program publications with regard to both the distribution required by law and the copies currently sold through the Superintendent of Documents.

The Administrator of General Services commented on my proposal by letter dated October 6, 1975, and raised several issues. A copy of that reply is also enclosed. If you desire, I will supply comments on each of the issues raised.

I believe that the introduction and enactment into law of the statutory revisions contained in the enclosure to the September 23, 1975, letter to the General Services Administration together with appropriate revisions in the General Services Administration Appropriation language would accomplish your desires in this matter.

Other issues contained in your subcommittee report and matters subsequently raised by your staff will be addressed in a separate letter to you which is currently being prepared.

Sincerely yours,

T. F. McCORMICK
Public Printer

(Retype from copy)

September 23, 1975

Honorable Arthur F. Sampson
Administrator
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20405

Dear Mr. Sampson:

The costs of printing and distributing the Federal Register and related publications including the Code of Federal Regulations have been included in the Government Printing Office appropriation for the printing and binding expenses of Congress. Also, the Government Printing Office, through the Superintendent of Documents, sells Federal Register subscriptions and single copies to the public at prices set by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register. These prices have been below cost and have caused substantial losses. The Congress has in the legislative branch appropriations process expressed its concern over these matters and has directed that the publications be priced to recover their costs. In addition, the Senate Legislative Appropriations Subcommittee has requested that I report on my efforts to transfer the funding of the Federal Register program from the Legislative Branch Appropriations to the Executive Branch Appropriations. That report is due by October 15, 1975.

In a meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register on August 14, 1975, my motion to adjust the price of the Federal Register publications to recover their costs failed for want of a second. The Chairman explained his reasons for not supporting my motion as follows:

> "The history of the Federal Register Act indicates that Congress intended that the pricing policy be such as to permit the widest possible dissemination of the Federal Register to all people who depend on it for information. The proposed raise in subscription rates would be a clear reversal of that policy, and the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register is not the appropriate instrument to reverse a policy expressed by the Congress in enacting a statute. Before any change in pricing policy is made, there should be opportunity for the affected public to be heard and a statutory change that would be a clear expression of the intent of the Congress."

An example of the public concern is the enclosed letter from the American Library Association to the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, expressing its great concern over proposals to increase the price of the Federal Register.

Because of the views of the Appropriations Committee, I feel constrained to recommend the following to the Senate Appropriations Committee:

1. That the funding for the printing, binding, and other costs of the Federal Register program publications be transferred from the Congressional Printing and Binding Appropriation to the General Services Administration appropriation. This will require the General Services Administration to budget for the Federal Register program publications and reimburse the Government Printing Office for printing, binding, and other costs incurred in connection with these publications.

2. That specific provision be made in the General Services Administration appropriation to reimburse the Government Printing Office for both the cost of distributing the Federal Register program publications as required by law and the sale to the public through subscription and single copy sales.

3. Gross payments made for subscription and single copy sales will be deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

4. Applicable statutes be amended as shown on enclosure 2.

Your comments and suggestions on these recommendations are solicited by October 6, 1975. Should you or your staff wish to discuss or desire clarification of these proposals, Mr. Walter C. DeVaughn, Assistant Public Printer (Management and Administration), will be the appropriate Government Printing Office official to contact. His telephone number is 275-2388.

Sincerely yours,

T. F. McCORMICK
Public Printer

STATUTORY PROVISIONS OF TITLE 44 UNITED STATES CODE

44 U.S.C. 1509
Current Language
[] proposed deletions
__ proposed additions

1509. Cost of publication; appropriations authorized[;]. [penalty mail privilege.]

Payments made for the Federal Register shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. The cost of printing, reprinting, wrapping, binding, and distributing publications of the Federal Register program and other expenses incurred by the [Government Printing Office] General Services Administration in carrying out the duties placed upon it by this chapter shall be borne by the appropriations to the [Government Printing Office] General Services Administration and the appropriations are made available, and are authorized to be increased by additional sums necessary for the purposes, the increases to be based upon estimates submitted by the [Public Printer.] Administrator of the General Services Administration.

[Copies of the Federal Register mailed by the Government are entitled to the free use of the United States mails in the same manner as the official mail of the executive departments of the Government. The cost of mailing the Federal Register to officers and employees of the Federal agencies in foreign countries shall be borne by the respective agencies. (Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1277.)]

(Retype of letter from American Library Asso.)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

August 5, 1975

Mr. Fred J. Emery, Secretary
Administrative Committee of the Federal Register
Office of the Federal Register
National Archives & Records Service
General Services Administration
Washington, D.C. 20408

Dear Mr. Emery:

On behalf of the American Library Association, a nonprofit educational organization of some 35,000 members (including librarians, libraries, educators, library trustees and others dedicated to the improvement of library service for all Americans), I am writing to express our great concern over recently proposed price increases for the Federal Register.

The Federal Register is a major and unique source of information about our federal government, much of it information that can readily

be found in no other way. The Office of the Federal Register, under your leadership, has taken several initiatives in the last year or so to improve the publication, to make its information more accessible and easy to locate. We strongly support your efforts in this direction.

However, if the price of the Federal Register is to increase so that it recovers its full cost, as the conferees on the legislative branch appropriations bill (HR 6950) have suggested, it is our understanding based on information furnished by the Government Printing Office, that the annual subscription price would be close to $200 at the very least. And it very likely would be considerably higher than that.

Many libraries subscribe to the Federal Register, particularly public and academic libraries, as well as special libraries. While some 1100 libraries are now eligible to receive one free copy under the depository library system, many of these libraries also purchase one or more subscription copies, because a single copy is simply not enough to provide sufficient public accessibility. Many other libraries which are not depository libraries must pay the full subscription price (which has just increased from $45 to $50), even to receive one copy. Nonprofit institutions like schools and libraries pay exactly the same price as profitmaking businesses and corporations under the present price structure.

If sharply increased in price, the Federal Register will find itself altogether out of range of many library budgets, which would mean that the public would no longer have access to the array of information now available through the Federal Register. Implementation of the Freedom of Information Act, for example, is dependent upon Federal Register publication of agency procedures, and implementation of the Privacy Act is dependent upon agency rules published in the Federal Register "in a form available to the public at low cost" (PL 93-579).

Moreover, Congress has directed the U.S. Office of Education to publish its rules, regulations, and grant announcements in the Federal Register at least 30 days in advance of their effective date. College and university administrators and educators at all levels (preschool, elementary, secondary, postsecondary, and adult) have had more or less equal accessibility to information from USOE through the Federal Register. Before this requirement was established, only those fortunate enough to get and keep their names on a variety of HEW mailing lists were able to learn of grant deadlines in time to submit applications, and considerable confusion existed in the education community regarding the administration's procedures and priorities for various grant programs. These problems still exist, but Federal Register publication requirements have gone a long way toward alleviating them.

It would be ironic, indeed, if just at the time Congress is voting to make more government information available to the public through the Federal Register, the cost of the Register were to rise so prohibitively high that nonprofit educational organizations such as libraries and schools could no longer afford to buy it. Such a pricing policy would clearly not be in the public interest, in our opinion.

Accordingly, we would urge the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register to consider a pricing system for the Federal Register such as that maintained by the U.S. General Accounting Office for its reports. GAO reports are available to the general public at a cost of

$1.00 per copy. There is no charge for these reports, however, when furnished to libraries and non-profit organizations, as well as to Members of Congress, officials of federal, state, and local governments, and members of the press. We believe that a similar arrangement should be worked out for the Federal Register, and we hope that the Administrative Committee will consider seriously adopting such a system.

If we can be of any assistance to you or to the Administrative Committee in helping to resolve the problem of continuing accessibility to information provided in the Federal Register, please call on us.

Sincerely,

Eileen D. Cooke
Director
ALA Washington Office

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, DC 20405

OCT 6 1975

Honorable Thomas F. McCormick
Public Printer
Government Printing Office
Washington, DC 20401

Dear Mr. McCormick:

Thank you for your letter of September 23, 1975, concerning the funding of Federal Register system publications.

As your letter acknowledges, there are two separate, though related, issues concerning the funding of Federal Register system publications. One relates to the pricing policy for Federal Register publications. I understand that to recoup the direct costs to the Superintendent of Documents it would be necessary to raise the price of an annual subscription to the Federal Register to about $200-$225. I believe that many individual citizens, small libraries, small businessmen, and public interest groups would be priced out of the market at that figure. Therefore, I agree with the position taken by Dr. Rhoads at the Administrative Committee meeting on August 14, 1975, that such a drastic change in pricing policy should not be made until the entire Congress has had the opportunity to address and express itself on this question.

The second issue you raise concerns the transfer of the printing, binding, and distribution costs of Federal Register

system publications to the General Services Administration (GSA) budget. If the Federal Register is viewed as a GSA publication, then there is logic to the position that the funding should be part of the GSA budget. However, the Federal Register has been viewed more broadly in the past as a publication of the Federal Government and not solely of the GSA or even the Executive Branch. In any event, before I could take a firm position on the question of a transfer, I feel that there are a number of problems that should first be explored.

For example, if the Office of the Federal Register budget were to be increased to include costs of printing, binding, and distribution, these costs would account for over 90% of that budget. Thus, unless there were significant changes made in present operating procedures, the Administrator of GSA and the Archivist of the United States would at budget time be required to justify the expenses of an office over which they have actual control of less than 10% of the appropriation. This leads to an important question. Would this be desirable from a public administration/budgeting/accountability perspective?

Also, might it not be desirable when bringing about the change in funding to give the GSA authority to use commercial printing and binding resources under certain circumstances such as when significant time savings would result from spreading out the workload? It seems to me more careful study is needed of statutory change that may be necessary to bring about an efficient transfer of responsibility in this area.

The above are merely suggestive of the kinds of significant policy questions that I believe should be explored before I could take a firm position on the questions that you have raised. Furthermore, any ultimate resolution would require consultation with the Office of Management and Budget, which has not been possible in the time frame available.

Please be assured that the GSA will cooperate fully with your office and with the interested Congressional committees to explore the questions that you have raised.

Sincerely,

Arthur F. Sampson
Administrator

TOTAL COST OF PRINTING AND BINDING

Senator HOLLINGS. Go right ahead, sir.

Mr. MCCORMICK. We were talking about the total cost of the congressional printing and binding of $93,639,000. This is a decrease from the previous year, and it is primarily because we have improved our estimating techniques in this area. This is the type of thing we were discussing previously.

The net effect, of course, is a reduction of some $16 million.

With respect to the programs administered by the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, we are requesting $47,476,000. These are the four major programs covering the sale of publications, the distribution of publications, and depository libraries, and compilation of catalog and indexes; and the mailing of certain Government publications for Members of Congress and other Government agencies.

We think that we have got these programs in pretty good shape now and that we have made some significant improvement in our service levels.

PRICING OF SALES PUBLICATIONS

With respect to the pricing of documents offered for sale, there is some concern because we have had massive increases over the past 2 or 3 years.

However, we are now in the position where we are estimating that the general sales program will show a profit of $230,000 for the fiscal year 1977; and, as I mentioned in the testimony on the supplemental request, we have shown a profit for the months of January and February 1976. We think that this is the beginning of a trend to put the program on a self-sustaining basis.

However, there is a lot of concern about the prices of Government documents being increased in the fashion that we have. Some of them have gone up several hundred percent.

However, we think we have a good new system to determine the prices and we are pricing in accordance with what we believe to be historical precedents under the requirements of the law.

Senator HOLLINGS. Can you describe your revised system, Mr. McCormick?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, sir. First of all, it is much more sophisticated than the system we had in the past. We have tried to accurately reflect all our costs.

Of course, we have to estimate in advance what the costs will be. But we have tried to determine what the various categories of publications are.

For example, we have three basic categories: the individual publications, the dated periodicals, and basic manuals with supplements.

We have developed pricing formulas for each of those. In estimating printing and binding costs, we use the pricing scales which reflect the most economical method of production.

We try to use only those elements of warehousing and distribution as costs which apply to those publications. We have come up with additional categories of binding, and variations of the type of paper on which to base these estimates. So we think we have refined it very significantly.

Then of course we are now trying to estimate the postal costs, doing it on an actual basis rather than spreading it on an average basis through all of the publications.

BOOKSTORE COSTS

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the bookstore costs? Is that factored into the prices?

Mr. MCCORMICK. We are trying to factor into our selling prices the average costs of running those bookstores. We have developed a factor for that in the cost of publications.

Senator HOLLINGS. It does take care of the loss?

Mr. MCCORMICK. It will next year.

Senator HOLLINGS. It will; it does not now.

Mr. MCCORMICK. I am sorry. It did in January and February.

Senator HOLLINGS. It did?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are not every one of those bookstores a loser?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, sir; they always have been. Although there was a time, depending on how you looked at the cost of them when the bookstores were not considered losers. At one time the method of looking at those bookstores was to eliminate the cost of publications.

Of course, we never have had to pay rent until 1972, I believe. Previously we had occupied those bookstores rent free. Of course, as you know, GSA has started charging rent. So with the full cost they are operating at a loss.

Senator HOLLINGS. I will make part of the record at this point those exhibits on the revenues and expenses of the bookstores.

[The exhibits follow:]

Statement of Revenue and Expenses by Bookstore
July 1, 1975 - December 31, 1975

Bookstore	Number of Employees	Net Sales	Total 1/ Revolving Fund Expenses	Net Sales Less Revolving Fund Expenses	Total 2/ Appropriated Fund Expenses	Net Profit or Loss ( )
GPO	19	$ 542,762	$ 329,636	$213,126	$ 292,295	($ 79,169)
Commerce	3	52,492	31,880	20,612	40,407	(19,795)
U.S.I.A.	3	90,790	55,140	35,650	44,980	(9,330)
State	2	44,282	26,894	17,388	29,714	(12,326)
Pentagon	3	62,337	37,860	24,477	44,761	(20,284)
Forrestal	-	12,927	7,850	5,077	11,135	(6,058)
Atlanta	5	57,241	34,764	22,477	52,459	(29,982)
Birmingham	5	25,656	15,582	10,074	40,841	(30,767)
Boston	6	89,020	54,065	34,955	84,334	(49,379)
Canton	3	24,032	14,595	9,437	31,669	(22,232)
Chicago	4	52,735	32,028	20,707	44,737	(24,030)
Cleveland	4	29,626	17,992	11,634	49,164	(37,530)
Dallas	5	102,428	62,208	40,220	65,613	(25,393)
Denver	4	49,817	30,256	19,561	54,283	(34,722)
Detroit	4	29,528	17,933	11,595	46,685	(35,090)
Jacksonville	3	48,267	29,315	18,952	43,654	(24,702)
Kansas City	3	46,160	28,034	18,126	42,400	(24,274)
Los Angeles	5	105,913	64,323	41,590	73,187	(31,597)
Milwaukee	4	33,828	20,544	13,284	52,626	(39,342)
New York	5	80,928	49,150	31,778	79,323	(47,545)
Philadelphia	4	52,065	31,621	20,444	60,704	(40,260)
Pueblo	2	20,843	12,659	8,184	29,035	(20,851)
San Francisco	5	113,874	69,159	44,715	91,609	(46,894)
Seattle	4	76,445	46,427	30,018	67,552	(37,534)
TOTALS	105	$1,843,996	$1,119,915	$724,081	$1,473,167	($749,086)

1/ Revolving Fund Expenses include primarily the Cost of Publications Sold, and an allowance for Unsalable Publications Expense.

2/ Total Appropriated Fund Expenses include Salaries and Wages, Rent, Communications and Utilities, Supplies and Materials, Overhead, Depreciation, and other Contractual Services. Exclude $35,840 in Engineering Charges which are not applicable to specific bookstores.

Statement of Revenue and Expenses by Bookstore
July 1, 1974 - June 30, 1975

Bookstore	Number of Employees	Net Sales	Total 1/ Revolving Fund Expenses	Net Sales Less Revolving Fund Expenses	Total 2/ Appropriated Fund Expenses	Net Profit or Loss ( )
GPO	19	$1,043,051	$ 709,599	$ 333,452	$ 625,023	($ 291,571)
Commerce	4	117,041	79,625	37,416	95,278	(57,862)
U.S.I.A.	2	208,594	141,909	66,685	107,402	(40,717)
State	2	87,485	59,517	27,968	64,606	(36,638)
Pentagon	3	130,589	88,842	41,747	106,688	(64,941)
Forrestal	1	48,730	33,151	15,579	49,533	(33,954)
Atlanta	5	106,270	72,296	33,974	114,952	(80,978)
Birmingham	4	60,055	40,856	19,199	81,799	(62,600)
Boston	6	185,151	125,960	59,191	189,309	(130,118)
Canton	2	40,345	27,447	12,898	55,305	(42,407)
Chicago	4	118,540	80,645	37,895	112,281	(74,386)
Cleveland	4	70,024	47,638	22,386	109,329	(86,943)
Dallas	5	196,344	133,576	62,768	155,125	(92,357)
Denver	4	98,729	67,166	31,563	118,598	(87,035)
Detroit	4	72,996	49,660	23,336	107,782	(84,446)
Jacksonville	3	78,927	53,695	25,232	85,504	(60,272)
Kansas City	3	85,786	58,361	27,425	92,449	(65,024)
Los Angeles	5	208,428	141,796	66,632	155,437	(88,805)
Milwaukee	4	59,386	40,400	18,986	98,245	(79,259)
New York	6	163,079	110,945	52,134	183,265	(131,131)
Philadelphia	4	90,454	61,537	28,917	119,106	(90,189)
Pueblo	2	34,912	23,751	11,161	49,168	(38,007)
San Francisco	5	220,506	150,012	70,494	195,560	(125,066)
Seattle	4	124,235	84,518	39,717	178,480	(138,763)
TOTALS	105	$3,649,657	$2,482,902	$1,166,755	$3,250,224	($2,083,469)

1/ Revolving Fund Expenses include primarily the Cost of Publications Sold, and an allowance for Unsalable Publications Expense.

2/ Total Appropriated Fund Expenses include Salaries and Wages, Rent, Communications and Utilities, Supplies and Materials, Overhead, and other Contractual Services. Exclude $86,155 in Engineering Charges which are not applicable to specific bookstores.

Senator HOLLINGS. I believe you have got a better way of doing this. Have you studied it?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes. We have studied it. We have had some initial reviews with people like Walden Bookstore to see if that might be a more economical way to handle it.

We are pursuing some other alternatives, are we not, Mr. LaBarre?

Mr. LABARRE. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. There ought to be some kind of system whereby you could designate someone to take it on cost free. The Government would profit by a regularly instituted operation in costs on the one hand, without any overhead; and they would benefit by the increase in traffic and business in their own stores. There must be something better than charging back $2 million a year for the current proposition.

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, sir. I think there is a better alternative.

Senator HOLLINGS. See if you can't submit something to the Joint Committee on Printing.

COMMENTS OF CHAIRMAN OF JCP

Are you familiar with Chairman Hays' comments about the Government Printer?

Mr. MCCORMICK. I have heard, and I will have to say it was a grapevine comment.

Senator HOLLINGS. We now have government in the sunshine. Give me that record. It isn't any CIA thing. I am trying to be tactful but you have to keep up.

Mr. MCCORMICK. I know what he said.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right then.

Mr. MCCORMICK. I run the Printing Office where the hearing was printed.

Senator HOLLINGS. I was going to say, didn't you print that?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. If you printed it, you are familiar with it. What is your comment? I will give you an opportunity to comment.

RESPONSE OF PUBLIC PRINTER

Mr. MCCORMICK. I appreciate that. I would like to comment on the remarks made by Congressman Hays before the House Appropriations subcommittee.

Congressman Hays is probably one of the hardest working Members of the House and is prominent in many important activities. It certainly would not surprise me to discover that the operations of the House International Relations Committee and the House Administration Committee, plus several other areas, take precedence over the operations of the Government Printing Office when it comes to the amount of time the Congressman has to devote to these activities.

Unfortunately, although the Government Printing Office may not rank in importance with other Congressional activities, it is nevertheless a very complicated operation which requires a great deal of time and effort to properly understand and manage.

I think it is only natural, therefore, that Mr. Hays would not be in a good position to talk extemporaneously on details involving the

operations of the Government Printing Office or my individual performance.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why wouldn't he be? How many times have you had hearings with him and how many times has the Joint Committee reviewed the GPO in the last year?

Mr. MCCORMICK. We have continuous contact with the staff. Of course, formal meetings of the Joint Committee on Printing are two or three, probably.

Senator HOLLINGS. Does the JCP go in depth in those particular hearings?

Mr. MCCORMICK. They go in depth on a particular subject.

Senator HOLLINGS. Was Mr. Hays there?

Mr. MCCORMICK. Yes, sir. These are subjects either I bring up or they have on the agenda.

Senator HOLLINGS. What I am trying to reconcile is how you say that you have in-depth hearings; since you cite his International Relations Committee and other assignments and say you are in touch with the staff.

Mr. MCCORMICK. I just feel that he made comments which I don't think can be supported by the facts.

When I took office as Public Printer in 1973, the performance of the Government Printing Office was at its lowest ebb in recent memory. Much of what I have been doing in the past 3 years has been providing a firm foundation upon which to build a viable, efficient, and economical structure.

Unfortunately, that type of work is expensive and results come slowly. It is somewhat like the impression created when a new building is being constructed. It seems that an interminable amount of time is spent by a large number of people working in a big hole with nothing much being accomplished.

Then, all of a sudden, the structural steel people arrive and the building seems to zoom up overnight and something starts to get accomplished.

I cited improvements we made in the operations of the Government Printing Office, and in particular with respect to the Documents operation. We have made some significant strides in improvement of our technological approach to printing production.

I think that we have done a very commendable job in the past couple of years. I think we are going to see even greater improvements.

I think all of the basic foundations have been laid. We have talked about the move to Laurel which is almost complete. I think there will be even more dramatic improvement taking place in the Public Documents operations.

I think the improvements have been dramatic already. In the printing production areas, we are in the forefront of technology in that particular field.

People from all over the world visit the Government Printing Office to see the photocomposition setup. I think we have been working long and hard, and the harvest is here. We are going to see it, and we have seen it already.

I think our last real major obstacle is the continuity of the program which is represented by our supplemental budget request.

I look for the help of the committee to go full-speed ahead and see some real improvements in the future.

MONTHLY CATALOG

Senator HOLLINGS. What about your Monthly Catalog? We keep asking for the Monthly Catalog, and when we recently asked for one we got the one for November.

Time magazine puts out an issue a week. Penthouse gets their monthly out. It seems like you could get this catalog out and keep it current.

Mr. LABARRE. It is essentially current, sir. The February issue is in printing now. March will follow it next week.

Of course, the only reason why the January, February, and March issues are slow is because the December issue contains the annual index. It is a complete document for the entire year and that slows me up. I have to get that out first.

I feel that I am on schedule with the Monthly Catalog.

Senator HOLLINGS. The February is out now?

Mr. LABARRE. The February edition is in printing, and the March is just waiting to get on the press as soon as the February edition comes off.

Senator HOLLINGS. I might point out we asked for the latest one in preparing for these hearings in March, and we got the one for November.

Mr. LABARRE. November, December, January are out. February and March will be out within 10 days.

Mr. MCCORMICK. That is an improved catalog, Mr. Chairman. It has been expanded and updated over what we have had in the past.

Mr. LABARRE. I am sorry someone didn't mention it to me. I would have provided better information.

Mr. MCCORMICK. We were in a transition stage in the production of the Catalog, from a manual system to a computerized system.

Obviously, with that type of activity you do have some bugs and some delays. We were late all during the year 1975, but we are now on time and on target with the publication of that document.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir.

What else did you want to highlight?

Mr. MCCORMICK. I think that we have covered the most important items. If I may just take a minute to go over our statement to see whether or not we have covered all of the significant items.

I think there is nothing further, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Did you want to add anything further?

Mr. MCCORMICK. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Any questions?

Senator YOUNG. No questions.

COMMUNICATIONS

[CLERKS NOTE: At the direction of the Chairman, the following communications have been made part of the record.]

[The communications follow:]

STATEMENT OF GENEVA D. CURRY

FEDERAL EDITORS ASSOCIATION
7204 CLARENDON ROAD
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20014
301-656-3544

My name is Geneva D. Curry. For the past year, I have served as president of the Federal Editors Association, an organization of civil servants who write and edit publications of Federal agencies. (The Federal Editors Association merbership is now part of the National Association of Government Communicators -- it has been in existence for only two months.)

Among our concerns have been the rapid increases in prices charged the public by the Government Printing Office for the publications we edit. These increases, some ranging to 200 and 300 percent and higher over a 2-year period, have had the effect of pricing some of our publications out of the reach of many former subscribers. And, while publications prices were going up substantially more than the general price level -- about ten times more in some cases -- subscription services to the public were deteriorating and management information to publishing agencies remained largely unavailable.

Two years ago, the Federal Editors Association expressed its concern in a letter to the Joint Committee on Printing. Steven Scott, my predecessor as president of the Federal Editors Association, wrote that editors do not understand

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why GPO charges the public twice as much as a commercial publisher would charge to print, bind, and deliver periodicals to subscribers.

The Joint Committee staff agreed with our concern, but asked us to await a study on GPO pricing then being conducted by the General Accounting Office.

After the GAO report was made public in the spring of 1975, we again wrote to the Joint Committee on Printing, raising questions about pricing of publications sold to the public, about unsatisfactory service to the public, and about inadequate information supplied to publishing agencies. We asked for a public hearing to give our members and others an opportunity to report on these facts.

At a subsequent meeting with the members of the Joint Committee Staff, we discussed these problems, received assurance that the Joint Committee was equally concerned about these problems, and were encouraged to present the Committee with a formal expression of our members' views.

The Federal Editors Association adopted a resolution on August 4, 1975. We sent copies to the Joint Committee and to other members of Congress on this subject in August 1975. The resolution reads as follows:

RESOLUTION ADOPTED
BY THE FEDERAL EDITORS ASSOCIATION
FOR PRESENTATION TO
THE CONGRESSIONAL JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

A year ago the Federal Editors Association raised questions about the Government Printing Office policy of selling publications to the public. The staff director of the Joint Committee on Printing wrote us then that the General Accounting Office had been asked to study the problem. We know that the GAO study was delivered to the Joint Committee on Printing in November 1974 and that--at about the same time--another increase in prices was announced by the Government Printing Office. We have read the General Accounting Office report and are disturbed by some of the facts therein. We

also are disturbed by the fact that the basic questions we raised a year ago have not been addressed.

Pricing. Prices of many of our periodicals have increased by 200 percent or more in a 2-year period during which other prices and wages increased only a tenth as much. The periodical price increases literally have priced many of our publications out the market for numerous libraries, schools, business firms, unions, and individuals. Many have failed to renew their subscriptions. As a result, our ability to inform the public about Government programs and to make economic data available to the public clearly has been impeded.

Several of our members determined last year that the actual cost of distributing their periodicals to subscribers was only about one-third of the price charged for these periodicals by the Government Printing Office. They have called these facts to the attention of the Government Printing Office, but have received no response.

Service. We receive a great many complaints from the public concerning breakdowns in subscription services. We hear from persons who have not received a single issue of a periodical many months after receiving their cancelled subscription checks. These would-be subscribers are frustrated--and so are we. We editors and publishers and our agencies receive the blame for these service breakdowns. Yet, we have no control over the subscription services. To maintain our agencies' credibility and good will, we find ourselves sending free copies of publications to subscribers whose service has broken down. Even in the best of cases, service delays of 6 to 7 weeks are common. We are envious of the 4 or 5-day service which GPO does give to General Services Administration's Consumer Information Service.

Management. The present system of distributing subscription publications to the public gives publishing agencies no opportunity to manage the publications. Our agencies have the statutory obligation to make information available to the public and to pay the basic costs of publishing, but we have no say in setting the prices charged to the public. Nor do we receive infor-

mation on subscribers, renewals, renewal rates, sales, and on the effectiveness of our promotional efforts. We literally publish in the dark. Recently, some of us discovered that even the subscription counts we have been getting from GPO have been erroneous--inflated by 5,000, 7,000, even 10,000. Some of us saw our subscription counts shrink by one-third, virtually over night.

* * *

Be it resolved:

(1) That the Federal Editors Association is requesting that the Joint Committee on Printing will investigate pricing, service, and management of the Government Printing Office;

(2) That the Joint Committee on Printing will use its authority.

Section 103 says that the Committee

> may use any measure it considers necessary
> to remedy neglect, delay, duplication, or waste
> in the public printing and binding and distribution
> of Government publications.

(3) That remedial action is overdue. We appeal for speedy action.

Adopted August 4, 1975 by majority membership vote

Geneva D. Curry, President

That is the end of the resolution the Federal Editors Association adopted 7 months ago.

I will be glad to respond to your questions.

LETTER FROM EILEEN D. COOKE

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

110 MARYLAND AVENUE, N. E., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20002 - (202) 547-4440

April 8, 1976

Dear Senator Hollings:

This letter is submitted on behalf of the American Library Association in connection with FY 1977 appropriations for the Government Printing Office's Office of Superintendent of Documents. ALA is a nonprofit educational organization of some 35,000 librarians, library trustees, and other public-spirited citizens who are dedicated to the development of library and information services for the people of the United States.

The Association strongly urges the Committee to adequately fund the Office of Superintendent of Documents so that government publications are not priced so high that nonprofit libraries are no longer able to purchase them for the use of the public. This letter is divided into two parts: (1) pricing of government publications in general, and (2) pricing of the Federal Register.

I. Pricing of Government Publications - Impact on Library Service

Government publications are a major resource in thousands of public, academic, research, and special libraries throughout the country. They provide in many instances information that can be found nowhere else. Because government publications are such a unique and rich source of information, many libraries have specially trained documents librarians on their staff, experts in interpreting government documents.

As we reported to your subcommittee a year ago, many libraries have been forced to cut back on the number of government publications they purchase from the Government Printing Office, because of the steep price increases in recent years. We regret to report that this trend has not abated, and in fact it has accelerated as prices of GPO publications continue to rise.

A subscription to the Slip Laws of a session of the 93rd Congress could be purchased from the Government Printing Office for $36.00 in 1973, but the slip laws of a session of the 94th Congress cost the subscriber $90.00, an increase of 150 percent.

The Federal magazine devoted to news and articles on developments in the field of industrial safety is Job Safety and Health. In 1973, an annual subscription to this monthly publication cost $4.50. By November 1975, it had risen to $13.60, an increase of 202 percent.

The Plant Disease Reporter emphasizes new developments in plant pathology, including disease incidence and severity, serious outbreaks and epidemics, investigative techniques, and control chemicals. The subscription price in 1973 was $9.00 a year; today it costs $22.40, an increase of 149 percent.

Nuclear Safety is a bimonthly technical progress review providing concise and authoritative evaluations of scientific and technological developments relating to nuclear safety as they emerge from atomic research and development programs. It is prepared by the Atomic Energy Commission. In 1973, an annual subscription to this review cost $6.50; today it costs $16.70, an increase of 157 percent.

The price of government publications sold by the Government Printing Office has risen sharply since 1973, as the above examples illustrate. While these increases may not be a serious problem for profit-making subscribers, they have forced many nonprofit organizations such as libraries and schools to cut back on material purchased, which results directly in reduced public access to government information.

For example, a township public library in Michigan reported to us last spring that they had made the decision not to purchase GPO bicentennial materials "so that we may buy some census materials, the U.S. Constitution, and the supplement to the U.S. Code." This library also reported that it had to cut back on documents purchased because of the price increases and found itself in the position of having "to discriminate against our younger readers." "We consider ourselves one of the more financially fortunate public libraries," the reference librarian told us, "but we find the rapidly escalating prices are putting many federal government documents out of our reach." It should be noted that the documents budget for this library was $500 in 1973, $650 in 1974, and $750 in 1975. Unlike many libraries whose budgets have been reduced recently, this library had a larger documents acquisition budget each year, and still was forced to cut back on GPO purchases.

A public library in California reports similarly. "We are using a larger proportion of our budget for documents and receiving less since 1973. In the process we have had to eliminate a number of useful publications because of the increase." This library reported spending $250 on GPO publications in 1973 and $500 in 1974, yet by spending twice as much, they are "receiving less."

A small private school in Pennsylvania (grades 7-12) considered government publications a bargain, but the recent price increases have made the bargains hard to find. This school cancelled its subscription to the Department of State Bulletin when the subscription price rose by over 50 percent, and has cut back on the purchase of other publications as well.

The variety and utility of information contained in government publications cannot be overemphasized. Libraries have long relied upon GPO for a wide range of useful publications to provide information requested by patrons. "So much good information is published by GPO," a public librarian in the State of Washington told us, "that we dislike cutting back." Librarians in all states would agree. Their job is to make information available to the public. Government publications are a valuable information resource in all types of libraries. To the extent these materials are no longer available in libraries, public access to information is curtailed.

The American Library Association strongly urges the Committee to take into account the importance of public access to information by and about the Federal Government, and not to concur in a cost-recovery pricing policy that would result in reduced access to information on the part of ordinary citizens in every state.

II. Pricing of the Federal Register

Americans in every state can find information about government rules and regulations through the Federal Register, a unique source of information about the federal government. While it is not widely subscribed to by the general public, many libraries do subscribe to one or more copies of the Federal Register for the use of the public. Last year in the Senate Appropriations Committee there was some discussion that the price of the Federal Register should be raised to fully recover its costs, which would result in an annual subscription price somewhat over $200 in con-

trast to the present $50. We were greatly relieved that the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register did not approve an increase of that magnitude last year, and we urge the Appropriations Committee to see that the Federal Register remains available at moderate cost to nonprofit subscribers such as libraries and schools, which are the general public's main source of access to the Register.

Many libraries subscribe to the Federal Register, particularly public and academic libraries, as well as special libraries. While some 1100 libraries are now eligible to receive one free copy under the depository library system, many of these libraries also purchase one or more subscription copies, because a single copy is simply not enough to provide sufficient public accessibility. Many other libraries which are not depository libraries must pay the full subscription price, even to receive one copy. Nonprofit institutions like schools and libraries pay exactly the same price as profitmaking businesses and corporations under the present price structure.

If sharply increased in price, the Federal Register will find itself altogether out of range of many library budgets, which would mean that the public would no longer have access to the array of information now available through the Federal Register. Implementation of the Freedom of Information Act, for example, is dependent upon Federal Register publication of agency procedures, and implementation of the Privacy Act is dependent upon agency rules published in the Federal Register "in a form available to the public at low cost" (PL 93-579).

Moreover, Congress has directed the U.S. Office of Education to publish its rules, regulations, and grant announcements in the Federal Register at least 30 days in advance of their effective date. College and university administrators and educators at all levels (preschool, elementary, secondary, postsecondary, and adult) have had more or less equal accessibility to information from USOE through the Federal Register. Before this requirement was established, only those fortunate enough to get and keep their names on a variety of HEW mailing lists were able to learn of grant deadlines in time to submit applications, and considerable confusion existed in the education community regarding the administration's procedures and priorities for various grant programs. These problems still exist, but Federal Register publication requirements have gone a long way toward alleviating them.

It would be ironic, indeed, if just at the time Congress is voting to make more government information available to the public through the Federal Register, the cost of the Register were to rise so prohibitively high that nonprofit educational organizations such as libraries and schools could no longer afford to buy it. Such a pricing polity would clearly not be in the public interest, in our opinion.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, the American Library Association requests that the Committee adequately fund the Office of Superintendent of Documents, of the Government Printing Office, so that government publications are not priced so high that nonprofit libraries are no longer able to acquire them for the use of the public.

We appreciate the opportunity to present our views to the Committee, and we stand ready to be of assistance in any way we can.

Sincerely,

Eileen D. Cooke

Eileen D. Cooke
Director
ALA Washington Office

Senator HOLLINGS. Thank you very much, Mr. McCormick. We appreciate you and your associates being here this morning. I have some additional questions for you to respond to in the record.

[The questions and answers follow:]

PRINTING AND BINDING FROM COMMERCIAL SOURCES

Question. How much Printing and Binding was procured by GPO from commercial sources in 1975 and 1976?

Answer. The value of Printing and Binding procured by GPO from commercial sources follows:

	1975	*1976*
Eight months	$213,809,663	$161,040,053
Total year	$279,686,398	$287,351,000 (est.)

Question. Have you effected a 20-percent cost reduction in hearings by use of the optical reader/tab processing system?

Answer. On those hearings produced through the utilization of the optical character/reader text editing system, the computed cost of producing identical hearings via the hot metal process is in excess of 20 percent of the actual costs incurred by GPO using the new system.

ADHESIVE BINDER

Question. How much savings have been effected by the use of the Adhesive Binder in Congressional Hearings?

Answer. Available records do not reflect the savings applicable to any particular publication. However, to compute the savings for work performed on the Adhesive Binder we must compare its actual cost with the estimated cost of gathering, stitching, covering, and trimming operations that would otherwise have had to be performed.

An estimated savings of over $27,000 for the first 8 months of Fiscal Year 1976 can be projected to the Adhesive Binder for Congressional Hearings.

Benefits for which no dollar amount can be calculated should also be considered. One such savings is the handling costs which would be required if this work was not processed on an in-line operation. Another benefit is processing time which would be increased significantly if this work was moved from one operation to another in the plant. A third savings is in material spoilage that would increase in proportion to the number of separate operations required.

In addition, the $27,000 of savings is very conservative because it is arrived at by comparing the adhesive binder operation with the next most economical method of production and, due to the rush nature of our work, the next most economical method would not always be feasible. Accordingly, the $27,000 estimated savings may represent only half of the actual savings on Congressional hearings.

DEPOSITORY LIBRARY MICROFILM PILOT PROJECT

Question. Explain the Pilot Project on the use of microfilm relating to the Code of Federal Regulations distributions to Depository Libraries.

Answer. The Depository Library Microfilm Pilot Project involves the conversion of the 68,000 pages of Code of Federal Regulations to a 98 frame nominal 24:1 reduction ratio microfiche format. The film is being shipped to some 26 test Depository Libraries for critical review and comments over a four month period. The test libraries are being asked to review the film as to the adequacy of the packaging, indexing, header bibliographic control information, user response, film quality and suitability for continued film conversion. The film is being procured through a commercial contract. All aspects of the project were reviewed and commented upon by a wide variety of industry representatives, library associations and knowledgeable micrographics authorities. The test comes as a result of the desires of the Depository Library community to provide microforms to reduce space requirements and to provide for even greater numbers of government documents made available to the public. The test was authorized by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Question. How much savings are made annually?

Answer. Since final unit prices have not been developed as yet, it is not possible to determine overall savings. It is estimated that if only one-sixth of the total distribution list for the Code of Federal Regulations alone accepted film instead of hard copy about $300,000 would be saved annually in printing and distribution costs. This figure would, of course, increase many fold if applied to publications other than the CFR and additional libraries.

Question. When will the results of the project become known?

Answer. It is expected that the pilot project recommendations, findings, and economic analysis will be in the hands of the Joint Committee on Printing for review about the middle of June 1976.

Question. What has been the estimated savings in 1976 in overtime work in hot metal sections by the use of Photocomposition equipment?

Answer. Photocomposition equipment has been in use at the Government Printing Office for decades. It is assumed the question relates to electronic photocomposition in general and the Linotron in particular.

Linotron pages produced for the first 9 months of Fiscal Year 1976 which would have been set in hot-metal if the Linotron equipment and text editing system had not been available exceeded 100,000 pages. These pages contain about 434,891,000 ems. Since the Composing Division has consistently been in an overtime situation for the past few years, it is fair to assume that this work would have created additional overtime hours in the Composing Division in direct proportion to the volume of ems required. Therefore, over $4,000,000 has been saved in the Composing Division due to the use of the Linotron equipment.

Office of Assistant Public Printer (Planning)

Question. In 1975, you established an Office of Assistant Public Printer for Planning. List the employees of this Office together with their salaries. What are the accomplishments of this Office?

Answer. The Office of the Assistant Public Printer (Planning) was established on July 17, 1975.

The employees of the staff and their salaries are as follows:

Employees	Salary
Mr. Wellington H. Lewis	$37,800
Mr. Samuel B. Scaggs	37,800
Mr. Victor M. Corrado	31,309
Mr. Louis E. De Noya	26,861
Mr. Robert H. Thomas	23,670
Mr. Thomas M. Leahy, Jr.	22,906
Mrs. Harriet F. Mahoney	16,306
Miss Donna M. Perry	15,278

Detailed work is underway toward the generation of the first five-year plan of the Government Printing Office.

Office of General Counsel

Question. In 1975, the Office of General Counsel had 10 employees. List their names, salaries, and responsibilities.

Answer. The General Counsel is the chief legal officer of the Government Printing Office and is responsible for providing a full range of legal services with major emphasis on procurement, labor-management relations, litigation, and claims.

The above responsibilities are shared by the 6 attorneys on the staff, assisted by 4 clerical employees. Their names and salaries are as follows:

Attorneys	Annual Salary
McCarthy, Vincent T.	$37,800
Zuckerman, Alan S.	35,485
Lennon, Joseph M.	32,231
Ablove, Essie A.	27,756
Eisen, Jay E.	24,434
Diamond, Robert M.	19,386
Clerical	
Carbin, Mary E.	15,278
Kier, Pricilla C.	12,150
McMillan, Patricia L.	10,942
Wesley, Patricia Y.	9,521

Question. Is not the Public Printer represented by the Department of Justice in legal cases?

Answer. Upon request by the Government Printing Office the Department of Justice usually represents the Public Printer as trial counsel except in those cases in which

there is a conflict or likely conflict between the executive and legislative branches of the Government, in which latter cases the Office of General Counsel represents the Public Printer. The Office of General Counsel prepares all the litigation reports and the Department of Justice or U.S. Attorney's Office acts only as trial counsel. No assistance is received from the Department of Justice in those areas of responsibility outside of litigation.

Civil Service Commission Regulations

Question. The GPO is part of the Legislative Branch. To what degree must GPO comply with rules and regulations promulgated by the Civil Service Commission?

Answer. The position of the Civil Service Commission is as follows: "Although the Government Printing Office began operations in accordance with Congressional Joint Resolution 25 of June 23, 1860, by virtue of the Executive Order of June 13, 1895, employees of the Government Printing Office, with the exception of the head of that agency and certain unskilled laborers, were included in the competitive civil service and were, therefore, made subject to the civil service rules and regulations."

The Federal Personnel Manual reads in pertinent part as follows: "Although not in the executive branch, positions in the General Accounting Office, the Government Printing Office, and the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, are in the competitive service unless specifically not included."

Most Civil Service Commission rules and regulations which apply to the competitive civil service therefore, in the opinion of the Civil Service Commission, apply to the Government Printing Office. Neither Congress nor this Office have disputed the Commission on these matters.

There are a number of rules and regulations by which we are governed because they are founded in law specifically covering the GPO, e.g., retirement, incentive awards, health and life insurance, performance ratings, etc.

In some cases the Office is on its own; however, with few exceptions, has adopted the Civil Service regulations, e.g. labor/managment relations. This is due to the fact that the development and administration of a large body of regulations, policies, and programs is expensive.

Question. In 1973 the number of employees of the Equal Opportunity Office was 56. This increased to 93 in 1975, although the number of employees counseled decreased from 674 in 1973 to 357 in 1975. Please explain.

Answer. The number of employees associated with the E.O. Office as stated in our 1975 Annual Report included 30 part-time employees whose services were utilized in the Central Office for the first part of the fiscal year. The number of employees regularly performing the E.O. functions were 20 in 1973, and 63 in 1975, an increase of 43 persons. The bulk of the increase, 37 of 43, was due to strengthening our programs in our field offices. However, these field employees are also part time and only 14 were engaged in counseling activity. Most of the counseling was performed by two full-time counselors in the Central Office. The increase in the full-time staff was necessary to more efficiently perform the Affirmative Action, Spanish and Women's Programs and Complaint Processing aspects of the program.

The objective of a well-run program is to bring about a decrease in the number of complaints and we view the decrease in the number of employees counseled as a positive factor.

Question. Explain the decrease in workload and the corresponding lack of decrease in employees.

	1974	*1975*
Orders received	112,562	105,060
Jobs scheduled	30,218	28,440
Estimates made	18,641	14,469
Requisitions received	6,841	5,905
Employees	8,634	8,632

Answer. The figures cited in the question do not reflect all printing processed through the GPO while the number of employees does. The number of orders received, estimates made, etc. are not representative of the amount of total work involved. For example, one order could involve a hundred or more employees whereas another order may

involve only a relative small number of employees. The number of employees included in the question are for the entire GPO, while the statistics on workload apply only to part of one department. Changes in the workload of a department are not proportionate to staffing. Accordingly, the statistics cited are not a valid measure of actual workload or manning requirements.

Question. In your 1975 Annual Report, you state that new processes in the platemaking area will become operational which will soon replace our present relief platemaking processes. Please explain.

Answer. This process is the photopolymer platemaking system which is explained in detail in a subsequent question.

Question. Under achievements you list a savings of over $307,000 in printing costs in an overall printing volume aggregate of $439.7 million. Is this not your job? Are you not technicians and experts in the printing area? Is less than 0.1 percent savings considered significant?

Answer. As trained experts in the printing arts, our Printing Specialists do have the responsibility to recognize areas of potential cost reductions and to recommend alternatives to achieve these reductions.

We believe that $307,000 is a major savings. Work received by GPO is reviewed by Printing Specialists in the various agencies prior to submission and our expertise allows additional savings. Minor savings ($200 or less) are not recorded. Also, a lot of our work is repeat-type work (forms, etc.) wherein the benefits of our suggestions are enjoyed by the Government year-after-year, however, we only count the savings in the first year of their implementation.

High-Speed Mathematical Photocomposing System

Question. You state that specifications were developed and bids submitted for a new high speed Mathematical Photocomposing System with supporting software. This new system will replace the current Linofilm and Fotosetter equipment. Please explain. What is the estimated cost and savings? Does this mean that the Linotron will be replaced?

Answer. An Invitation for Bid (IFB) was issued to industry for a high speed Mathematical Photocomposing System on April 28, 1975. Three companies responded to our request and after review of all bids a contract was awarded to Information International, Inc., of Culver City, California. The total contract price of $329,397 which includes a VideoComp 500 photocomposer; input terminals; composing logic to typeset all text, tabular and mathematical equations; all character fonts as specified; and maintenance and operator training.

The Mathematical Photocomposing System was recently installed and is currently undergoing tests and acceptance procedures. It is anticipated that actual production will commence on May 1, 1976.

Attached is a letter dated November 14, 1974, addressed to the Chairman, Joint Committee on Printing explaining the proposed system and its cost saving advantages. I believe that this letter is self explanatory and contains the information you are requesting as to the estimated savings.

United States Government Printing Office,
Washington, D.C., November 14, 1974.

Chairman, Joint Committee on Printing,
U.S. Senate Post Office,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: Some of the photocomposing equipment that has been acquired by the Government Printing Office over the past 25 years has become obsolete for our requirements as a result of the many subsequent advancements in photocomposing technology. I recommend replacing this equipment with a photocomposing system that would serve as an auxiliary to our Linotron 1010 electronic composing system.

The equipment I propose to replace consists of three Fotosetter machines and our Linofilm photocomposing system. The Fotosetter machine was one of the first photocomposers marketed, and the Office acquired its first model in the late forties. The amount of work that can be produced economically on the Fotosetter has been declining sharply in recent years, and these machines are now of negligible value in our operations.

The Linofilm system is comprised of four keyboard units, two tape converters, and five photographic units. The keyboard units are input devices that perforate paper tape for operating the photo units, and the system lacks flexibility because it uses

a unique 15-level tape code that precludes the use of tape prepared on other input devices. The system is extremely slow by present-day standards, and operates on electro-mechanical principles that are causing frequent downtime and high maintenance costs (currently averaging $38,000 a year). All of the equipment to be replaced is fully depreciated.

The proposed auxiliary system would utilize advanced techniques to simplify the keyboarding and subsequent photocomposition of difficult text such as tabular matter and complex mathematical equations. This class of composition constitutes a significant and growing part of the Federal Government's printing requirements, and our Linotrons 1010 are not designed to produce this type of work. It must now be composed either on the Linofilm or by the Monotype hot-metal process, and the composed matter must be hand-stripped into the text pages produced on the Linotron. These methods are costly, slow, and characterized by a high error rate when compared to the capabilities of more efficient systems now available.

Another advantage of this proposed auxiliary system is that, unlike the Linotron 1010, text could be composed without first processing the data through a separate computer to insert command codes for the photocomposer. Advancements in technology have reduced the number of codes required to the point where it is practical to include them as part of the text data.

The time, cost, and inconvenience of the additional processing step required to insert these codes by computer can be significant on smaller jobs, and eliminating this step would render many jobs suitable for photocomposition that are too small for economical production on the Linotron. The direct-data-entry feature provides a high degree of flexibility to permit both on- and offline input from a wide range of types of input devices, including optical character readers and text editing terminals. The photocomposer would automatically hyphenate and justify the text, as well as construct complex equations.

Based on actual time studies conducted to compare the productivity of a system of current design with that of our Linofilm equipment, it is estimated that an annual savings of $124,345 would be realized by the Office each year from reduced production and maintenance costs. These savings would recover the cost of the new equipment in 2.4 years.

I therefore request your authorization to initiate procurement action for a general-purpose photocomposing system, consisting of a photocomposer, software, and four mathematical keyboards. The total cost of the system is estimated at $312,000, which includes installation. If initial procurement action is authorized, a request to complete the purchase will be submitted after acceptable terms and conditions have been arranged.

A more detailed description and cost analysis of this proposal is being submitted with this letter for the information of the Joint Committee on Printing and its staff. Any additional information required will be furnished on request.

Sincerely yours,

T. F. McCormick,
Public Printer.

Approved in accordance with resolution adopted by Joint Committee on Printing on January 17, 1973:

Wayne L. Hays,
Chairman, Joint Committee on Printing,
(December 3, 1974).

There are many advantages that this new system will provide which are not available on the Linotron Photocomposing Systems. For example, Congressional Bills containing a unique requirement for cancelled type can now be processed on the VideoComp 500. Plans are now being made to refit the VideoComp 500 with microfilm capability that can be used for automation of the platemaking process.

The new photocomposing system is not a replacement for the Linotron 1010 photocomposers. The VideoComp will supplement and enhance our present photocomposition capabilities and allow the GPO to offer expanded photocomposition services to Congress and our customer agencies.

Photopolymer Plates

Question. There is a joint effort between the Letterpress and Offset Divisions in the use of photopolymer plates. What are photopolymer plates? What advantages is there to utilize these plates in the Letterpress Division when you are leaning more

to photocomposition and offset production? What would be the cost of a photopolymer platemaking system?

Answer. A photopolymer plate is a relief-type plate that is produced in a manner which is similar to offset-type plates. The actual plate is constructed of a layer of light-sensitive polymer bonded to a thin steel backing. The plate is exposed to a light source to "fix" the printing surface and then the plate is etched or washed to eliminate the nonprinting areas, thus creating a relief plate. This plate can be run on our present letterpress equipment.

To understand the role photopolymer plates will play in the future and how this system will mesh with photocomposition, some background information is necessary.

The end product of photocomposition is a negative which is normally used to produce an offset plate. In order to utilize this same negative to produce a plate that will run on our present letterpress web equipment, it would be necessary to make a magnesium or a Dycril plate. Both of these plates are more costly than a photopolymer plate. The decision to convert the daily Federal Register from hot metal to photocomposition made it necessary for us to choose between either acquiring a platemaking system which would allow us to utilize the present letterpress web equipment to produce this publication or purchase additional offset equipment.

The present complement of offset web equipment can only handle 96 pages at one time. The daily average count in fiscal year 1975 was about 165 pages per issue.

The cost of a photopolymer platemaking system and the estimated annual savings over our present plate system is as follows:

1. The actual equipment is estimated to cost $36,000.
2. The estimated cost of installation including site preparation conforming to OSHA requirements, is $98,000. This site will accommodate two additional systems. An additional system, and perhaps one more for a total of three, may subsequently be needed to support the anticipated workload.
3. The total cost is estimated to be $134,000.
4. The estimated annual savings over the present platemaking system is estimated to be $144,000.

Question. You effected an annual savings of $100,000 by reducing 61 percent the consumption of tin antimony alloy. How did you accomplish this?

Answer. Our analysis of the consumption of tin-antimony alloy in the reprocessing of used metal indicated that we were using about 510 pounds of tin-antimony costing $1,071 for each 16,000 pound lot of metal. We found that there was too much linotype metal mixed in with monotype metal in the type returned for reprocessing. This resulted in large part from the use of linotype spacers in monotype forms.

By instituting better procedures for the separation of the two metals, and casting spacers from monotype alloy, we are now using less than 240 pounds of tin-antimony per lot of metal. This reduced consumption is the basis for our estimated savings.

Linotype Metal Inventory

Question. You reduced your linotype metal inventory by 400,000 pounds and traded 100,000 pounds for 100,000 pounds of monotype metal. How much in savings does this represent? What is your current metal inventory?

Answer. The reduction of the linotype inventory by the sale of 400,000 pounds produced revenue of about $140,000.

We paid $27,900 plus 100,000 pounds of linotype for 100,000 pounds of monotype metal. It would have cost us $62,900 without the linotype trade. Therefore we received approximately $35,000 for the surplus linotype metal.

Present inventories are: 994,617 pounds of linotype and 76,160 pounds of monotype metal.

Question. Do you own or lease the IBM 370/145 system? If so, what is the cost?, purchase?, lease?

Answer. The IBM 370/145 computer system was leased by the House of Representatives for a four year term in December, 1974. It subsequently became surplus to the needs of the House and GPO took over the contract in December 1975, for the remainder of the four year contract at $23,940 per month.

Question. Will the IBM 370 replace the IBM 360 which I understand is leased? What is the annual lease cost?

Answer. The 370/145 was installed to replace the IBM 360/40, with an annual lease rate of $127,000, and the IBM 360/50, with an annual lease rate of $244,000. The IBM 360/40 lease was terminated in December 1975 and the IBM 360/50 lease will be terminated later this year. The annual lease cost of the IBM 370/145 is approximately $288,000.

Question. Who comprises the Automated Data Services Steering Committee? What is the purpose of the committee?

Answer. The Committee consists of the following:

Public Printer, Chairman
Deputy Public Printer, Member
Assistant Public Printer for Management & Administration, Member
Assistant Public Printer (Superintendent of Documents), Member
Assistant Public Printer (Planning), Member
Director, Data Systems Service, Member
Deputy Director, Data Systems Service, Secretary

The Committee's primary function is to initiate and review plans for the computerization of GPO operations with a view toward the allocation of a limited resource among competing demands for automation.

Question. What was the cost of the computer aided photocomposition system (Linotron)?

Answer. The Linotron photocomposition system cost $2,185,562.18.

ENGINEERING SERVICE PROJECTS

Question. Supervision of the contract construction of the GPO air conditioning project and installation of major items of equipment is a responsibility of the Engineering Service. When these projects are completed, will there be a reduction in personnel?

Answer. Other than two temporary engineering inspectors, no reductions are contemplated in the Engineering Service as a result of the completion of the air conditioning project.

Question. In view of a projected change to a new location, is the construction and installation currently in process at GPO necessary and economical?

Answer. Yes. The projected change to a new location has been just that, a projection. No authorization has yet been received and the funds necessary for substantial progress cannot even be requested until the authorization is received. Moreover, even if funds were on hand today, it would be at least 5 years before we would be able to move into the new facility and give up our present facility. Because most of our improvements will either pay out savings before the end of this 5-year plus period or enhance the sales value of the present facility at the time we vacate it, we believe these improvements are not only necessary for effective, efficient, and economical operations but also enchance the value of the facility.

Question. Upgrading of electrical systems has recently been completed at GPO. What was the total cost of the project? How long did it take to complete the project? When will upgrading be required again?

Answer. The total project cost was $456,058, and the total time for completion was about 27 months.

An electrical upgrading in Building 1, 2, and 3 is not envisioned. In Building 4, however, electric sub-station replacement and upgrading may be necessary in the next year or so in order to meet OSHA standards. Our best estimate of the probable cost of such an upgrading is $150,000.

Question. What construction and installation projects require approval of the Joint Committee on Printing? Has the relocation of offices on the Eighth Floor been approved by the JCP? What is the estimated cost of relocation? How long will it take to complete?

Answer. All construction and installation projects which involve a policy decision regarding the operation of the Government Printing Office require Joint Committee on Printing approval. The JCP was made aware of our crowded conditions and gave general approval to our expansion plans including the rental of space, etc. While the relocation of offices (backfill) is a natural result of the additional space created by the move of some employees to rented space, I do not recall that the specific workorders involving the relocation of offices on the Eighth Floor in the Central Office of the Government Printing Office were discussed with the JCP. The work is being accomplished by Engineering Division personnel on individual maintenance job orders which do not involve a policy decision over and above the overall expansion decision. The total cumulative cost of these workorders is estimated to be almost $600,000 over the next 9–12 months.

FEDERAL PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAM

Question. What is The Federal Productivity Program?

Answer. The Federal Productivity Program was initiated in response to a request by Senator William Proxmire, in the fall of 1970, that the General Accounting Office

determine the feasibility of measuring productivity in the Federal sector. The development of this program went through several stages beginning with a survey of work measurement systems in Federal agencies, a feasibility study and a decision to begin the collection of productivity data and the development of a productivity measurement system. The Office of Management and Budget provided policy guidance and, in a memorandum dated July 9, 1973, assigned specific roles in the program to the following Federal agencies:

1. The Bureau of Labor Statistics was to collect data and construct indexes.
2. The General Services Administration was to provide guidance and technical assistance for work and productivity measurement systems and procedures and mechanization projects.
3. The Civil Service Commission was to provide leadership, technical assistance and policy guidance in the personnel management aspects of productivity.
4. The Joint Financial Management Improvement Program (JFMIP) was to be responsible for analyzing factors causing productivity change, preparing an annual report to the President and the Congress and finding ways to expand and improve productivity measurement.

Currently, the Federal productivity measurement program includes 48 agencies and 1,825,200 members of the civilian work force, representing a coverage of about 65 percent.

The Government Printing Office has participated in the Federal productivity program from its inception.

Question. How will it affect Productivity and Work Quality?

Answer. Productivity can be affected in that the organizations that are being measured will have an inducement to improve performance. The measurement system will point out the areas where productivity has been declining and indicate to management where special attention is needed.

The GPO has taken a lead in the Federal program in that it was one of the few agencies with extensive experience in the area.

Budget Program

Question. Explain the Budget Program.

Answer. Each year every GPO manager formulates his budget and coordinates his budget request with the GPO Budget Committee which reviews both consolidated and individual Budget estimates and presents recommendations to the Public Printer.

Upon approval by the Public Printer, the GPO Budget is submitted to OMB and the Congress.

Property Management Program

Question. What is the Property Management Program?

Answer. The GPO Property Management Program is a set of policies and procedures designed to account for and control GPO Property.

Question. How will it be improved by development of inventory procedures for paper and publications for sale?

Answer. These two new procedures fix responsibilities on specific individuals and provide for increased inventory control.

Question. Does this program include main GPO and Superintendent of Documents?

Answer. The Property Management Program covers all GPO organizational units regardless of their location.

Question. Are costs involved and are they shared by both?

Answer. Costs, mostly in the form of labor, are incurred for the development and maintenance of this program. These costs are included in administrative overhead and are distributed to all organizational units.

Question. General Services is achieved through administration of major activities including (1) Paperwork Management and Word Processing. What is a "Word Processing" Program? What type of equipment is used in word processing? Why is it classified as a major activity?

Answer. The "Word Processing" program at the Government Printing Office is basically a program to increase efficiency by the use of typewriters, dictation equipment, etc. which have electronic enhancements. The equipment used consist primarily of dictation and transcription recording equipment; and automatic repetitive typewriters.

The Word Processing Program, its development and implementation, are categorized as a major activity because of its potential for a major increase in productivity especially in the areas of repetitive communications or manuals or other lengthy documents which require frequent up-dating.

Question. Subscription Control, Conference Room Schedules, and Administrative Postage; why are these classified as major activities?

Answer. Only in the context of the *administrative support program* itself would subscription control, conference room scheduling, administrative postage and other functions be classified as a major activity. Standing by themselves they certainly would not.

GPO Parking

Question. GPO through the Recreation Program operates 7 parking lots with about 1,600 spaces. The lots are leased and employees are charged for each space. Is this parking self-sustaining? GPO supervises the operation. What does this mean? How many employees are involved in this operation? Are any spaces provided without cost to employees? If so, how many spaces and to whom are they furnished?

Answer. The official GPO Parking Program is administered directly by the Office of General Services and not through or by the Recreation Program. There are three employees (two permanent and one temporary) assigned to the program. All employees authorized to park on these lots are required to pay for the service. There are no exceptions. The price is the same for everyone and the program is totally self-sustaining.

Question. An analysis of administrative postage charges for 1975 resulted in a reduction from $498,000 to $273,190, a savings of $224,810. Please explain. Were the 1974 postage charges based on a bad postal service count? Are you current on your payments of postage charges?

Answer. An analysis of the breakout of the different categories of Postal Service rates and other factors indicated an error in mix of the rates being used with too much weight being given to the more expensive categories. The estimated mix was corrected and the total charges reduced. Postal charges are estimated and paid quarterly in advance. All postal charges are current.

Telecommunications System

Question. Explain the new telecommunications system proposed for the new GPO Building? How much money has been spent on planning the project? What is the estimated cost of the system? Annual maintenance? How can you initiate a project when neither the building site nor the building has been authorized?

Answer. Comments were included in the 1975 Annual Report under heading of *Future Plans*. There has been no work in this area, nor will there be until both site and building have been authorized by the Congress.

Space Rental From GSA

Question. How much space from how many locations was rented from GSA?

Answer. A total of 497,587 square feet at 39 locations was rented from GSA for bookstores, field printing, regional printing procurement offices, the warehouse space at Franconia, Virginia, etc.

Question. How much space are you renting at Franconia, Virginia?

Answer. A total of 174,103 square feet of paper storage space is being rented from GSA at Franconia, Virginia.

Question. Is it not the practice in the industry to use the 30–30–30 guideline: 30 days of supply on hand, 30 days of supply in shipment, and 30 days of supply on order?

Answer. We are not familiar with this industry practice. Our procedure is to buy paper quarterly with delivery on a phased basis throughout the quarter to provide replacement for paper used from our inventory of paper on hand. This ensures a proper level of paper at all times to support our operations while still holding warehousing costs to a minimum.

This procedure would not necessarily apply to "special" papers which would have to be considered on an individual basis.

Question. How many pounds of paper do you have stored at Franconia?

Answer. As of March 26, 1976, about 25,864,000 pounds of paper were stored in the Franconia warehouse.

Question. On the basis of the recommended order of 15.5 million pounds of paper for the next quarter, how many days of supply do you have on hand?

Answer. The 15.5 million pounds of paper ordered for the next quarter is based on our need to support an average usage of 5.2 million pounds per month. In addition, we presently have 34 million pounds of paper on hand or roughly a six-months supply. The 15.5 million pounds on order will be delivered intermittently starting in May so as to replace the 34 million pounds as it is used and continue to maintain an average six-months supply on hand at all times.

Decrease in Purchase Orders

Question. From 1974 to 1975, there was a $33 million decrease in value of purchase orders, a 52 million decrease in pounds of paper purchased, a 5 million decrease in sheets of paper purchased, an 8 million decrease in envelopes purchased, and a 131,000 decrease in containers purchased. Please explain the decreases. Have these decreases continued through 1976? Despite the decreases, employees increased from 264 in 1974 to 269 in 1975. Please explain.

Answer. The decrease in the value of purchase orders is broken down into three categories: services, transportation, communications and travel, which decreased approximately $6 million; and machinery and equipment, which decreased approximately $8.5 million. Thus, only $19 million of the decrease is due to blank paper and envelopes. These categories were offset by an increase of approximately $0.5 million in materials and supplies. The reduction in purchases of blank paper and envelopes during fiscal year 1975 is attributed to a decrease in usage and demand during the fiscal year coupled with a conscious decision to reduce inventory balances which had been expanded as a safety factor in the face of an increase in the delivery time for paper ordered during the preceding years. Services, transportation, communications and travel decreased as a result of a reduction of approximately $8.5 million in postal charges, which was offset by an increase of $2.4 million in the cost of GSA space rentals. The decrease in machinery and equipment was caused by lower expenditures related to the air-conditioning improvements which are nearing completion.

A survey shows that the decreased trend reported in FY 1975 is not continuing through FY 1976 largely because the inventory adjustment referred to above is complete. The authorized complement for Materials Management Service employees has not changed. The number of employees reported on the Annual Report reflects the number actually on the rolls as of June 30, and includes temporary employees. As indicated above, the fluctuation in purchase orders and paper on hand are due to factors which are not directly related to manpower requirements which have remained fairly constant.

Printing Specialist Trainee Program

Question. What is the Printing Specialist Trainee Program?

Answer. The Printing Specialist Trainee Program is a 1 year Program. It takes into Government service persons with potential for advancement to a professional level in printing specialist positions (GS–1654 series). The course includes both classroom and on-the-job training experiences.

Question. How many trainees are involved?

Answer. Twenty-five trainees entered the program in February 1975; 22 of those trainees completed the program and 21 of them have filled existing vacancies within operating divisions of the Government Printing Office. There are presently 10 additional persons in various stages of training; 3 of these trainees entered the program on April 12, 1976.

Question. Does this program replace the Apprenticeship Program?

Answer. No. These employees are in a program leading to a printing specialist position; the GPO Apprenticeship Program prepares applicants for journeyman craft positions.

Question. Do these trainees replace Journeymen in the Planning Section?

Answer. These trainees fill vacancies created when Printing Specialists leave. In the past, most of the Printing Specialists had been journeymen before becoming Printing Specialists.

Question. What are the requirements for becoming a trainee?

Answer. The initial class of 25 Printing Specialist Trainees were required to have a college degree (in business administration, economics, marketing) and be selected from an appropriate Civil Service Commission register. Subsequent groups of Printing Specialist Trainees have been required to have a bachelors degree in Printing Management from an accredited school and to be certified as eligible from the appropriate CSC register.

Question. What is the status of the Program?

Answer. We believe the program is functioning well. We expect a gradual intake of small numbers of trainees who will graduate at various times throughout the year to fill printing specialist vacancies as they occur.

Question. Is it true that the program has not measured up to expectations because the trainees lacked technical training in printing?

Answer. We do not believe this to be the case. Trainees in the original group did receive extensive technical training in printing during approximately one year of classroom and on-the-job training.

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Question. Is it true that the latest trainees have received technical training?

Answer. As the latest group entered the training program on April 12, 1976, they have not yet received any technical training. Seven other printing specialist trainees who have been entered in the program during the past 7 months, have not received extensive technical training as they have degrees in printing management. They have, however, been given a number of orientations and briefings on the procedures, methods, equipment, and technology used in the Government Printing Office.

Executive Conferences

Question. There has been established executive retreats for top GPO officials. One has been held at Belmont Center, Maryland. Have retreats been held in Virginia?

Answer. The work retreat was found to be a misnomer and the meetings away from the Government Printing Office of top officials are now referred to as conferences. In late 1975, there was an executive conference held in Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Question. What is the purposes of the retreats?

Answer. The executive conferences have several objectives, one of which is executive development. Part of each conference is devoted to improving the managerial effectiveness of GPO executives. A second objective is problem solving. Some time during the conference the managers are designated to identify current and/or potential agency problems. Small groups meet to study the problems and develop action plans for the solution of those problems. A third objective is to improve the general ability of GPO executives to work together. The experience of solving problems together at the conference is expected to have some carry over and improve understanding among managers.

Question. Have they achieved the desired results?

Answer. We believe they have. We have some feedback from executives that they have followed through on the approaches to problem solving discussed at our executive conferences; they have indicated that the management tools acquired at the conferences have been helpful, and there seems to be a greater degree of understanding of each others problems.

Question. List the retreats, locations, personnel attending, and cost to GPO.

Answer. There have been two executive conferences, one at the Belmont Center in Elkridge, Maryland, and one at the Sheraton Fredericksburg in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Each was attended by the Public Printer, Deputy Public Printer, Assistant Public Printers, Staff Office Heads, department and service heads, and one person from the Career Development Branch. The three-day Belmont conference cost approximately $4,900 for room, board, and training materials. The Fredericksburg, Virginia, conference in 1975 cost approximately $5,400. A list of names of officials attending follows:

Fredericksburg, Virginia Conference

November 11–14, 1975

Thomas F. McCormick, John J. Boyle, Walter C. DeVaughn, Carl A. LaBarre, Wellington H. Lewis, William J. Barrett, Manuel M. Brito, David H. Brown, Dr. David S. Brown, Richard A. Burdick, William H. Carr, Earl G. Clement, Thomas R. Cullen, William C. Dulin, Keith F. Godsey, William A. Hammill, Robert B. Holstein, John D. Livsey, Albert R. Materazzi, Vincent T. McCarthy, Robert J. McKendry, Bryan W. Mercer, Joseph A. Palank, Raymond J. Pluto, Alexander Randolph, Jr., Samuel L. Saylor, William G. Tonner, Jr., Samuel B. Scaggs, and Clayton W. Ziegler.

Belmont Conference

October 1–3, 1974

Thomas F. McCormick, John J. Boyle, Walter C. DeVaughn, Carl A. LaBarre, Wellington H. Lewis, William J. Barrett, Manuel M. Brito, David H. Brown, William J. Boteler, William H. Carr, Earl G. Clement, William C. Dulin, William A. Hammill, Robert B. Holstein, Albert R. Materazzi, Vincent T. McCarthy, Joseph A. Palank, Raymond J. Pluto, Alexander Randolph, Jr., James W. Sadler, Samuel L. Saylor, Samuel B. Scaggs, William D. Skees, Alfred E. Sommers, Gilbert S. Young, and Clayton W. Ziegler.

Question. Are you contemplating an expansion on this program to include 13's and 14's?

Answer. Because of the success of this program, we are planning comparable programs for the next level of managers in the Government Printing Office. This would

include some officials as low as Grade 13 and 14, but certainly not all of them. Only division chiefs or other individuals with comparable levels of responsibility will be invited to attend a middle managers conference.

Drug Abuse and Alcoholism Programs

Question. The Medical Officer supervises staff advisors in the Occupational Health Division in Drug Abuse and Alcoholism programs. How many personnel participated in the program?

Answer. The alcoholism program was established in the spring of 1971; the drug abuse program was added in the fall of 1974. Since 1971, approximately 300 persons have participated.

In FY 1975, 127 cases were accepted into the programs.

Question. What is the cost of administering the program?

Answer. The major cost of the program is in the salaries of two staff advisors; these salaries are currently approximately $31,000. Less than $1,000 a year is spent in travel, training, and other incidental expenses. In addition to an office, telephone, stationery, occasional use of a typist, and other such support expenses, the current annual cost of the program is about $37,000.

Question. Has the program proved beneficial to GPO?

Answer. Yes.

The program has given us improvements in attendance, morale, and reductions in interpersonal conflicts and other problems which commonly result from the abuse of alcohol and other mood and mind changing drugs. Any definitive estimate of savings could be made only on the basis of an extensive analysis.

Question. What percentage of personnel have been rehabilitated?

Answer. Based on our statistics, the rehabilitation rate for alcoholics who were in the program long enough to allow for evaluation was 75 percent, and for drug abusers 60 percent.

Question. What requirements are necessary for participation in the program?

Answer. Any employee who has a problem with alcohol or other mood or mind changing drugs is eligible for admission into the program. Participation is voluntary.

Question. If a person meets the requirements, is participation mandatory?

Answer. No. Although such persons are strongly encouraged to avail themselves of the benefits of the program, participation is voluntary. Only a small percentage of employees referred to the program have categorically refused to participate. It is part of the structure of the program to motivate participation.

Question. What occurs if the persons refuses to participate or becomes a recidivist?

Answer. No sanctions are applied for refusal to participate. However, most employees who are directed to the program by managers and supervisors are referred because they have a problem in performing their job in that they have shown themselves to be deficient in terms of productivity, attendance, or other adverse behavior caused by alcohol or drugs. These persons remain subject to regular disciplinary procedures, including removal unless they correct their behavior through participation in the program.

In general, as long as the clinical prognosis for recovery is good, recidivists are welcomed to re-enroll in the program. Decisions on re-enrollment are made on an individual basis.

Question. Is any part of this program subsidized by HEW?

Answer. No.

Upward Mobility Program

Question. Explain the Upward Mobility Program and the "Bridge Job" implementing the program.

Answer. Upward Mobility is defined in FPM Letter No. 713-27 as:

> ". . . a systematic management effort that focuses Federal personnel policy and practice on the development and implementation of specific career opportunities for lower level employees (below GS-9 or equivalent) who are in positions or occupational series which do not enable them to realize their full work potential."

Federal agencies, including GPO, are required to include as part of their EEO affirmative action program, specific plans to assure an Upward Mobility effort. This requirement is levied against agencies as a result of Executive Order 11478 and the Equal Opportunity Act of 1972.

"Bridge Jobs" are positions which theoretically allow employees career ladder progression from clerical to higher level professional jobs. Typically, a bridge job might be that of a technical or sub-professional nature.

Question. How many personnel are involved in the program?

Answer. The program is allotted the services of four employees on a part-time basis. Three of these are professional personnelists in areas of placement, classification, and training and one provides clerical support. As a group, they are currently expending less than 20 percent of their time on this program, but as the program grows this could rise to as much as 50 percent.

Question. What is the purpose of the program?

Answer. The Upward Mobility Program is enacted to satisfy legal and regulatory requirements, the rationale for which is the meshing of the organizational goal for competent manpower with individual goals for career advancement. Intended benefits include:

Improved employee performance and morale.

The elimination of sub-professional duties from professional positions.

The provision of a testing and developmental ground for possible future professionals.

Better manpower utilization through rational job structuring.

Question. Can you not obtain qualified personnel from the registers to meet personnel requirements?

Answer. Qualified personnel are available from registers for many occupations, but are in short supply for others. With some minor exceptions, entry level eligibles are available through the competitive examining system. For many mid and upper level positions, internal development is far more expedient than external recruitment. The uniqueness of the agency mission contributes significantly to this phenomenon.

Question. Why must there be a program of training for higher positions?

Answer. Traditionally, the Government Printing Office has provided training to its employees to meet unique agency missions as well as to provide career opportunities to employees. Such training is viewed as a means of integrating organizational goals with those of individual employees, thus enhancing agency efficiency as well as employee performance and morale.

Question. If your requirements are for typists, why do you not hire typists? Why do you train typists?

Answer. The reasons for this are twofold:

1. The numbers and quality of entry level typists are low.
2. The agency, as a part of its EEO Affirmative Action program, is required to provide special employment and training opportunities for low-skilled and disadvantaged persons.

Cost of Program

Question. What is the total cost of the program?

Answer. The administrative costs of the program are currently approximately $3,500 per year. The salaries of participants are not included in this figure since their personnel compensation is carried against the budget of the area in which they are employed in on-going functions.

Question. In 1975, you trained 2,330 employees. Are these new or old employees?

Answer. This incudes both new and old employees. The training ranges from orientation of new employees to advanced managerial training for executives.

Question. This represents over 25 percent of the total employees of 8,632 and an increase of over 900 over 1974. Why is it necessary to train so many people?

Answer. The training is necessary to improve the operation and efficiency of the Government Printing Office. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-four of those training instances were classes conducted within the Government Printing Office by our own personnel. This included a special course for all supervisors to introduce them to new policies and procedures that have been established. A large number of employees completed a 10-hour course in improving their writing skills and a new clerical training program to improve the quality and uniformity of clerical services throughout the Government Printing Office.

Question. What is the total cost of training?

Answer. During FY 1975, we invested $78,410.00 in training outside of the Government Printing Office.

Question. How many personnel are engaged in training?

Answer. There are 11 professional trainers and 3 clerical personnel in our training branches.

Question. Does this mean that because more than 25 percent of the personnel were in training, GPO was operating at only 75 percent capacity?

Answer. There were 2,330 instances of training. Many of these instances were only 8 hours in length. There was a total of 67,099 manhours of training out of approximately

19,000,000 manhours available. This means that less than 3-tenths of one percent of the available manhours were spent in training.

SUPERVISOR ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Question. Explain on-the-job training for supervisors. Are the supervisors appointed and then trained for the position, or do they qualify for the position and then receive an appointment?

Answer. On-the-job training for supervisors is the second phase of the Supervisory Development Program. Journeymen who aspire to supervisory jobs must compete for the opportunity to participate in the Supervisory Development Program. The competition includes a written examination, supervisory evaluation, and a panel interview, and final selection based on the anticipated number of supervisory vacancies. Those employees identified through this method as having high potential to become supervisors receive classroom training in the fundamentals of supervision. On completion of the classroom training, they receive on-the-job training for a period of one year. During this year they may fill in for supervisors who are on leave, handle special assignments or studies within the area, rotate to other sections to gain information that would be useful, and handle special assignments for the supervisor in their own area. They are evaluated during the program and are required to prepare reports on their training experience. In most cases completion of this program is required before an employee is eligible to be selected to fill a craft supervisory position.

Question. Does GPO provide Protective Service personnel for leased office and warehouse space?

Answer. Yes. GPO Protective Service personnel provide back-up service for office and warehouse space which is leased from other than GSA. GPO's leased warehouse and other facilities are equipped with electronic intrusion alarms and fire water flow alarm devices. GPO Protective Service employees are utilized to provide back-up service and patrols to respond to these alarms, and to reset the alarm systems once they have been activated.

Question. Is this true of GSA leased space?

Answer. No. GPO does not provide protective service support for space leased from GSA.

Question. Thirty-six policemen out of a total of 124 received training in 1975—in excess of 28 percent. What type of training did they receive?

Answer. Prior to 1974, the GPO Protective Service employees received four days of in-house training and the remainder of their training was on the job type training. As a result, the men were not properly trained and they constituted a "guard" force rather than a "police" force even though they had police powers. In 1974, an agreement was reached with the Department of Treasury, Consolidated Federal Law Enforcement Training Center (CFLETC), Washington, D.C., to provide training to GPO personnel at no cost to GPO. The CFLETC designed a five week police course especially for federal agencies who had not formalized training facilities of their own. The course includes subjects on firearms and range qualifications, law enforcement techniques, human relations, law enforcement legal principles, first aid, and arrest procedures. As a result, we turned many of our guards into qualified policemen. Some posts do not require policemen and they will continue to be manned by guards who have not been sent to the CFLETC school.

Question. How is that training applicable to GPO?

Answer. The training is applicable to GPO because GPO operates on a 7 days a week, twenty-four hours a day schedule. GPO is located in one of the highest crime rate areas in Washington, and is subject to the same social and crime problems (assaults, robberies, narcotics distribution, and illegal gambling) which surround our facilities. In late 1974, the number of assaults and robberies on GPO employees, while coming to and from work, began to increase after a fall-off from the 1968–1969 high point. Employees became particularly concerned about their personal safety and expressed their concern to GPO management officials, their elected representatives, union officials, and employees groups.

The action we have taken to provide professional training to GPO Protective Service force has resulted in providing a more secure work environment.

Question. Is that not an unusually high percentage of trainees?

Answer. No. A total of 14 supervisory officers and 43 guard/special policemen were selected for this training on a one time basis. The 28 percent figures may seem like a high percentage of overall strength. However, once the training goal is reached by the end of FY 1976, the training needs will be greatly reduced because training will only be needed for replacements.

Question. In 1975 total sales to the public amounted to $34.5 million of which $4 million was derived from Bookstore Sales. If $4 million was derived from Bookstore Sales, from what sources was the other $30.5 million derived?

Answer. The $34.5 million was derived from the following sources:

Central Office	$28.9
Bookstores	4.0
Distribution Centers	3.6
Consigned Sales Agents	.7
Total received	$37.2
Less refunds	2.7
Total net sales	$34.5

Publications Receipt and Control System

Question. Was the Publications Receipt and Control System (PRCS) purchased or is it leased?

Answer. The Publications Receipt and Control System was developed in-house by GPO personnel assisted by National Archives personnel and a contractor. All designs, programs, manuals and instructions are owned by the Government.

Question. What cost?

Answer. The development and implementation cost were approximately $1.5 million.

Question. I understand the program is not measuring up to expectations. Is that true? Explain.

Answer. PRCS is an on-line interactive ADP teleprocessing system designed to automate the inventory control of bulk warehoused publications in the Documents area. It is a means of accomplishing bulk order inventory control and bulk order processing. It is accomplishing its objective. We now know, on a timely basis, what we have, where it is and we have the ability to rapidly fill our stock replenishment orders. We have visibility of current asset information never before possible. We are daily experiencing more and more benefits from the system and it is producing management information and required decision indicators far beyond its stated purpose.

Question. How frequent are the breakdowns?

Answer. Since January 1976, we have experienced an occurrence of 1.2 system downtimes per day. These are not necessarily breakdowns but are for various reasons, i.e., maintenance, checks, telephone circuits, etc.

Question. List weekly hours the system is down.

Answer.

Week of	*System down hrs.*
1/5 thru 1/9	2.5
1/12 thru 1/16	2.5
1/19 thru 1/23	2.0
1/26 thru 1/30	8.5
2/2 thru 2/6	9.3
2/9 thru 2/13	6.0
2/16 thru 2/20	2.3
2/23 thru 2/27	4.3
3/1 thru 3/5	.3
3/8 thru 3/12	.5
3/15 thru 3/19	1.0
3/22 thru 3/26	10.0
3/29 thru 4/2	2.5

Question. What is the response time?

Answer. The median response time is two minutes. For the number of users who need to be accessed to the computer at any one time, this response time is satisfactory.

Selected Publications Mailing List

Question. In 1975 by reducing the Selected Publications Mailing List you effected a savings of $400,000 per year. Will that savings continue for 1976?

Answer. Yes, the savings will continue.

Question. Is the Selected List your main source for information about sales Publications?

Answer. It is a major source, another major source of information is our "Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications."

Question. Will the reduction affect your orders?

Answer. We do not believe so. The only addresses dropped from the mailing list are those who are not sufficiently interested in getting the selected list to return our renewal card.

Question. It has been difficult to measure production for most operations in Superintendent of Documents. There was some discussion about using time cards for each operation and a system similar to that used in main GPO. What has been done to measure and improve daily production?

Answer. Documents plans to use a system called PROBE which is the same system which will be used by the main GPO as a replacement for the current time cards. In addition, other production measurement procedures will be continued and/or initiated.

Question. How many accounts inactive for 3 years or longer do you write off annually?

Answer. During Fiscal Year 1975, we wrote off 9,817 depositors' accounts which have been inactive for three years or longer. From this writeoff GPO's Sales Program recognized $189,000 in additional revenue which was returned to the U.S. Treasury. In prior years these writeoffs amounted to approximately $15,000 annually and we expect the amount for Fiscal Year 1976 to be about $30,000.

Question. You began a campaign to purge the files of accounts which have been inactive for 3 years or longer. Does this mean you are writing off accounts on which money is due for 3 years or longer?

Answer. No, this means we are writing-off depositors' accounts which have not had any activity for a period of three years or longer. This process reduces GPO's liability for customers' deposits and recognizes additional Sales Program revenue which is returned to the U.S. Treasury. Prior to Fiscal Year 1975, the writeoff was limited to accounts which have been inactive for ten years or more. Since the deposit accounts have been computerized, management has been better able to review and analyze these accounts on a more timely basis.

Free Distribution of Publications

Question. What are publications for free distribution? Who pays for the printing, binding, and distribution?

Answer. The principal free distribution publications are those sent to Depository Libraries. Some of the other free issues are those distributed through the Consumer Product Information Center in Pueblo, Colorado.

For Depository Library copies printed by or through GPO, the costs of the printing, binding and distribution are borne by the Superintendent of Documents through the Depository Library Program included in his Salaries and Expense Appropriation.

Depository Library copies of publications printed in agency printing plants are paid for by the issuing agency while the distribution costs to ship the publications to the Depository Libraries are borne by the Superintendent of Documents.

The cost of printing and binding of the Consumer Products copies are paid for by the ordering agencies and the Superintendent of Documents pays the distribution cost.

Question. What publications are distributed free for other agencies? Who pays printing, binding, distribution, and postage? Explain.

Answer. Other than the Consumer Products Publications discussed in the previous question, certain Department of Agriculture publications are distributed free. The Department pays for the printing, binding, and postage costs while the receipt, stocking and physical handling costs are borne by the appropriation to the Superintendent of Documents.

Distribution of the publications are made to Soil Conservation Service Offices, Extension Service Offices and other Department of Agriculture field offices. Mailings are also made to the general public with the prior authorization of the Department.

There are about 3,000 titles in the Department of Agriculture series that are distributed free. Some 51 million of these publications are shipped each year.

Question. Throughout the report you mention improvements and better quality at lower costs. Nonetheless, costs continue to increase and there is no appreciable improvement in quality. Please explain.

Answer. Throughout the report we have highlighted specific improvements and reduced costs for particular operations, nonetheless the overall total costs of the GPO have increased. This is understandable in a period of double-digit inflation. Paper, materials and supplies which are directly related to the production of printed products have increased 22% over fiscal year 1974. However, due to the efforts highlighted in the report, we have been able to absorb some of these increased costs without any loss in quality. We believe that quality has been high in the past and will continue

to be high. We are continually striving to provide better service and improve products to our customers.

Question. The Comparative Statistics on Superintendent of Documents between 1974 and 1975 shows a decline yet the employees show an increase. Explain.

Answer. In 1975, we attempted to put our statistical reporting on the most accurate basis possible. Information in prior years may have been misreported or misinterpreted. The increase in personnel was due to our effort to improve the quality of service, reduce order processing time, handle inquiries with less waiting time for the customer, and to expand our field operations services. Accordingly, there has been an improvement in our operations not withstanding the decline indicated by the comparative statistics.

Authority of Public Printer to Establish Positions

Question. The statute designates the positions of Public Printer, Deputy Public Printer, and Superintendent of Documents. By what authority does the Public Printer have the right to establish Assistant Public Printer positions?

Answer. The positions of Deputy Public Printer (44 U.S.C. 302) and Superintendent of Documents (44 U.S.C. 1702) are statutory positions which are mandatory in that the statutes in both instances state that "the Public Printer *shall* appoint" a person to each of these positions. The remaining positions at the Government Printing Office are authorized under the provisions of 44 U.S.C. 305 which provides in part that the Public Printer may employ "persons necessary for the work of the Government Printing Office."

The duties assigned to the Assistant Public Printer positions are necessary duties and the positions are filled by qualified individuals at rates of compensation which are in line with the duties assigned as judged by Civil Service Commission standards applicable throughout the entire United States Government.

Question. In the fall of 1972, Consumer Product Information Coordinating Center requested funds. OMB concluded, in a letter to the Acting Administrator of GSA that the distribution functions of Consumer Product Information Coordinating Center should be transferred to GPO effective January 1, 1973. A memorandum of understanding between GSA and GPO was signed December 18, 1972. There is some question about who recommended the transfer of functions to GPO which GPO agreed to in the memorandum of understanding.

In your opinion can OMB effect what is, in essence, a reorganization without statutory authority?

Answer. No. However, OMB may have believed that the action was authorized by Section 1701 of title 44 of the U.S. Code.

Question. The selling price of publications includes the cost of postage which has become, lately, a major item. Does a purchaser at a bookstore receive a publication at less cost than one who has the purchase mailed to them? Why? What is the estimate of sales made across-the-counter where postage is not required to be paid?

Answer. The selling price of a document is the same whether purchased at a bookstore or sold and mailed from the Central Office. It costs as much, or more, to sell documents over the counter in bookstores than by mail from the Central Office. GPO incurs the postage or shipping costs of getting the documents to the store, salaries of the bookstore employees, and rent of the bookstore space. In Fiscal Year 1975 Bookstores sales amounted to about 12-percent of total sales.

Question. Is a factor for the cost of reprinting a publication included in all sales publications except those specially priced even though the reprinting of certain publications is remote?

Answer. No. A reprint factor is not included in publications such as subscriptions and those specially priced.

Surcharge for Congressional Work

Question. Why can't we abolish the surcharge for Congressional work?

Answer. In response to the Senate Report No. 94–262 (page 39) Legislative Branch Appropriation, 1976, we re-examined our surcharge practices and eliminated in October 1975 the specific surcharge for Congressional work. This Office now uses a 25-percent surcharge on all rush work which requires priority handling. This includes both Congressional and Departmental work. This surcharge is not a penalty but is to recover our cost for the actual work involved in the expeditious scheduling and handling involved with this work. The type of cost to be recovered include: (1) night work, (2) overtime on the specific job, (3) overtime and night differential on other work which ordinarily would have been done on straight time or day shift, but for giving special priority to the surcharge job, (4) extra makeready, and (5) special expediting.

U.S. SENATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

STATEMENT OF FRANCIS R. VALEO, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

ACCOMPANIED BY:

DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
WILLIAM A. RIDGELY, FINANCIAL CLERK,
MARILYN COURTOT, ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. We welcome Mr. Valeo and his associates.

There is included in the President's budget an amount of $3,244,265 for the Office of the Secretary of the Senate. This amount ensures 123 statutory positions in the Secretary's office, and also provides $511,344 for the Disbursing Office and $228,010 for the Secretary's administrative fund.

For 1977, the Secretary has advised the committee of the need for an additional $248,939 in order to increase the salaries of 14 positions and to establish 11 new positions. With respect to the latter, let's note that eight of the new statutory positions are now on the administrative roll which will be reduced to $105,258. This results in a net increase of $143,681 .

EFFECT OF CAMPAIGN FINANCE LAW

What about the change with respect to the campaign financing? Did you have any overage now included on the Secretary's payroll?

Mr. VALEO. Yes, sir, Mr. Chairman, thank you for having us here today.

We will turn back a total of $250,000 out of the amount of money which was allotted to us last year.

Senator HOLLINGS. For approximately how many positions was that?

Mr. VALEO. Part of that was out of the public office records. I will get the precise amount.

The overall turn-back was $250,000. We reduced the positions in the Public Records Office from 12 to 9.

I kept it at that level for a number of reasons. First of all, the situation, as you well know, is up in the air as to where we are going with the campaign contributions law.

There is assigned to that office a great number of continuing responsibilities, even under the law as it is now written. We are still the main recipients of the reports on Senate campaign expenditures. So that which has gone out of that office in the way of functions has been auditing types of functions, and follow-through on certain of those reports which are inadequate when filed.

But we still have the responsibility for receiving and microfilming those returns, and keeping them on record for public inspection.

In addition to that, that office has two or three other projects which it is required to keep records on. We have all of the reports which are filed by members of the staff of the Senate under the rules in terms of their own contributions and honorariums.

We also have lobbying reports which still come into that office. So there are a number of different types of functions which remain in the office.

Senator HOLLINGS. What has been the change in personnel?

Mr. VALEO. From 12 to 9.

I am sorry, from 13 to 9. The saving is actually $60,000 in that office.

HISTORIAN'S OFFICE

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the Historian's office that you and I are interested in?

Mr. VALEO. Yes. I am going to transfer that from the administrative payroll to the statutory operations. That is what I am requesting.

Senator HOLLINGS. You go ahead and proceed as you wish.

Senator Young, you interrupt at any time.

Senator YOUNG. Just one question. Do you find the campaign contributions law in effect now is more complicated to administer than the one of 2 years ago?

Mr. VALEO. The campaign contributions law? It is immensely more complicated to administer because of the added auditing and funding responsibilities. It did not fall as heavily two years ago.

Senator YOUNG. You handled it very well.

Mr. VALEO. I did the best I could with it.

Senator YOUNG. Thank you.

Mr. VALEO. I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your committee to discuss the operation of my office and to request a total appropriation of $3,387,946 for salaries in the Office of the Secretary for fiscal 1977.

This sum includes funds for the Disbursing Office, the raising of the not-to-exceed limits on a number of statutory positions, as you pointed out, several new statutory positions, and the administrative payroll which would continue to be funded at $122,752.

CHARTS ON SALARIES AND SERVICES

I submit two charts: Chart A, detailing current salaries in the proposed not-to-exceed rates; and Chart B, which is a brief summary of requests for new programs and funding to continue the programs and services which have been made available to the Senate during the past year.

[The information follows:]

CHART A

Position	NTE Rate 6-30-74	NTE Rate 6-30-75	Current NTE Rate	Proposed NTE Rate	Amount of Increase
Administrative Assistant	$27,075	$28,690	$30,210	$32,118	$1,908
2nd Legislative Assistant	25,365	26,878	28,302	30,210	1,908
2nd Assistant Parliamentarian	25,365	26,878	28,302	30,210	1,908
Printing Clerk	25,365	26,878	28,302	30,210	1,908
*Enrolling Clerk	20,235	26,878	28,302	30,210	1,908
3rd Assistant Parliamentarian	21,660	22,952	24,168	25,440	1,272
Receptionist (change title to Secretary)	15,390	16,308	17,172	18,126	954
Secretary to the Curator (change title to Registrar)	------	-----	16,218	19,080	2,862
Assistant Bill Clerk	10,260	10,872	12,720	19,080	6,360
Assistant Messenger (change title to Clerk)	-----	-----	10,812	10,812	-----
2nd Assistant, Document Room	13,965	14,798	15,582	16,218	636
Chief Clerk, Stationery Room	15,390	16,308	17,172	18,762	1,590
Bookkeeper, Stationery Room	13,965	14,798	15,218	16,218	636
Secretary	20,235	21,442	22,578	26,076	3,498
				Sub Total	$27,348

*For all positions except this one, the change in NTE Rate since 6-30-74 was due to a cost of living increase not a merit raise.

Position NEW POSITIONS	NTE Rate 6-30-74	NTE Rate 6-30-75	Current Rate	Proposed NTE Rate	Amount of Increase
*Administrative Director			$30,210	$35,298	$ 5,088
*Historian			29,574	32,118	2,544
*Photo Historian			25,281	25,281	---
*Associate Historian			18,126	23,055	4,929
*Research Assistant (Historian)			10,335	17,117	6,782
*Secretary (Senate Historian)			11,130	16,218	5,088
*Information Clerk, Digest			10,017	14,310	4,293
*Secretary			14,151	16,218	2,067
Information Specialist			-------	14,310	14,310
Information Specialist			-------	14,310	14,310
Secretary (Keeper of Stationery)			-------	13,356	13,356
				Sub Total	$72,767

Total NTE Rate Increases and New Positions ------	$248,939.00
Less: Administrative Fund Reduction ----------	105,258.00**
Additional Funds Required----------	143,681.00
NTE Rate Increases----------	$ 27,348.00
New Positions ($221,591.00 less $105,358.00**)	
Net Increase of ----------	116,333.00
	$143,681.00

*Formerly on the Administrative Payroll

Chart B

Funding Requests for New Programs or Activities

Senate Library

Automated New York Times Service at $1,000 per month for ------		$12,000
New York Times microfiche for the previous six years ----------		1,620
CIS Microfiche (Hearings, Prints, Reports, and Documents)		
1970 ----------	$ 3,150	
1971 ----------	3,240	
1972 ----------	3,900	
1976 ----------	3,850	$14,140
		$27,760

Senate Historical Office

Books and Documents ----------	$ 2,000
Photographic Processing ----------	3,000
	$ 5,000

Secretary Stationery Allowance	$ 1,000
Total	$33,760

BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL REQUEST

Mr. VALEO. The total request reflects a net increase of $143,681 over the budget estimates for fiscal year 1977, or slightly less than 5 percent. This figure includes the total not-to-exceed rate increases and new positions which amount to $248,939, less a reduction in the level of the current expenditures of the administrative roll of $105,258 to reflect a proposed transfer to statutory positions.

Based on the current payroll, this total increase will amount to only slightly more than half of the approximately $250,000 which, it is anticipated, will revert to the Treasury at the end of this fiscal year.

SENATE HISTORICAL OFFICE

At this time, I am seeking statutory positions for the staff of the Senate Historical Office, a staff which is presently carried on my administrative rolls. This transfer is in line with my testimony to the committee last year, and it includes five positions: Historian, $32,118; Photo Historian, $25,281; Associate Historian, $23,055; Research Assistant, $17,117; and Secretary, $16,218.

The Historical Office which was created pursuant to my presentation to this committee last April has been operational since September 1, 1975.

COMMUNICATIONS

At this time, I wish to leave with the Subcommittee letters from Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., The Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York; Wayne D. Rasmussen, U.S. Department of Agriculture; Richard W. Leopold, Northwestern University; and Richard S. Kirkendall, Organization of American Historians. These are representative comments from historians on the significance of the creation of the office to American historical research.

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN BY OFFICE

Mr. VALEO. The office has already undertaken the following measures during its brief existence:

1. Senatorial Papers Catalog. One hundred fifty historical societies, libraries and archives throughout the Nation have been asked to supply complete information on their holdings of Senatorial papers. More than 100 had responded by March 1. In the coming year, additional repositories will be contacted until we are convinced that we have a record of all significant collections of Senatorial papers throughout the Nation. There is at present no consistently reliable guide to this material and its publication in catalog form will be a major service to scholars and to the public.

2. Committee Papers. The office has begun working with the Foreign Relations Committee to develop a program for systematic indexing and publication of executive sessions and related documents more than 12 years old. The "Historical Series" of the committee has been published since 1973, and the eight volumes published to date have been widely acclaimed by scholars. The Historical Office

will shortly offer similar services to other standing committees of the Senate. The objective will be to facilitate efforts to make available to the public, at the earliest practicable date, the complete record of the Senate's policy-making role in the Federal Government.

I would hope that Senate committees will be readily forthcoming in cooperating in this landmark effort which should, as it proceeds, prove of edification to the Nation in regard to the work of the Senate.

3. Senatorial Papers. The office has been providing advisory services to staffs seeking guidance on effective disposition of Senators' personal papers and will continue to do so.

4. Photographs. An extensive search for Senate-related pictures taken in earlier years of the Nation's history has been conducted at the Library of Congress, and this search will continue. We are now building photo files of all current and former Senators which should be of interest to historians and the public.

5. Advisory Board. A panel of Washington-based historians, political scientists, and archivists is being established to advise the office during 1976.

We are going to try this out for one year. If we find it useful, we will continue it, with a constant change of membership so as to bring in new ideas.

6. Scholarly Conferences. Staff of the Historian's Office participated in the annual meetings of the American Historical Association and the Oral History Association. News of the Office's creation was greeted with enthusiasm by political historians in attendance. They have indicated a strong interest in convening a conference later this year on the unique role of the Senate in the American government—for example, treaty ratification, confirmation of appointments, impeachment court.

7. Senate History. The office has prepared a brief account of the evolution of the Senate Stationery Room since the early 19th century. Similar studies will be assembled as part of a program to provide a more rational structure for those Senate offices which function under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, and this service will be extended to other administrative jurisdictions of the Senate on request.

8. Research and Reference Service. The office is providing history-related information services to Senators, committees, and constituents on a daily basis. The volume is growing as knowledge of the office's existence spreads.

BOOKS, DOCUMENTS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PROCESSING FOR THE HISTORICAL OFFICE

I am requesting $2,000 for books and documents and $3,000 for photographic processing in support of this activity in lieu of moneys currently being expended for photographic processing that are coming from the Senate contingent fund.

Please be advised that we are pursuing the possibility of using existing Senate facilities for photographic processing purposes, both in the hope of reducing costs and providing the Photo Historian with greater flexibility in carrying out his work.

Senator HOLLINGS. You say you are pursuing the possibility. Can you do it or can't you?

Mr. VALEO. We have to get permission from the other offices. We are trying to work out some kind of an arrangement for using the same photographic service which is provided to the majority-minority sides of the Senate.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you have trouble getting to them?

Mr. VALEO. So far we have not. But we have to work out some arrangements to provide for transfer of funds or something else.

Senator HOLLINGS. Let us know. I think Senator Mansfield could do that with Senator Scott in a flash.

Mr. VALEO. I think that would be easily done. That obviates the necessity of setting up another dark room, which I would like to avoid if there is a possibility of doing it.

RESTORATION—OLD SUPREME COURT CHAMBER AND OLD SENATE CHAMBER

As the committee is aware, the Senate Curator's office, working under the direction of the Commission on Art and Antiquities, maintains the restored Old Supreme Court Chamber and will be responsible for the Old Senate Chamber after it is formally dedicated.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are ready to do that?

Mr. VALEO. In June, Senator. We have a date set.

Senator HOLLINGS. What is the date?

Mr. VALEO. June 16.

I must say to you, Mr. Chairman and to the members of this subcommittee, that your faith in this project of restoration and your persisting efforts which did so much to bring it to fruition have been vindicated. The Old Supreme Court Chamber has become a highlight for the countless Americans who visit the Capitol. It has received nationwide press attention. It is making a significant contribution to public comprehension of the historic background to the interrelationship of the branches of the Federal structure.

Senator HOLLINGS. Since it only has one door, how have you arranged to handle the crowds?

Mr. VALEO. Visitors move around through the back of the chamber, as I understand the procedure that is now being followed.

Senator HOLLINGS. I see. I was still in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. VALEO. There are two doors. We have not worked out procedures yet for the other, so far as I am aware.

Mrs. COURTOT. Yes, we have.

Senator HOLLINGS. How have they worked that out?

Mr. ST. CLAIRE. They will bring them into the well of the Old Senate Chamber. But there will be no guide service.

Senator YOUNG. Can you go in one door and out another?

Mr. VALEO. There is only one door in that chamber, Senator.

DISPOSITION OF SENATORS' PERSONAL PAPERS

Senator YOUNG. You say the Senate Curator's Office has been providing advisory services to staffs seeking guidance on effective disposition of Senators' personal papers, and will continue to do so.

What are these services?

Mr. VALEO. They can go up to your office, or to any Member who wants to get rid of his papers, and indicate which of them

might have historical value, which might conceivably go to a State historical association, and which ones you might want to keep for your own personal file, and so forth.

They are skilled in sorting out the documents that would be normally accumulated in a Senator's office over a period of years.

Senator YOUNG. I have been sending mine to the University of North Dakota for years.

Mr. VALEO. That is certainly one way of putting them out properly.

Senator HOLLINGS. Should we send them all to one place?

Mr. VALEO. It would depend on the particular circumstances. The Library of Congress might be delighted to take them in many instances. Many Senators do put them out to their universities in their own States.

GRAPHIC REDESIGN OF SELECTED SENATE PUBLICATIONS

The Curator's office provides staff support for the Senate's membership on the Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities. As a result of this association, an experimental project was organized last year to revise the graphic design of selected Senate publications in an effort to make them more useful and readable.

The Secretary's office participated in this project from the beginning. It struck me as being something that was worth doing. The National Council on the Arts, Mrs. Hank's group, supplied a designer and the Public Printer supplied the compositors and those who could handle the technical processes.

This document which I show you, "Nomination and Election of the President and Vice President of the United States" was the result of that project. This is a complete redesign of the document. This is the cover. This is what the interior looks like. It is totally different in terms of readability and it was done at a lower cost.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is good.

Mr. VALEO. We are now trying to spread the use of this process, to all Senate documents as far as it is feasible. The response to the design concept has been extremely favorable, and it is my hope that the format will be applied in due course on a wide scale to other Senate documents. It is the first change in the basic concept in 50 years or more.

There are two positions assigned to the Office of Senate Curator whose titles do not conform to the responsibilities of the persons involved. I submit my recommendations for appropriate title changes: Position No. 001025—Registrar, in lieu of Secretary to the Curator, with a change in the not-to-exceed rate to $19,080; Position No. 001042—Clerk, in lieu of Assistant Messenger. There are two people now assigned with those titles who are actually performing more comprehensive responsibilities.

OPENING OF RESTORED OLD SENATE CHAMBER

At this time, speaking as Executive Secretary of the Commission on Art and Antiquities, I am pleased to inform you of the progress on the restoration of the Old Senate Chamber. The work is now in its final stage and should be completed within the next few weeks. The room will be opened officially in late spring, June 16, in time

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for the large number of visitors expected during this year of the Bicentennial.

The opening of the Old Senate Chamber will represent the culmination of many years of devoted effort by you, Mr. Chairman, and your associates on this committee, of the joint Senate leadership, as well as Senator Stennis and other interested members.

Under the direction of the Commission on Art and Antiquities, the reconstruction has been admirably carried out by the Architect of the Capitol in consultation with architectural historians and preservationists. In particular, I would like again to pay tribute to Mario E. Campioli, Assistant Architect of the Capitol, for his distinguished service in this connection.

Mr. Chairman, I trust that you and other members of this committee will be able to attend the dedication. As was the case in the reopening of the Old Supreme Court Chamber, the return of the Old Senate Chamber to its 19th century splendor will provide a new perspective of this building's rich history and heritage.

SENATE STUDIES CENTER

Mr. Chairman, you may recall that I discussed with you some months ago the desirability of establishing a Senate Room at the new Madison Building of the Congressional Library.

In spelling out this thought, I would suggest that consideration be given to securing between 3,000 and 5,000 square feet of space in the Madison Memorial Building, or some other building of the Library for that matter, for the creation of a facility to be known as the Senate Studies Center. The Center could provide reference and research support to serious students from Congress or from the general public who pursue research or otherwise seek to investigate the current and historic role of the Senate.

Senator HOLLINGS. It was difficult enough to keep the House out of that place, much less us establishing a beachhead.

Mr. VALEO. I am not suggesting this ought to be a Senate office or a Senate wing. I am suggesting it be under the management of the Library but meant primarily for people who are interested in research on the Congress. It would not be a room of the Senate.

Senator HOLLINGS. I don't know.

Mr. VALEO. I merely threw this out as an idea.

Senator HOLLINGS. It is maintained for the Library. If we start with a Senate room they will go over for a House room that will develop into a wing.

Mr. VALEO. There is a Congressional Reading Room in the old Library of Congress which is run by the Library, staffed by the Library, and operated by the Library.

I think I had something of that sort in mind, except it would extend privileges of the room to the public; that is, those of the public who are interested in pursuing the study of the Senate and Congress.

Anyhow, I present this idea for your consideration. It may be something that you might want to discuss with the Librarian of Congress.

SALARY INCREASES AND NEW POSITIONS

A part of the overall appropriation request, $135,150, is needed to provide salary adjustments to existing positions by increasing not-to-exceed rates and to fund new positions exclusive of the staff already mentioned in the Historical Office. This includes three other positions currently on the administrative roll (Administrative Director, Information Clerk, Digest, and a Secretary on my immediate staff) and to fund three new positions (Secretary, Keeper of Stationery, and two Information Specialists in the Senate Library).

ENROLLING CLERK

I would like to point out that in 1974, I requested an increase in the not-to-exceed rate of the Enrolling Clerk on the basis of a salary survey conducted prior to my appearance before this committee. The survey indicated that the position was not being compensated commensurate with the level of skill, experience, and responsibility which was associated with the work.

The Enrolling Clerk, as the committee knows, is responsible for the technical accuracy of all legislation approved by the Senate.

In short, he puts the bills in final shape. It is a highly exacting operation. To right what I believed to be an inequity, I asked the committee in 1974 for an increase of about $5,000 in the rate of that job which I intended to provide in a lump sum, but this committee was inadvertently advised by a witness on my behalf that I would allow the increase in several increments. When the incumbent of 1974 retired in 1975 because of health, and without ever receiving the increase, his assistant was promoted and given the full not-to-exceed amount. That was necessary because the assistant, a GPO employee, was actually earning as assistant in excess of the not-to-exceed rate of the then Enrolling Clerk.

As for the position, Administrative Director, it was created when it became clear that the duties of the Technical Advisor and Administrative Consultant in combination were excessive and would have to be vested in two individuals. Therefore, a new Technical Advisor was hired and the previous occupant was moved onto my administrative roll as the Administrative Director. It is my desire to make this position statutory with a not-to-exceed rate of $35,298. It is presently compensated at the rate of $30,210.

That would not be a lump sum increase. There would probably not be an increase in that job in this year.

The Daily Digest staff is becoming increasingly involved in the new automated legislative information system of the Senate. In the initial phase, the Digest will enter the schedule for committee meetings and hearings. The staff will also be working with the Secretary for the Majority in the compilation and creation of the basic data for the system (committee, subcommittee, commission membership and member information). To assist in these tasks and to support other work of the Digest office, I have placed an employee on the administrative payroll, assigned to that office. This position is needed on a permanent basis and should be so established with a not-to-exceed rate of $14,310 with the title Information Clerk, Digest.

The addition of new offices and growing workloads everywhere has increased the supervisory responsibilities of my immediate office, necessitating the hiring of an additional secretary. A secretary was placed on my administrative roll February 3, 1975. At this time, I ask that this position be shifted to a statutory basis with a not-to-exceed rate of $16,218 and with the title Secretary.

Until December of this year, the Keeper of the Stationery had no secretarial support and either he or his chief assistant had to type correspondence, answer telephone inquiries and take telephone orders, and do other work which should be on a lower pay scale. As part of a continuing process of modernization which is going on in all offices of the Secretary, a secretary was transferred into the Stationery Room. I am asking the committee to create a permanent position, Secretary, Keeper of Stationery, at a not-to-exceed rate of $13,356.

SENATE LIBRARY SERVICES BILL STATUS

Since its inception on April 14, 1975, the Bill Status System, so-called Aquarius, installed in the Senate Library has been of great demand and its impact on Library operations has been dramatic. It is providing a capability for information retrieval to the Senate which has not before been possible through manual operations.

The system was in operation for a total of 179 days during 1975; in this 9-month period, a total of 26,100 calls were logged. An average of 145 calls were received each day—2,900 calls each month. The most calls received for a one-day period were 272 on June 24; in November 3,739 calls were logged. During the month of December, a telephone answering service was installed as a convenience for users to notify them when the service is temporarily overloaded and to permit them to leave a recorded message.

In 1975, the House Bill Status Office which offers a similar service answered a total of 31,006 calls for bill status which originated from the Senate.

This figure, when added to that of the Senate Library, shows that Senate users placing over 57,000 calls last year inquiring as to the status of legislation.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON BILL STATUS SYSTEM

I ask that certain statistical information on this service be included in the record.

[The information follows:]

Bill status system—1975 totals

April	723
May	2,079
June	3,385
July	3,611
August	2,948
September	3,511
October	2,868
November	3,739
December	3,236
Total	26,100

Mr. VALEO. The increased services on bill status offered by the Senate Library and other proposed services will require additional personnel. These positions will be staffed with individuals who have the ability to work not only with automated legislative information systems, but also the micrographics services and the proposed New York Times Service. To this end, I am seeking two positions with a not-to-exceed rate of $14,310 with the title Information Specialist.

NEW YORK TIMES SYSTEM

The Rules Committee has now made the computerized New York Times System available to the Senate Library for dissemination of information to all Senate offices which do not otherwise have access. The cost of this authorized service would have to come out of the Secretary's budget. Therefore, I am requesting an additional $12,000 ($1,000 per month) to be added to the Secretary's funds for this purpose.

Since the Senate Library serves all Senate offices, I am requesting a sum double that allotted to Senate committees. In actual practice, an appropriation of this size represents approximately 15 hours of computer service per month; but as utilization of this service increases, the Subcommittee on Computer Services will be negotiating new service rates with the New York Times.

An additional $1,620 will be needed to pick up the last six years of the New York Times on microfiche. In the future, the subscription for the New York Times on microfiche will be $45 a month, and this cost is included in the $1,000 monthly usage fee. This will permit the Senate Library to drop its subscription to the Times on microfilm since users requests could be satisfied from the microfiche.

LIBRARY MICROFICHE PROJECTS

The Library microfiche projects are continuing, and while it is difficult to persuade Senate users that the microfiche are a viable, cheaper, faster, and more practical alternative to the printed page, inroads are being made. To date, a brochure has been prepared to explain services and has been distributed to all offices and committees to encourage use of microform materials. I request $1,000 to continue this program rather than $2,000, and ask that the other $1,000 be reallocated to cover increased stationery costs in other offices of the Secretary.

A review of the Stationery Allowances of these offices shows that they are inadequate. What with rising prices and increased demand, even the above reallocation of $1,000 will not be sufficient to cover the needs of the Official Reports of Debates and those of the Historical Office, Stationery Room and Daily Digest. Therefore, I am requesting an additional $1,000 to be added to the Stationery Allowance of my office.

The Budget Committee apparently is not interested in continuing the Congressional Information Service (the so-called CIS service on hearings, prints, reports and documents on microfiche) for placement in the Senate Library.

It is my understanding, however, that Senator Cannon supports the acquisition of these materials for the use of the Senate through the

Senate Library. Therefore, I am requesting a special appropriation of $14,140 for the Senate Library to purchase these materials.

COMMUNICATIONS

I submit the letter from Senator Cannon in support of this program. [The correspondence follows:]

United States Senate

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

March 10, 1976

Honorable Francis R. Valeo
Secretary of the Senate
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Frank,

As you may know, several Senate offices, including three Senate Committees, have been using the New York Times computerized information bank on a pilot basis during the past six months. Use of this service on display and printer terminals located in their office suites has proven to be effective for these Senate Committees. On behalf of the Rules and Administration Committee, I hereby authorize the Senate Library to access the New York Times service via computer terminals located in the Senate Capitol suite occupied by the Library. Since you are already using terminals for the Library of Congress Scorpio System, there will be no need to request the installation of additional terminals, since the same display and printer terminals for dialing into Scorpio can also be used for dialing into the New York Times System.

Cost for the terminals will be borne by the Senate. Direct costs for the Times service, however, should be included in your own budget. As new outside information services are approved for direct Senate use, you will also be required to pay those direct costs. The computer terminals, however, will continue to be paid for by the Senate.

As new services are approved for use in the Senate, you will be so informed.

With all best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Howard W. Cannon

HOWARD W. CANNON
Chairman

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

March 30, 1976

Honorable Frank R. Valeo
Secretary of the Senate
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Frank:

My letter of February 21, 1975, authorized you to establish a service in the Senate Library to distribute micros of Congressional information. At that time the Senate Budget Committee had purchased originals; however, they no longer do that. Since the service has proven beneficial, I recommend that you seek appropriations to continue this service.

Sincerely,

Howard W. Cannon

HOWARD W. CANNON
Chairman

February 21, 1975

Honorable Frank R. Valeo
Secretary of the Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Frank:

As Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, I approve your proposal to create a Fiche Distribution Service located in the Senate Library. I have requested the Sergeant at Arms to provide you with a fiche duplicator, reader-printer, and the supplies necessary to begin service at the soonest opportunity. Additionally, I have instructed him to procure a number of desk top fiche readers for the potential users of the Service.

The Senate Budget Committee has recently received my permission to purchase those portions of the CIS library which are already in existence, and therefore not covered by your agreement. This permission is conditioned upon the Budget Committee's providing you with the master copies when you put your Distribution Service into operation so that these older files may also be made available to qualified Senate users.

I agree with you that the fiche copies should be made available to users permanently, since the 5¢ cost is too low to merit an expensive tracking system. I am pleased to observe the increasing dissemination of micrographics technology throughout the Senate, and am sure you will proceed with dispatch on this matter.

With all best wishes,

Sincerely,

HOWARD W. CANNON
Chairman

CIS COMPUTER SERVICE

Mr. VALEO. Also, when the Committee on Rules and Administration authorizes use of the CIS computer service, the Senate Library would become one of the users to provide service to all Senate offices.

DISBURSING OFFICE

In appearance before this committee in April of 1970, 6 years ago, I discussed the application of data processing techniques to the various functions of the then manually functioning Disbursing Office which operates under the authority of the Secretary. Another area of my concern about that office which I cited to the committee at that time was the practice of cash payroll payments which was then followed and the danger that carrying out their pay in cash presented to Senate personnel. This is not to speak of the possibility of a robbery of the Senate office. No other Federal office, so far as I could determine, still continued such a practice. I am pleased to report that after I appointed Mr. Ridgely Financial Clerk on August 1, 1970, he began a determined effort to bring about the modernizations which I had indicated to this committee I felt were essential in the Disbursing Office.

CHECK CASHING FACILITY

Senator HOLLINGS. Weren't you going to put a check cashing facility in the Russell Building?

Mr. VALEO. That has been discussed. I have discussed that with Mr. Ridgely. He can represent my views on that.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

Mr. VALEO. If I may just add one word, there are various types of services that can be offered. I think there are different categories of service—there are differences, for example, when you talk about cashing a payroll check and when you talk about cashing a personal check for staff employees. I think members and services for them represent still another category.

So I think there are various ways in which you can approach check cashing.

Do you want to pick up on it now, Mr. Ridgely?

Senator HOLLINGS. Would you put it in now?

Mr. RIDGELY. Last year, Mr. Chairman, the Rules Committee assigned a room in the Russell Office Building which is near the tunnel that goes across to the Dirksen Building, with a view in mind of establishing a check cashing facility.

Of course, that was only the beginning. When the question was first raised, I said, "Space is the problem." That was taken care of.

But in the meantime, in thinking about establishing such a facility, the cost factor and other items of concern came into the picture.

It is at this point that we get to a position of some hard facts on it. First of all, there are about three options available to us. The first one would be to get a commercial bank to bring in a facility and give them space in one of the buildings to operate.

The next one would be whether or not the Senate Credit Union could accommodate such a service. There are some disadvantages

because I believe it is the policy of the Credit Union to cash personal checks only if the individual is a member of the Credit Union and has enough on deposit to cover the check.

The other is for the Senate itself to establish a check cashing facility, more or less as a satellite of the Disbursing Office principally near where the employees are in the two office buildings.

The trade-off factor would be the cost of setting up an office and staffing it, which I estimate would require at least three individuals, as opposed to the time saved by employees being serviced in the Senate Office Building rather than the Capitol Building.

The problem is that the traffic in the office here in the Capitol has gotten to such a point that it is creating some impairment as far as the official work we conduct. We are talking about personal checks of the employees and we have to give this a second priority.

We have experienced minor unpleasantness when we are busy with people taking care of payroll matters such as being appointed to the payroll. When we are very busy, employees who come in to cash checks get annoyed when we stand them aside until we take care of the official business.

This is the kind of thing we have experienced. The traffic in the Disbursing Office is in fact too heavy as far as personal check cashing is concerned.

During the months of January, February and March of this year we averaged handling over 3,000 checks per month, and a total of over $187,000 per month. This is the traffic we have now and it is growing. It has been growing over the last four or five years. As I said, it has become an impediment to our other work in the front office.

I cannot put one man out in the front just to cash personal checks. It is just too much traffic. It impedes everything else that has to go on in the front office.

For the Senate to undertake this service would mean creating a satellite office and there are problems involved in this.

You have cash which must be secured and guarded. There are checks and cash that must be transmitted back and forth between the Disbursing Office and the check cashing office.

The only other thing that could be done is put a restriction on the cashing of employees personal checks in the Disbursing Office. For instance, you could say "Don't cash any checks on local banks for employees because they can go to their own local bank."

But my reply to that is if Senator Hollings called me and said, "I endorsed a check for one of my employees on the Riggs National Bank," I am going to accommodate you as I would for all Members of the Senate.

It would slow down and then it would build up again as time progressed.

I figure it would take three employees and would probably cost between $40,000 and $50,000 just for staffing. Then we would have the problem of whether Riggs National Bank would then continue clearing our checks.

When we get into this type of check cashing service we would have to have protection against bad checks. There are many things involved.

Senator HOLLINGS. I will look into it with you. We will decide on something.

Go right ahead. Thank you, Mr. Ridgely.

STATIONERY ROOM

Mr. VALEO. The effectiveness of automation in the Disbursing Office has permitted us to consider the possible automation of the financial and inventory control systems in the Stationery Room. What was once a relatively simple operation has grown into a retail business with an inventory of 1,000 items and sales of $1.3 million a year. The Stationery Room's burgeoning business is the result of ever-growing demands by an increasing number of Senate personnel, plus the fact we serve certain other agencies as well as the Senate. A study recently completed by the Technical Advisor indicated that the space constraints both for the storage of inventory items and sales area make it difficult to add more personnel and made imperative the prompt automation of these processes. This change-over was also seen as freeing human resources from the tasks of record-keeping and making the same employees available to provide counter service.

The study cited several alternatives for the acquisition of computer support for the Stationery Room. A minicomputer or an outside computer service bureau were alternatives which were considered in trying to have the system operational by the beginning of the 95th Congress. However, a review by the Subcommittee on Computer Services resulted in the recommendation that the system be developed for the Senate's central computer facility. My staff will assist in this task and the target date is January 1977.

COMMUNICATIONS

I ask that an exchange of correspondence with the staff director of the Subcommittee on Computer Services be included in the record.

Senator HOLLINGS. It will be.

[The correspondence follows:]

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
COMPUTER SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 5, 1976

Honorable Francis R. Valeo
Secretary of the Senate
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Frank:

I have reviewed the study of the Stationery Room prepared by Barry Wolk with a great deal of interest. Barry has done a fine job and produced a very comprehensive description of its operation. I concur that computer service is needed.

As the next step I suggest that a Requirements Statement be produced. This would consist of a refinement of the study of present stationery room operations, plus management changes and additions to the operation as directed by you, Darrell and Hysell.

Following completion of the Requirements Statement, a survey of proprietary software packages would be made to determine which of them meet the Requirements Statement and could reasonably be procured. This would be a joint effort of your staff and subcommittee staff.

Here is my basis for the foregoing:

First, buying a package has the advantage of providing the service far sooner than any alternative means;

Second, the incremental costs for equipment and staff manning and immediate availability make the central computer the choice for the host computer facility; and

Third, by Barry's study and my own observation I see the Stationery Room as a typical retail operation. Computerizing this kind of operation has been solved many times, so it is quite likely that some reliable company has a package that would fill the Requirements Statement.

After the survey proves the feasibility of purchasing a package, a formal procurement process would begin. The computer center staff would participate at this stage, for the obvious reason that the SAA will be the purchasing agent but also to insure that the product selected meets computer center standards. Any package selected will lay its own particular demands for a schedule and capacity on the computer center. It is important that these be known and considered carefully by the people upon whom the demands fall.

Should we be unable to procure an existing package, we would then have to decide whether to develop the software in-house or hire someone to do it for us. At this time my preference is for in-house development. Bill Poulin has upgraded his staff to such a level that I have no doubt of their competence. This decision, however, need not be made now as it is quite likely we will be able to procure a satisfactory package.

As I said earlier, I believe that computer service is warranted and I believe the foregoing steps are the most expeditious way to accomplish it.

Sincerely,

John K. Swearingen

March 17, 1976

Mr. John K. Swearingen
Staff Director
Subcommittee on Computer Services
312 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear John:

My staff has prepared a schedule detailing the steps as we see them which will result in the automation of financial and inventory control systems in support of the Stationery Room.

While I would like to see the automated system operational prior to the 1976 Christmas rush, I believe it would be more prudent to target the first of a new year as the start date. This will give the Stationery Room staff an opportunity to learn the new procedures and resolve problems during a period when sales are less voluminous. Please review the attached plan and advise me if modifications will be necessary in order to meet the proposed schedule.

Barry Volk of my staff has responsibility for this project and he will be available to work with Subcommittee and Computer Center personnel who have been assigned to this joint effort. I am confident that the adoption of computer technology to the processes of the Stationery Room will enable my staff to provide better service to the Senate.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Francis R. Valeo
Secretary of the Senate

DOCUMENT ROOM

Mr. VALEO. My technical staff is now engaged in a study of the operation of the Senate Document Room. This will include a review of the procedures for receiving, filing, storing and distributing documents. In addition, the study will contain an analysis of the volume and type of requests. The goal of this effort is to improve existing service and as far as possible to modernize existing procedures.

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RECORDS

The Secretary's Office of Public Records continues to process the reports of Senate campaign contributions and expenditures as required by the Federal Election Campaign Act. Nevertheless, since the Federal Election Commission has taken on the responsibility for issuing regulations, conducting investigations, et cetera, it has been possible to reduce the staff of Public Records in 1975 from 13 employees to 9. This represents an annual savings of $60,102. The number of employees is now half of what it was in 1974. I have found it necessary, however, appoint a Special Deputy for Election Matters to serve full-time on behalf of the Senate as my designee on the Federal Election Commission on which I serve under the law as an ex-officio member. An able attorney and former Senate Administrative Assistant, Ms. Harriet Robnett, is currently carried on my administrative payroll in this capacity. Her responsibilities as delineated in recent debate on the floor of the Senate are to participate fully on my behalf in all commission matters affecting Senate elections. I do not recommend any change in the status of this position at the present time.

The future role of the Secretary's Public Records Office in the supervision of Federal elections is uncertain but as of now remains a substantial one. Moreover, the office also processes maintains for public viewing reports filed under the Federal Lobbying Act, statements of Contributions and Honorariums by Senators and Senate staff under the rules, residual filings under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, voluntary financial disclosure by Senators, political activity designees pursuant to Rule 43 of the Senate, and consolidated reports of Senate expenditure of foreign currencies and appropriated funds for foreign travel. The number of active lobbyists filing reports has increased from 1,200 in 1971 to 2,700 in 1976, and the consolidated reports on travel became a new responsibility in 1974.

In the circumstances, I do not intend to make any further reduction in staff in that office at this time.

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

A number of Senate members have voiced to me the desire to see an office established which would provide public information regarding the Senate. I have given the matter considerable thought and I see a number of difficulties in attempting to define an institutional role for such an office in view of the political currents which flow in this body. It may be that factual information pertaining to the Senate and of interest to the press and the general public can be separated from the political and possibly disseminated by public affairs officers. I have in mind, for example, information relative to historical facts, exhibits, legislative activity, for example, committee

meetings, vote outcomes, Senate events and practices and so forth. That sort of information, I should think, might be made available through a general non-partisan public information office. However, the official positions, reactions and viewpoints on substantive legislative matters, as I see the matter, can only come from the Senate party leaderships, the two policy committees and Senators themselves.

A non-partisan information office for the Senate might to some degree be modeled after those which exist in the Executive Branch and whose duties are to provide factual information about aspects of the work carried out by the Executive Branch agencies. If this committee thinks that an effort should be made to present accurately and without apology non-partisan aspects of Senate life, I would be willing to make a try at it on a strictly experimental basis. To that end, I would consider setting up an office of public affairs out of my administrative funds, consisting of one individual experienced in public affairs work and a secretary.

The office would work closely with the Senate Historian, Curator, Librarian, and Digest staff and others and serve as a conduit for any and all factual information which might be worth disseminating or be sought about the Senate. I would appreciate some reaction from the committee on this matter.

GENERAL AUTHORITY TO CHANGE TITLES

At this time, I am seeking general authority to change titles for individuals who work in the various offices of the Secretary. The Administrative Director is now compiling position descriptions for all employees. These descriptions coupled with job histories, educational background and skills I hope will serve as the nucleus of a modern personnel system for the Offices of the Secretary.

When the compilation of this information is completed, it will undoubtedly show that certain titles do not correspond to the work performed. If the committee wishes, I will be happy to send the chairman a report detailing the proposed changes before making them, but I would urge most respectfully that authority be given to me to carry out this reform in titles so that it will not have to wait still another year.

The second phase of this undertaking will be the drafting of a personnel policy statement. This, like a regular leave policy which is now in effect in the Secretary's offices, will describe the administrative policies and practices which affect the staff, and will provide for regular employee review as part of the more up-to-date management system which is being established throughout the offices of the Secretary.

That concludes my statement, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HOLLINGS. You continue to do an outstanding job.

Did you want to add anything further?

Mr. VALEO. I have nothing more to add, Mr. Chairman, except I appreciate your support over the years.

PROBLEMS WITH PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICE

Senator HOLLINGS. I have just one question on that public information item. I think that deserves a little help from Senator Mansfield

and Senator Scott. I could see some good. I could also see it getting into all kinds of trouble.

Mr. VALEO. So could I. That is why I raised the question without doing anything first, because I think the matter should be discussed at some length before any effort along this line is made, if any is to be made at all.

Senator HOLLINGS. I recall the experience with the Congressional Budget Office. Dr. Rivlin is invited to a meeting, she talks, and the next thing you know she gets shot down. You remember they said that the budget isn't this; Congress didn't say that; you are not supposed to talk—you know what I mean. They said she is trying to tell where the funds should go.

Would you have someone to say that yesterday we did so and so about the invitation to go to England to get the Magna Charta? I guess 50 percent of what we do we just as soon forget about anyway.

Mr. VALEO. As I see it, Mr. Chairman, if there is any rationale in such an office——

Senator HOLLINGS. I want you to describe what we did about the Magna Charta. Wouldn't that be great?

Mr. VALEO. If there is rationale in a public affairs office, it is to lay out all the facts that would come up in connection with that. It could be done in no other way.

The press has its representatives up in the gallery. They listen in. They write their stories as to what happened. They sometimes conform very accurately to the facts. On occasion they, shall we say, underline the dramatic parts of the facts or the comic parts of the facts.

There is something to be said for putting the story out straight and perhaps some people would want to hear it straight rather than with the parts underlined—including some members of the press who were not there to hear it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Right. Thank you very much.

OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

STATEMENT OF HON. F. NORDY HOFFMANN, SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER

ACCOMPANIED BY:

RONALD L. MARTINSON, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO SERGEANT AT ARMS
HAROLD NEEDHAM, SUPERINTENDENT OF SERVICE DEPARTMENT
CHARLES JONES, DIRECTOR, RECORDING STUDIO
WILLIAM POULIN, DIRECTOR, COMPUTER CENTER
JOHN SWEARINGEN, STAFF DIRECTOR, SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMPUTER SERVICES
JAMES M. POWELL, CHIEF, U.S. CAPITOL POLICE
TOM NOTTINGHAM, CHIEF GUIDE, CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE
DICK LESTER, TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADVISOR

BUDGET REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. Now we will hear the request of our new Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Hoffmann before you proceed with your statement regarding the 1977 items I will insert your letter of March 29, 1976.

[The letter follows:]

67-860 O - 76 - 44

United States Senate
OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 29, 1976

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In response to your letter of March 15, 1976, I am submitting for your consideration my budgetary recommendations for the Office of the Sergeant at Arms for fiscal year 1977.

PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATIONS:

Additional staffing requirements for 1977 are projected as follows:

New Positions:

Audio Engineer at N.T.E. $13,356. This position is needed to meet the increasing workload of the Senate Recording Studio, particularly since the Senate remains in session on a virtual year-round basis. The imperative nature of the service provided by the Recording Studio requires the capacity to promptly and efficiently handle and process the recording needs of the Members of the Senate. Circumstances such as periodic peak workloads stimulated by the consideration of significant or controversial legislative programs, plus normal personnel requirements involving employee vacation or sick leave have brought the Recording Studio precariously close to its operating capacity given existing personnel resources.

In response to the desire expressed at last year's Legislative Appropriations hearings for the prompt establishment of the new Senate Microfilm Center, significant progress has been achieved in the past year including the formal inauguration of microfilming services by the Center in September, 1975. Although previous authorization has provided certain staff positions such as camera operators, it is appropriate, at this time, to request authorization for managerial personnel to oversee the operations of the Microfilm Center. Accordingly, I recommend the following new positions:

Micrographics Supervisor at N.T.E. $21,147
Assistant Micrographics Supervisor at N.T.E. $16,536.
Secretary-receptionist at N.T.E. $10,812.

In accordance with the earlier understanding of the Committee, I have, since assuming the position of Sergeant at Arms, placed the microfilm operation back under the jurisdiction of the Senate Service Department, where it is presently known as the Micrographics Section.

Significant increases in the workload of the Senate Service Department have created the need for the following additional personnel:

Senior Folding Machine Operator at N.T.E. $12,243. This position will enable the Service Department to employ an experienced operator with responsibility for training other operators and handling minor repairs of folding machine equipment. A similar position has previously been established within the Printing Section, and this would provide for better coordination within the Department.

Senior Addressograph Operator at $12,243. This position is needed to assist the Night Supervisor of the Cheshire Section in the work of the evening shift, including acting as a back-up supervisor when the Night Supervisor is off.

Three (3) Laborers at N.T.E. $9,222 (total $27,666). With the initiation of construction of the new addition to the Dirksen Office Building and the closing of the lower level garage, additional help is needed to handle large deliveries of materials between the temporary loading dock and the Senate Service Department, which are at opposite ends of the building. Two of these laborers would be used during the day shift, and the third during the evening shift.

In conjunction with the overall plans for the operations of the Senate Computer Center, which are discussed later in this letter, the following new positions are requested:

Computer Center Systems and Programming

Number:	Job Title:	N.T.E. Rate:	Total:
2	Systems Analyst	$23,214	$46,428
2	Office Systems Specialist	15,582	31,164
2	Sr. Programmer Analyst	25,122	50,244
2	Programmer Analyst	23,214	46,428
2	Network Technician	20,352	40,704
2	Secretary/typist	12,402	24,804
2	Systems Supervisor	29,892	59,784
16	TOTALS		$345,984

Computer Center Operations

1	Operations Supervisor	20,988	20,988
1	Operations Clerk	11,766	11,766
2	Lead Operators	14,628	29,256
1	Jr. Operator	13,083	13,083
1	Data Conversion Operator	10,017	10,017
6	TOTALS		$85,110

Position and/or Salary Rate Changes:

Having reviewed the responsibilities and functions of the major departments and operations under the jurisdiction of my office, I am requesting the adjustment of various salaries to bring them more closely into line with those of positions of an equivalent level of responsibility elsewhere in the Senate. These positions are as follows:

Position	Current N.T.E. rate	New N.T.E. rate	Increase:
Administrative Assistant to the Sergeant at Arms	$35,298	$38,001	$2,703
Superintendent of Service Department	31,482	37,842	6,360
Director, Computer Center	34,344	37,842	3,498
Senate Postmaster	33,390	37,842	4,452
Director, Recording Studio	34,662	37,842	3,180
Telecommunications Director	$27,348	$32,118	$4,770
Supervisor of Cabinet Shop	20,670	24,804	4,134
Supervisor of Janitorial	17,808	21,783	3,975

In recognition of that portion of the increased work load of the Service Department under their supervision, and to keep these positions proportionately in balance with the salary rate of the Superintendent, I am requesting increases for the Assistant and Night Superintendents of the Service Department as follows:

Position	Current N.T.E. rate	New N.T.E. rate	Increase
Assistant Superintendent of Service Department	$20,988	$24,168	$3,180
Night Superintendent of Service Department	15,264	20,034	4,770

The work of the Service Department related to the preparation, printing, and mailing of newsletters and large volume correspondence is divided among essentially three major subdivisions: the Printing, Folding, and Cheshire Sections. To acknowledge the increasing workload of these sections, and to correct existing discrepancies in the salary levels of the respective section heads, the following salary and title adjustments are requested:

Existing title:	New Title:	Current N.T.E. Rate	Proposed N.T.E. Rate	Increase
Foreman of Duplicating Dept.	Supervisor, Printing Section	$17,808	$18,921	$1,113
Chief Machine Operator	Supervisor, Folding Section	$15,582	$18,921	$3,339
Supervisor, Addressograph Sect.	no change	$14,628	$18,921	$4,293

STATIONERY ALLOWANCE:

I request an increase in the stationery allowance of the Sergeant at Arms in the amount of $1,400. Approximately $1,000 of this increase would be apportioned to cover increases in supplies used by the Computer Center and the recently established Micrographics (Microfilm) Section. The remainder would be used to increase the stationery allowances of the Press Gallery, Radio-T.V. gallery, Periodical Press Gallery, Still Photographers Gallery, and Senate Post Office established within my overall stationery allowance. These allowances have not been adjusted in many years, in spite

of the tremendous increase in the work loads of these offices and their commensurate office supply needs.

FURNITURE ALLOWANCES:

I request that the furniture allowance of the Sergeant at Arms be increased from $31,190 to $36,500. This increase, which would be the first granted since at least 1957, is needed because of dramatic increases in the cost of furniture, draperies, and other furnishings provided by the Sergeant at Arms to the offices and rooms of the Senate Wing of the Capitol. This increase is further needed in anticipation of the retirement of several senior Members of the Senate with the subsequent reassignment of their Capitol office space to other Members and because of the growing tendency to use these offices for working rather than ceremonial purposes, thereby stimulating requests for additional secretarial-type furniture, desks, chairs, etc.

TELEPHONE ALLOWANCE:

Cost estimates for telephone service for the Senate for fiscal year 1977 as furnished to me by my Telecommunications Advisor are as follows:

Type of Service	FY 1976 est. cost	FY 1977 est. requirement	Increase or Decrease
Local telephone service	$1,414,967	$1,768,000	+$353,033
Nationwide "WATS" line pool	$1,567,500	$1,315,464	-$252,036
annual totals:	$2,982,467	$3,083,464	
net increase			+$100,997

Where the above figures indicate a need for $100,997, I note that the current fiscal year 1976 allocation for telephone and telegraph service in the amount of $2,951,330 is already less than the estimated cost for telephone service alone for fiscal year 1976, even with a substantial savings in the pooling of the nationwide WATS service. Further, this leaves no allowance for telegraph service which is estimated to cost $426,716 in fiscal year 1976.

Therefore, I recommend that the telephone and telegraph-local service allocation under the appropriation for miscellaneous items be increased to an annual rate of $3,510,180 for fiscal year 1977.

SPECIAL DEPUTIES

In accordance with the authority granted by the Standing Orders of the Senate to the Sergeant at Arms to appoint "such special deputies as he may think necessary to serve process or perform other duties devolved upon the Sergeant at Arms by law or the rules or orders of the Senate, or which may hereafter be devolved upon him", I am requesting that an amount not to exceed $45,000 per year be made available to me from the unobligated funds provided for statutory positions under my office. Approval of this request will not involve any additional funds but would permit me to utilize accrued funds created by vacancies, etc. in the statutory positions.

TRAVEL AUTHORITY

I am requesting authority to incur official travel expenses in an amount not to exceed $10,000 during any fiscal year for travel by personnel under my supervision in the conduct of the business of my office.

Such travel would include trips by professional staff which have heretofore been approved on a routine basis and are intended to promote their technical competence. Exposure through membership and active participation in professional associations, including educational briefings and discussions with their colleagues in government and the private sector, is essential to providing the best possible service to the Senate, and is in keeping with the practice followed elsewhere in and out of government.

In addition, such authority would allow me to act more promptly in situations where time becomes a critical element and where seeking advance approval on an individual basis might be difficult or impractical.

I further request that I be authorized to advance at my discretion to any designated employee under my jurisdiction such sums as may be necessary, not to exceed $1,000, to defray travel expenses incurred in the conduct of official business.

Such authority would not vitiate the responsibility of the Sergeant at Arms to seek approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration in those instances of travel by personnel involving expense for formal training or class instruction.

SENATE COMPUTER CENTER OPERATIONS

In my request submitted for the Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill, I outlined in some detail the ongoing and projected operations of the Senate Computer Center together with my recommendations for personnel and equipment necessary to sustain these programs. That portion of my supplemental appropriations letter of March 26, 1976, which discusses the operations and requirements of the Computer Center is included as an amendment to this letter for purposes of reference and explanation.

In addition to the personnel requirements for the Computer Center previously covered in this letter, I am requesting for fiscal year 1977 that a second central processing unit be acquired. In consideration of the wide variety of new computer services under way or planned for the Senate, the goals that have been set and the various new systems that are being activated will require additional computer power in the coming year. Vital to the effectiveness of these computer services is maintaining reliability and continual up-time. Thus, instead of enlarging the present single processor, we propose to acquire a second processor of similar power. This not only provides the additional support needed to sustain a heavier work load, but also offers the protection of back-up service where critical on-line systems can be quickly shifted from one computer to the other in the event of failure or down-time within one of the components of the system.

I am therefore requesting an amount of $1,038,780 to procure a second central processing unit in fiscal year 1977.

Although the requests for an additional computer and additional staff throughout the Computer Center are significant in scope, they do not include certain major activities which

may be on our horizon and which should be mentioned here. Two of the most significant prospects that may require additional resources are the pilot Correspondence Management System, currently being tested in four Senators' offices at the request and direction of the Rules Committee's Subcommittee on Computer Services, and an electronic voting system to record and display votes as they occur in the Senate Chamber.

As previously stated in my Supplemental Appropriations request, consideration has not been given in these budgetary recommendations to the additional resources that may be needed in my office to support Senate operations located in the newly constructed office building at 400 North Capitol Street in the event of its acquisition.

Thank you for your consideration of these recommendations, and I will be happy to appear before your Committee to discuss them at further length and to provide such additional information as you may desire.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

F. Nordy Hoffmann
Sergeant at Arms

extracted from:

Letter of March 26, 1976 to the Honorable Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations from F. Nordy Hoffmann, Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate:

COMPUTER CENTER OPERATIONS

In reference to the keen interest in computer services for the Members of the Senate expressed by the Subcommittee last year, significant progress has been achieved in developing and implementing various computer programs and services, including:

*the acquisition and installation of over 90 terminals in Senators' offices for use with the Library of Congress information retrieval system known as Scorpio, including the training of several hundred Senate staff persons in the use of this system.

*programming output reports from computer tapes of the President's budget for use by the Senate Appropriations Committee and all authorizing Committees of the Senate.

*completion of systems design and initiation of programming development for the Senate's Congressional Legislative Information and Status System, known as Legis. This system will provide more complete and timely information concerning legislative business than is presently available through Scorpio or the House Bill Status System.

*improved computer programs for Senators' offices' indexing and mailing list files, including support for files converted to microfilm by the new Micrographics Section (Microfilm Center).

*initiation of production of Senate Committee Calendars using the Linotron at GPO.

*establishment of office system specialists to advise and train Senate staff in the various computer systems now being installed for use both on the Senate computer and that of the Library of Congress.

*selection of a data switching computer to effectively route a wide variety of computer connections between the Senate and other outside systems.

*selection of software packages for general use in Senate applications, including a text editing package, a data base/data management package, and an information retrieval package. Two of these packages have already been installed; the third will be installed during the latter part of 1976.

*upgrading of the present Senate computer as authorized by the current Legislative Branch Appropriations Act to a larger and more efficient central processor and system.

*completion of the vouchering system for the Senate Disbursing Office, allowing the Secretary to more efficiently process vouchers, and to produce in a timely manner the entire semiannual report as required by law to be published.

The above list of activities illustrates the extensive work in progress of the Senate Computer Center and the significant strides that have been achieved during the past year. In order to fully meet these and the collateral commitments established with the guidance of the Subcommittee on Computer Services of the Committee on Rules and Administration, additional technical and support staff and computer equipment will be needed, and projections have been drawn for the periods covering the remainder of fiscal year 1976, the transition quarter, and fiscal year 1977.

The additional Computer Center personnel requirements for the remainder of fiscal year 1976 have been outlined previously in this letter and include new positions and job reclassifications in the following areas:

*systems analysts and applications programmers. New budget and fiscal systems will be required to support Committee reporting activities which were mandated by the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Act of 1974, including the Budget Analysis System for extracting analytical reports from the President's budget tapes, and a Budget Information System to provide an on-line tracking and data manipulation capability allowing the Senate Budget Committee to track all levels of recommendations or estimates with regard to the budget year under consideration and to modify this information in a format suitable for Committee use. Additional programmer analysts will also be required for the Congressional Legislative Information and Status System (Legis). This is an ambitious program aimed at providing timely and accurate information concerning not only pending legislation including amendments but also all Presidential Messages and other communications, all Reports and Communications from Executive Departments and agencies, treaties, protocols, international agreements, nominations, petitions and memorials, Congressional

oversight hearings, investigations, reports, and other official Congressional activities and publications.

*additional Office System Specialists. These will be required to support the growing number of Senate users of both information retrieval systems and their own Senate office index and committee text processing systems.

*Systems programming and telecommunications support personnel. Additional communications specialists will be required to maintain and program the capabilities of the data switching computer and to interface that computer with the Senate's larger central processing unit. Additional systems programmers will be necessary to support new software packages planned for installation during this year and to assist with operating system maintenance.

*Senate Computer Center Operations personnel. The bulk of additional staff requirements are needed to support the operations of the Senate Computer Center. This increase reflects the development and implementation of more on-line, teleprocessing applications for use by Senators, Committees, Officers, and the staff of the Senate in a sophisticated, multiple computer/communications environment. Specifically, these personnel are needed to:

1) extend the availability of on-line services including information retrieval systems, word processing or text editing for Senate committees, support of teleprocessing applications for the Secretary of the Senate, and access by authorized Senate users to outside information systems, by providing longer hours of service each day and by initiating weekend service on a regular basis.

2) provide for the timely completion of requests made by Senate users for printed listings, mailing labels, and related information products.

3) establish a limited capability for immediate response to authorized requests for computer services when circumstances warrant.

4) guarantee a higher level of quality control by systematically evaluating work of the Computer Center before it is delivered to the user. And,

5) schedule all work done in the Computer Center to more fully and efficiently utilize our existing and future computer resources.

Complementary to these personnel requirements is the need to upgrade our existing computer system during the period covered by the Second Supplemental Appropriation bill, for which I seek an increase on an annualized basis of $95,544 to provide additional information storage and retrieval capacity.

To further assist the Committee in its consideration of personnel recommendations for the Computer Center, included with this letter is additional information in summary form identifying present and projected utilization of Computer Center staff by area or function.

S U M M A R Y

Senate Computer Center

Personnel Requirements

Area	Current Staff	Add'l 1976 Req.	Add'l 1977 Req.	Total Authorized Staff
Systems Prog.	6	1 (SP)	2 (SP)	9
Mail/Index	6	1 (P)	2 (1P,1A)	9
Administrative	2	2 (1P,1A)	1 (P)	5
Fiscal	2	3 (2P,1A)	3 (2P,1A)	8
Committee	4	1 (P)		5
Terminal Asst.	3	2 (OSS)	2 (OSS)	7
LEGIS	5	1 (P)		6
Payroll	7			7
Network	4	2 (1T,1P)	2 (T)	8
CMS	2			2
Supervision	4	1	2	7
Secretarial	3	1	2	6
Total Sys. & Prog.	48	15	16	79
Computer Operations	19	15	6	40
Total Computer Center	67	30	22	119

A = Systems Analyst
OSS = Office Systems Specialist
P = Programmer (Analyst, Sr. Prog. Analyst or Sr. Comp. Spec.)
SP = Systems Programmer
T = Technician

Supplement to letter of March 29, 1976

to Honorable Ernest F. Hollings, Chairman
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations

from Honorable F. Nordy Hoffmann
Sergeant at Arms

Computer Center Revolving Fund

In response to a request of Ms. Alice M. Rivlin, Director of the Congressional Budget Office, to the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, I am requesting to have included in my overall request for the Senate Computer Center the establishment of a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the Senate to be known as the Senate Computer Center Revolving Fund.

Inasmuch as the Congressional Budget Office is providing assistance to the Senate Budget Committee, the establishment of this fund would permit the Senate Computer Center to support the computer service requirements of the CBO by receiving reimbursement for the utilization of Computer Center personnel and systems resources from the appropriated funds of the CBO.

I recommend that through this revolving fund the Sergeant at Arms be authorized to enter into contracts with any agency or instrumentality of the legislative branch for the use of available time and resources of the Senate Computer Center, provided that such contracts be approved in each instance by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

PREPARED STATEMENT

Mr. HOFFMANN. I wish to begin my presentation with a discussion of the 1977 personnel recommendations as proposed in my letter to the committee dated March 29, 1976.

To preface these recommendations, it is important that I express my conviction that the position of Sergeant at Arms of the Senate is undoubtedly the most important assignment I have had in my lifetime, and in the 12 weeks I have served thus far, I have been deeply impressed by the responsibility placed with me to provide a great many essential services to the members of the Senate. This is not only a singular honor, but it is a task which I view with all seriousness.

Although 12 weeks is not a great amount of time to know everything about this position, I am able to see where we are today, and some ways in which we might be able to improve the service and performance of my office.

I am also in the position of having to "catch up" in some areas where in my judgment the Office of the Sergeant at Arms has not been forcefully represented in the past, particularly in the consideration of the responsibilities borne by key administrative and supervisory personnel under my jurisdiction.

I am today making those recommendations which I believe are justified when measured against the size and complexity of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms and the commensurate responsibility borne by certain personnel within my office.

SENATE RECORDING STUDIO

New positions which I am requesting include an additional Audio Engineer for the Senate Recording Studio. The present number of three audio engineers is insufficient for our needs since these engineers must cover the operations of two radio studios and assist in our film and video section in addition to other responsibilities they have.

Peak recording periods plus normal personnel considerations, including sick and annual leave, have placed the Recording Studio precariously close to its operating capacity with existing personnel.

Senate HOLLINGS. Charlie, are you sure you need one more?

Mr. JONES. We need one more technician badly. We have four stations to be operated. We have film, video, and two radio.

It is like a fire department, at times quiet and at times overloaded. That doesn't take into consideration annual leave, sick leave, and other things.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

MICROFILM CENTER

Mr. HOFFMANN. Again, in reviewing the appropriations hearings of last year, I am especially pleased today to be able to discuss the significant developments over the past year in organizing and implementing a centralized microfilming facility in the Senate. Most important, to get the microfilm center on track and moving, we have been fortunate to secure a man with 10 years of administrative experience who was in charge of the entire microfilming operation at NASA to assume the responsibilities of managing the Senate Microfilm Center.

He in turn has recruited highly competent personnel, and together with the cooperation of the Committee on Rules and Administration the Senate Microfilm Center formally opened its doors in September of 1975.

At the present time the Center is providing microfilming services including filming of office correspondence files, plus technical support and assistance to the approximately 15 Senators' offices thus far using the system.

Additional support is being provided to the Secretary of the Senate's office of Public Records, plus close coordination is being achieved with the Senate Computer Center in the development and implementation of indexing systems.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many Senators and committees are using microfilm?

Mr. HOFFMANN. Fifteen, approximately, now.

DIVERSION OF PERSONNEL

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you diverting personnel assigned to other Sergeant at Arms functions to the Microfilm Center?

Mr. MARTINSON. These positions were approved last year, namely camera operators and duplicators.

Senator HOLLINGS. But you want three more?

Mr. MARTINSON. That is right.

SENATOR HOLLINGS. Are they presently being filled by diversion?

Mr. MARTINSON. Yes.

Senator HOLLINGS. So if we fill them, what happens to the three?

Mr. MARTINSON. Mr. Chairman, the manager of the Microfilm Center is presently occupying a slot from the Computer Center because of the tie-in of establishing an indexing system for microfilming.

We have an assistant manager who has been put in the film processor's slot, and also a secretary who has been put in a camera operator's slot because these were the only slots that were available.

In the coming year as the operations of the Microfilm Center expand—we are servicing about 15 Senators now and expect to be servicing about 40 by the end of the year—we will be able to use these camera operator slots for recruiting additional camera operators to handle the increased volume.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right. Go right ahead.

CONSOLIDATION OF MICROGRAPHICS AND EQUIPMENT SECTIONS

Mr. HOFFMANN. I believe it would also be of interest to the committee to mention here that in accordance with the earlier understanding of the committee, I have, since assuming the position of Sergeant at Arms, placed the microfilm operation back under the jurisdiction of the Senate Service Department where it is presently known as the Micrographics Section, as well as the equipment center.

Both of those centers have been returned under one operation.

Senator SCHWEIKER. From where?

Mr. HOFFMANN. They were separate entities when I took them over.

Mr. MARTINSON. The equipment center was established as a separate entity last year in about February.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Separate entity under whom?

Mr. MARTINSON. Under Lew Payne.

Mr. HOFFMANN. When I became Sergeant at Arms, I felt this arrangement was a mistake and the equipment operation ought to be where it used to be under Harold Needham in the Service Department. It is back there now. We feel it is a better operation.

SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Because of the ever-increasing workload of the Senate Service Department, particularly in the printing, folding, addressing, inserting, and other handling of large volume mailings such as newsletters, I am requesting several new positions, including a Senior Folding Machine Operator and a Senior Addressograph Operator, both at base salary rates of $12,243.

ADDITIONAL LABORER POSITIONS

With the initiation of construction of the new addition to the Dirksen Office Building and the closing of the lower level garage, additional help is needed to handle large deliveries of materials between the temporary loading dock and the Senate Service Department which are on opposite ends of the building, and accordingly I am requesting three additional laborer positions at a rate not to exceed $9,222, with two of these to be used during the day and one during the evening shift.

The real problem is the delivery of tremendously heavy rolls of paper used by our printing operation. They have to be literally rolled from one end of the building to another through the upper garage since they cut off the delivery space in the lower garage when they started construction on the new Dirksen addition.

Senator HOLLINGS. Are you building up an empire of laborers? Don't you already have 17 laborers over there.

Mr. HOFFMANN. I am building up what?

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you need these additional laborers since you already have 17? Are they working full-time all the time?

Mr. HOFFMANN. Yes, sir.

DELIVERY OF PAPER TO SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Mr. NEEDHAM. When the paper is being delivered I have to pull people off the presses while they are running a newsletter, to haul this paper in. It is rolled through the garage.

I have watched them roll the paper. The press operators have been strung out across the garage rolling these 400 pound rolls of paper, much like a bucket brigade fighting a fire.

Senator HOLLINGS. Can't you improve the delivery system so it doesn't come in through the garage?

Mr. NEEDHAM. No, sir. When the Architect designed the temporary loading dock he didn't take into consideration this problem. The temporary dock is an outside loading dock, and the truck cannot even back up to the loading platform. Deliveries must be unloaded in the street and be brought through the garage.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Would a forklift do it?

Mr. NEEDHAM. Using the forklift would take a lot longer because it can only handle one roll at a time. The truck generally delivers

30 rolls of paper at a time. We can unload the paper in about 25 minutes with people strung out through the garage rolling it along like you used to do with an old tire.

Mr. HOFFMANN. They just cut us off.

Mr. NEEDHAM. Using a forklift, would take us probably an hour, carrying one roll at a time. The bad thing is we are taking men that are making $16,000 or $17,000 off the offset presses to roll paper. It doesn't make sense.

The same thing is true as far as mail. When newsletters are put in hampers, we have to bring the hampers upstairs from the folding room by our lift, and the mail has to be taken all the way through the garage over to that outside platform.

So I have to stop men sometimes and take them off of the folding machines as well as the addressing machines to do that.

Mr. MARTINSON. The problem, to maybe help clarify, is the Dirksen Senate Building used to have a double level garage. The lower level had a very high ceiling allowing Government Printing Office and other trucks to drive in and back up to the Service Department for direct loading and unloading.

After they closed the lower level garage none of the trucks could come into the building, because the remaining upper level garage has a low ceiling.

The temporary loading dock is at the other end of the Dirksen Building. So everything has to be moved by hand.

UTILIZATION OF FURNITURE MOVERS

Senator SCHWEIKER. Could you use the people who moved the furniture when we moved? I don't know what they do when we don't move.

Mr. HOFFMANN. There is a jurisdictional division in the Senate Office Building. The furniture movers do not come under my jurisdiction; they are under the Architect.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Maybe we ought to make sure they come under him.

Mr. HOFFMANN. Speaking of empires.

Senator SCHWEIKER. You can use those guys. They do nothing but move furniture, and we don't move furniture that often.

Mr. HOFFMANN. I don't know what they do.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is going to be recommendation number one from the Culver Commission.

Mr. HOFFMANN. That is under the Architect, Senator.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I understand that. But we are all in the same Senate.

Mr. HOFFMANN. That is right.

Senator HOLLINGS. I just can't believe you can't get things delivered. Everybody in America can get their goods delivered but the Congress has figured out a way to roll paper all around through garages!

Mr. HOFFMANN. That is a fact. I have been over to the Service Department and watched this.

Mr. NEEDHAM. This arrangement will probably be necessary for 3 or 4 years.

Senator HOLLINGS. We haven't been puny on the Dirksen extension.We have provided millions and millions of dollars and they ought to have caught this.

Mr. HOFFMANN. Somebody missed the bus on this one. They cut off our water.

Mr. MARTINSON. Included in the millions of dollars in construction are plans to put an escalator running right through Harold's office, so he will be evicted from his own office.

Senator HOLLINGS. Maybe he ought to be moved over to the delivery ramp.

I was thinking a minute ago about that backup computer. Since the Old Senate Chamber is being rennovated, we could move the Senators to the Old Senate Chamber.

Mr. HOFFMANN. And use that space.

Senator HOLLINGS. They could act like Senators 100 years ago and probably the quality would improve; rather than all of this other machinery and gadgetry.

Can't you figure out some way you can get that stuff delivered without all of this additional personnel? This is nonsense.

Mr. NEEDHAM. It is antiquated, I have to agree.

Senator HOLLINGS. No question about it.

SALARY ADJUSTMENTS

Mr. HOFFMANN. As I mentioned earlier in my statement, I believe it is important at this time to address the imbalance which presently exists in the salary levels of major supervisory personnel under my supervision in consideration of the multivarious responsibilities of this office.

Recently at the request of the Committee on the Operation of the Senate, I submitted a report 36 pages in length which outlined in brief summary the duties and responsibilities of the Sergeant at Arms.

There is no question that this is a major office, and its successful operation depends upon the managerial skill and technical expertise of those who directly supervise the operating departments.

Accordingly, I am requesting approval of the salary increases of the major supervisory personnel, including several subdivision heads within the Service Department as submitted in my letter of March 29. I will, of course, be happy to respond to any inquiry regarding any specific position or to furnish additional information that might be helpful.

SUMMARY CHARTS OF 1977 REQUEST

Senator HOLLINGS. Before you go on let me make part of our record these charts that summarize your 1977 requests.

[The information follows:]

67-860 O - 76 - 45

BUDGETARY RECOMMENDATIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1977

POSITION AND/OR SALARY RATE CHANGES

Number of Positions	Old Title of Position	New Title of Position	Old N.T.E Rate	New N.T.E Rate	Net Salary Rate Increase
1	Administrative Assistant to Sergeant at Arms	No Change	$ 35,298.	$ 38,001.	$ 2,703.
1	Superintendent of Service Department	No Change	31,482.	37,842.	6,360.
1	Director, Computer Center	No Change	34,344.	37,842.	3,498.
1	Senate Postmaster	No Change	33,390.	37,842.	4,452.
1	Director, Recording Studio	No Change	34,662.	37,842.	3,180.
1	Telecommunications Director	No Change	27,348.	32,118	4,770.
1	Supervisor of Cabinet Shop	No Change	20,670.	24,604.	4,134
1	Supervisor of Janitorial	No Change	17,808.	21,783.	3,975.
1	Assistant Superintendent of Service Department	No Change	20,988.	24,168.	3,180.
1	Night Superintendent of Service Department	No Change	15,264.	20,034.	4,770.
1	Foreman of Duplicating Department	Supervisor, Printing Section	17,808.	18,921.	1,113.
1	Chief Machine Operator	Supervisor, Folding Section	15,582.	18,921.	3,339.
1	Supervisor, Addressograph Section	No Change	14,628.	18,921.	4,293.
13	TOTALS				$ 49,767.

BUDGETARY RECOMMENDATIONS
FISCAL YEAR 1977

NEW POSITIONS

Number of Positions	Title of Position	N.T.E. Salary Rate	Total Salary for Position
1	Audio Engineer	$ 13,356.	$ 13,356.
1	Micrographics Supervisor	21,147.	21,147.
1	Assistant Micrographics Supervisor	16,536.	16,536.
1	Secretary/Receptionist	10,812.	10,812.
1	Senior Folding Machine Operator	12,243.	12,243.
1	Senior Addressograph Operator	12,243.	12,243.
3	Laborer (Service Dept.)	9,222.	27,666.
2	Systems Analyst	23,214.	46,428.
2	Office Systems Specialist	15,582.	31,164.
2	Senior Programmer Analyst	25,122.	50,244.
2	Programmer Analyst	23,214.	46,428.
2	Network Technician	20,352.	40,704.
2	Secretary/Typist	12,402.	24,804.
2	Systems Supervisor	29,892.	59,784.
1	Operations Supervisor	20,988.	20,988.
1	Operations Clerk	11,766.	11,766.
2	Lead Operators	14,628.	29,256.
1	Junior Operator	13,083.	13,083.
1	Data Conversion Operator	10,017.	10,017.
29	TOTALS		$ 498,669.

OPERATIONAL FUNDING REQUESTS

OPERATION	ANNUAL RATE INCREASE
Stationery Allowance	$ 1,400.
Furniture Allowance	5,310.
Telephone/Telegraph Allowance	558,850.
Special Deputies	No Change
Travel Authority	10,000.
Computer Center (Central Processing Unit)	1,038,780.
TOTALS	$ 1,614,340.

Mr. HOFFMANN. The point I was going to make is when one considers other departments in the Senate and compares the workload of my department heads like Harold Needham who has 143 people under his jurisdiction and oversees an inventory of 11,000 pieces of equipment, and yet he is making less than someone who is assistant on the floor of the Senate, like Assistant Parliamentarian or a Journal Clerk. I would like to bring these people to a salary level where they should have been a long time ago.

That is the request I am trying to make for these people. I am also recommending increases for several division heads within the Service Department.

COMPUTER CENTER

I am also making a recommendation for additional staff for the Senate Computer Center, including 16 positions in the systems and programming area and 6 positions in Computer Center operations, for a total of 22 positions at a total annual cost of $431,094.

I would like to refer the committee to my previous testimony given earlier this morning in connection with the second supplemental appropriations bill, 1976 which outlined the developments and programs in progress within the Computer Center, plus our projections for additional personnel and computer power to meet the requirements of the forthcoming year.

The positions which are being requested here will complement those requested in my earlier testimony and will enable us to meet the commitments which have been set under the guidance of the Committee on Rules and Administration.

I am also requesting funds to procure a second central computer, which we have already discussed in my previous testimony.

COMPUTER CENTER REVOLVING FUND

Also, in response to a request by Mrs. Alice Rivlin, Director of the Congressional Budget Office, to the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate, I am requesting to have included in my overall request for the Senate Computer Center the establishment of a revolving fund within the contingent fund of the Senate, to be known as the Senate Computer Center Revolving Fund, inasmuch as the Congressional Budget Office is providing assistance to the Senate Budget Committee.

The establishment of this fund would permit the Senate Computer Center to support the computer service requirements of the CBO by receiving reimbursements for personnel and systems resources of the fund in the CBO.

I recommend through this revolving fund the Sergeant at Arms be authorized to enter into contracts with any agency or instrumentality of the Legislative Branch for the use of available time and resources of the Senate Computer Center, provided such contracts be approved in each instance by the Committee on Rules and Administration.

This proposal has been recommended by Mr. Ridgely as a way to handle the selling of computer time.

STATIONERY ALLOWANCE

Mr. Chairman, I am requesting an increase in the stationery allowance of the Sergeant at Arms in the amount of $1,400. Approximately $1,000 of this amount is needed to cover increases in supplies being used by the Senate Computer Center plus supplies for the recently established Microfilm Center.

The remainder of approximately $400 would be apportioned to the sub-allowances within my stationery allowance set aside for the Press Gallery, Radio–TV Gallery, Periodical Press Gallery, Still Photographers Gallery, and Senate Post Office, inasmuch as these allowances have not been increased within recent memory in spite of obvious cost increases in office supplies needed for their operation.

FURNITURE ALLOWANCE

I request that the furniture allowance of the Sergeant at Arms be increased from $31,190 to $36,500. This increase, which would be the first granted since at least 1957, is needed because of dramatic increases in the cost of furniture, draperies, and other furnishings provided by the Sergeant at Arms to the offices and rooms of the Senate Wing of the Capitol.

This increase is further needed in anticipation of the retirement of several senior members of the Senate with the subsequent reassignment of their Capitol office space to other members and because of the growing tendency to use these offices for working rather than ceremonial purposes, thereby stimulating requests for additional secretarial-type furniture, desks, chairs, and so forth.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I want to be sure we get this. I am number 49 in that move he is talking about.

Mr. HOFFMANN. You are?

Senator SCHWEIKER. Yes.

TELEPHONE ALLOWANCE

Mr. HOFFMANN. For fiscal year 1977, I am recommending an increase in the telephone and telegraph local service allowance to an annual rate of $3,510,180, from the present allowance of $2,951,030.

Although an increase is expected in the cost of local telephone service, I am pleased to point out that pooling of WATS lines which is being done with the assistance and recommendation of my Telecommunications Adviser, Dick Lester, will result in significant savings in the amount of approximately $252,000 annually for WATS system number two which is charged to the local service account, plus an additional savings in excess of $360,000 through the pooling of WATS system number one which is charged to the consolidated office expense allowance.

By the pooling of our WATS systems, the Senate will save a total of approximately $720,000 per year, of which about $252,000 will offset other increases within the telephone-telegraph local service allowance.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have a $350,000 increase in local telephone service; is that right?

Mr. HOFFMANN. That is correct.

Senator HOLLINGS. How much is that in higher tariffs and how much increased usage?

COST OF MOVING TELEPHONES

Mr. LESTER. Mr. Chairman, there are a number of things involved in this. Item number one: With the election year coming up, and the number of senior Senators that are chairmen of committees who are announcing their retirement, there will be a considerable change in office space after November.

This means that every 2 years we have an increase in movement of all of the telephone facilities because of the change in Senatorial seats.

Senator HOLLINGS. And there is a change around in the telephones—that is the way it is.

Mr. LESTER. Every time a telephone is moved Senator, the phone company makes a service charge. Depending upon the number of senior Senators that decide to change their Senatorial suite locations, there will be a respective charge associated with moving their phones.

Senator HOLLINGS. That means every Senator that comes in, let's say, and takes Senator Mansfield or Senator Symington—they are two senior Senators—takes their space over in the Old Senate Office Building, the phones automatically are changed all around and everything else, is that right, to the personalities of the Senators?

Mr. LESTER. It is not only the changing of the phones, Senator; it is the changing of the telephone numbers. Those Senators who take the Senatorial suites vacated at the end of the year will want to keep the telephone numbers they have had since being elected to office.

When you move a telephone number, there is a charge. Although a phone may be in a certain location, that really has nothing to do with it. When you move a phone number, it is the same as moving the telephone.

Depending upon the size of the staff and number of telephones, we must pay a moving charge to the phone company, to get the right numbers working in the right Senatorial suites.

Senator HOLLINGS. Would that comprise a large charge if I move, say, from the fourth floor down to the first floor?

Mr. LESTER. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. And I give you my number which they do clickty-clack in half an hour down in any one of those terminal stations. If they don't, something is wrong with the phone company—and you know it is not.

What is the typical charge to change my office if I move from the fourth floor down to the first floor?

Mr. LESTER. Senator, how many staff members do you have in your Senatorial suite, approximately?

Senator HOLLINGS. Let's say 17.

Mr. LESTER. Then it would be 17 times $55 to move your telephone service from the fourth floor even next door.

In other words, the telephone company charges $55, for moving one of your call directors.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you think we ought to investigate the telephone company?

Mr. LESTER. That might be a good idea, Senator.

Senator HOLLINGS. I mean just knowing the business, do you think it is worth it? Is it all that involved? That is just absolute nonsense.

Mr. LESTER. Yes, sir. As a matter of fact, Senator, once a Senator gets his suite set up the way he wants it, any time there is a reorganization within the Senator's office involving moving one of those big phones, it costs $55, if that is the type being moved. And if the phone is a 30-button call director, the change is $95. So anything that we can do to keep the movement down certainly would reduce the costs.

But I would like to point out also the Public Service Commission authorizes the rates. So this is not just the rate that is charged the government. It is charged to business accounts or anyone else that has a similar type of service. Whether it is justified or not I truthfully cannot say.

SENATE TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Senator HOLLINGS. I believe some firms have been down before the FCC and they have been even in the courts about purchasing and operating their own telephone systems. There is some kind of telephone bill afoot.

The courts have allowed the purchase of your own interchange equipment, switchboard and everything else, have you ever thought of maybe the Senate setting up its own telephone system?

Mr. LESTER. Yes, sir, I have thought about that. I have talked with a number of companies that provide this type of service.

Of course, when a Senator wants service, and calls the Sergeant at Arms' office on a working day in the morning, that service will in 99 cases out of 100 be performed in three days.

When you start dealing with small companies that sell good equipment, the problem lies not with the equipment but with having enough service personnel to move and repair telephones and give the type of service that the Senate wants.

Because of that, the local telephone company, when we get into these big move situations brought about by elections, calls in people from all over the city because it is the Bell system. They have the resources to meet our requirements.

These other companies would not be able to meet our requirements, unless the Senate had some type of a method of slowing down the moving of Senatorial suites.

Senator HOLLINGS. I don't know why I am feeling sort of cynical today. If we could get the postal crowd to take over the telephone service, maybe we could save the Republic.

Mr. HOFFMANN. That is possible.

Senator HOLLINGS. You would really have some confusion up there talking to each other, shouting down the halls.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS

Let me ask you this: You have got a lot of people listed as telephone operators, but I think eight of them do not work as telephone operators. What about that?

Mr. LESTER. I will have to say that so far as the way they are listed, that you would have to ask the Sergeant at Arms regarding that situation, sir. I am passing the buck back to the boss.

Senator HOLLINGS. In other words, you have telephone operator positions amounting to $352,980. I am concerned that you have 8 of them outside the telephone office.

Mr. HOFFMANN. That was because previous Sergeant at Arms had work to perform and needed to use existing staff positions to accomplish certain tasks. We would like to move these positions back where they belong.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is what I am trying to do.

Mr. HOFFMANN. I am asking for those positions which will enable me to accomplish this.

Senator HOLLINGS. You are still asking for them under telephone operator positions.

Mr. MARTINSON. If I may assist here, Mr. Chairman, in reviewing the inventory of positions within the Office of the Sergeant at Arms, a good example of what Mr. Hoffmann is trying to do is the recommendation for the garage attendant position. That is a position formally designated as a Stockroom Attendant, which has been used since 1946 to handle the cars.

Considering the short amount of time he has been the Sergeant at Arms Mr. Hoffmann has indicated a desire to have a thorough management study of the whole office for the purpose of trying to locate things that are out of place or positions that perhaps should be redesignated.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have three telephone operators listed within your immediate office, one in the press photographers gallery, one in the janitor's department, and three in the service department. It sounds like the old CIA. You have cover positions.

Mr. HOFFMANN. I inherited this, Senator.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have given us a large, loud statement here on how you are cleaning it all up.

Mr. HOFFMANN. I didn't say overnight; not retroactively.

Senator HOLLINGS. But you can certainly clean that up in less than 12 weeks.

Mr. HOFFMANN. You have only so many hours in the day.

Senator HOLLINGS. Well, let's see what we can do to clean this up.

SPECIAL DEPUTIES

Mr. HOFFMAN. On the basis of the authority granted by the Standing Rules of the Senate to the Sergeant at Arms to appoint special deputies to assist in the performance of official duties, I am requesting that an amount not to exceed $45,000 per year be made available to me from the unobligated funds provided for statutory positions under my office for the purpose of appointing special deputies as might be necessary from time to time.

This recommendation will not involve any additional funds, but will permit me to utilize accrued funds created by vacancies, et cetera, in the statutory positions.

TRAVEL FUNDS

I am requesting an amount not to exceed $10,000 per fiscal year for travel by personnel under my supervision in the conduct of the business of my office.

Such travel would include trips by professional staff which have heretofore been approved on a routine basis, and this allowance would in no way relieve the Sergeant at Arms of the responsibility to seek the approval of the Committee on Rules and Administration for travel involving expense for training or class instruction.

Further, approval of this authority would allow me to act promptly in those situations where seeking advance approval of travel on an individual basis might be difficult or impractical.

To give you an example, Senator: When we are required to serve subpoenas, which involve travel such as to California, the question is, where are we going to get the money to send my deputy to serve these subpoenas if they arrive in my office late on Friday afternoon and are to be served over the weekend? That situation happened recently.

Fortunately, we went to Mr. Ridgely and he provided the money. Basically I was concerned that if this happened on a recurring basis, that we might be in deep trouble.

Senator HOLLINGS. Did you say Mr. Ridgely has already done it. How does he do it?

Mr. RIDGELY. Senator, Mr. Hoffmann approached me and I advised him to——

Senator HOLLINGS. What fund did you take it out of?

Mr. RIDGELY. It would be out of miscellaneous items.

Senator HOLLINGS. How big is that?

Mr. RIDGELY. About $13 million in there. It is not generally available for travel, though. It is only available for travel when approved by the Rules Committee.

Senator HOLLINGS. You have a $13 million slush fund?

Mr. RIDGELY. No, sir. It is not a slush fund. This is our general housekeeping fund.

Senator HOLLINGS. $13 million, that is a lot of house and a lot of keeping.

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, sir. That account includes the consolidated office allowance for Senators, the local telephone service and telegraph.

Senator HOLLINGS. Who audits that? Does GAO look at that one?

Mr. RIDGELY. Your committee approves the funds and GAO does receive all expense vouches paid from this appropriation.

Senator HOLLINGS. So GAO does look them over.

Mr. RIDGELY. This is one of the items I will be going into with your committee when I present the budget for fiscal year 1977.

Mr. Hoffmann approached me with the problem. Since written prior approval was required, I suggested he verbally contact the Rules Committee and see if they would approve such a thing after the fact—which they did.

This is the way they took care of the situation.

Mr. HOFFMANN. It is one of the contingencies we did not want to have come up again.

CAPITOL POLICE

Since submitting my budgetary requests for fiscal year 1977 in my letter of March 29, 1976, I have received a recommendation from Chief James M. Powell of the U.S. Capitol Police which is

designed to narrow the discrepancy in the salary levels of the Capitol Police in comparison to those of the Executive Protection Service, the Metropolitan Police, and the U.S. Park Police.

Because of recent and projected salary increases within the other agencies listed, the salary gap between them and the Capitol Police for equivalent positions, which is already slightly unfavorable to the Capitol Police, will increase considerably.

To preserve the professional competitive position of the Capitol Police, I support the proposal which is concurred in by my counterpart, the Sergeant at Arms of the House, to reduce from 5 to 2½ years the time span between longevity raises between the currently approved four steps and to add two additional steps separated by 5-year intervals.

Under both the present and proposed methods, a member of the force would reach his maximum pay rate after 20 years of service with the force, the difference being that the maximum under the proposed method would reflect two additional rate steps over the existing method. Or, put another way, longevity increases would be granted in eight steps as opposed to six steps presently.

The total increased cost of adopting this new procedure would be $1,201,879 for fiscal year 1977, of which the Senate portion would be $494,950 and the House portion would be $706,929.

Even with the adoption of this recommendation, the pay rate of the Capitol Police will still be somewhat below that of equivalent positions for the other law enforcement groups mentioned, and I believe the final solution will come only when the Congress elects to adopt uniform pay and retirement language for all four of these departments.

Chief Powell is with me today and available to discuss additional details and information related to this proposal as the committee may request.

COMMUNICATIONS

Senator HOLLINGS. I will insert in the record a copy of Chief Powell's letter of April 1, 1976 to the Sergeant at Arms regarding this proposal.

[The letter follows:]

UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF
331 FIRST STREET, NE.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20002

April 1, 1976

Honorable F. Nordy Hoffmann
Sergeant at Arms
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Hoffmann:

As Chief of the United States Capitol Police Force I wish to call to your attention several important areas concerning the status of the Capitol Police.

One of the most important aspects of the total force is the continued improvement of our capability to handle even the most complicated of problems that have confronted us during the past several years.

As you are aware, fourteen of our men have now graduated from the F.B.I. National Academy and one of our men will be allocated for each class at the academy in the future.

During the past few years we have screened and trained select personnel of high quality and established our own special squad to detect and dispose of explosive devices and to handle intelligence and surveillance services in addition to the special investigative training provided plainclothes officers. During a recent survey it was revealed that in comparison with Federal Law Enforcement forces and including other local area police departments the U. S. Capitol Police training program compares favorably. I think the force is generally performing in an excellent manner.

However, I believe that I would be derelict in my responsibility as Chief of Police if I did not call to your attention a situation regarding the present pay structure of the Capitol Police.

Some years ago, a system was instituted which provided for longevity increases in pay every five years for a period of twenty years. This arrangement has afforded limited benefits to the men with many years seniority. At present there are only 27 privates on the force with more than ten years service and 337 privates with between five and ten years service. There are 547 privates with less than five years of service. The present starting salary for privates is $11,130 as compared with $11,600 for the Executive Protective Service, Metropolitan Police and the U. S. Park Police. With the projected pay increase of a minimum of 6% for the Executive Protective Service, Metropolitan Police and the U. S. Park Police the starting salary for these forces will rise to $12,296. In addition the men on these forces also receive 5% of their base salary after 15 years, 10% after 20 years, 15% after 25 years and 20% after 30 years which is added to their pay, although not computed for retirement purposes. I have attached a complete comparability table for all ranks and grades which portrays a consistently lower pay for the U. S. Capitol Police.

I recommend for your consideration that the time span between longevity increases be reduced to 2 1/2 years between the currently approved four steps and that two additional steps be added with a 5 year span between them. Under this procedure each member of the force would reach his maximum step in pay after 20 years service on the force. If this procedure should be adopted by the Congress the pay would even then fall somewhat short of that for the Executive Protective Service, Metropolitan Police and the U. S. Park Police. I believe this step would be a workable solution until such time as the Congress, in its wisdom, adopts identical pay and retirement language for all four of these departments.

The initial additional cost for the adoption of this proposal would be $853,830 for Fiscal Year 1977. Of this, $485,586 would be the House of Representatives salary increase and $368,244 would be the Senate salary increase.

Sincerely,

James M. Powell

James M. Powell
Chief of Police

SENATE ROLL

PRESENT LONGEVITY STEPS	PRESENT IN STEP	PRESENT SALARY	PRESENT COST	PROPOSED LONGEVITY STEPS	PROPOSED IN STEP	PROPOSED SALARY	PROPOSED COST
PRIVATE							
Enter	46	$11,130	$ 511,980	Enter	46	$11,130	$ 511,980
A/School	295	12,084	3,564,780	A/School	116	12,084	1,401,744
				2 1/2 yrs	179	13,038	2,333,802
5 yrs	63	13,038	821,394	5 yrs	31	13,992	433,752
				7 1/2 yrs	32	14,946	478,272
10 yrs	4	13,992	55,968	10 yrs	4	15,900	63,600
15 yrs	1	14,946	14,946	15 yrs	1	16,854	16,854
20 yrs	0	15,900	- - - -	20 yrs	0	17,808	- - - -
Total	409		$4,969,068	Total	409		$5,240,004
TECHNICIAN CLERK, P/C & K-9							
A/School	8	13,038	104,304	A/School	0	13,038	- - - -
				2 1/2 yrs	8	13,992	111,936
5 yrs	22	13,992	307,824	5 yrs	10	14,946	149,460
				7 1/2 yrs	12	15,900	190,800
10 yrs	0	14,946	- - - -	10 yrs	0	16,854	- - - -
15 yrs	0	15,900	- - - -	15 yrs	0	17,808	- - - -
20 yrs	0	16,854	- - - -	20 yrs	0	18,762	- - - -
Total	30		$ 412,128	Total	30		$ 452,196
DETECTIVE							
A/School	3	13,992	41,976	A/School	0	13,992	- - - -
				2 1/2 yrs	3	14,946	44,838
5 yrs	4	14,946	59,784	5 yrs	0	15,900	- - - -
				7 1/2 yrs	4	16,854	67,416
10 yrs	0	15,900	- - - -	10 yrs	0	17,808	- - - -
15 yrs	0	16,854	- - - -	15 yrs	0	18,762	- - - -
20 yrs	0	17,808	- - - -	20 yrs	0	19,716	- - - -
Total	7		& 101,760	Total	7		$ 112,254
SERGEANT							
A/School	1	15,900	15,900	- - - -

HOUSE ROLL

PRESENT LONGEVITY STEPS	PRESENT IN STEP	PRESENT SALARY	PRESENT COST	PROPOSED LONGEVITY STEPS	PROPOSED IN STEP	PROPOSED SALARY	PROPOSED COST
**********			PRIVATE	**********			
Enter	49	$11,130	$ 545,370	Enter	49	$11,130	$ 545,370
A/School	331	12,084	3,999,804	A/School	123	12,084	1,486,332
- - - - - - - - - -				2 1/2 yrs	208	13,038	2,711,904
5 yrs	120	13,038	1,564,560	5 yrs	60	13,992	839,520
- - - - - - - - - -				7 1/2 yrs	60	14,946	896,760
10 yrs	1	13,992	13,992	10 yrs	1	15,900	15,900
15 yrs	0	14,946	- - - -	15 yrs	0	16,854	- - - -
20 yrs	1	15,900	15,900	20 yrs	1	17,808	17,808
Total	502		$6,139,626	Total	502		$6,513,594
**********			TECHNICIAN CLERK, P/C & K-9	**********			
A/School	13	13,038	169,494	A/School	2	13,038	26,076
- - - - - - - - - -				2 1/2 yrs	11	13,992	153,912
5 yrs	19	13,992	265,848	5 yrs	9	14,946	134,514
- - - - - - - - - -				7 1/2 yrs	10	15,900	159,000
10 yrs	1	14,946	14,946	10 yrs	1	16,854	16,854
15 yrs	0	15,900	- - - -	15 yrs	0	17,808	- - - -
20 yrs	0	16,854	- - - -	20 yrs	0	18,762	- - - -
Total	33		$ 450,288	Total	33		$ 490,356
**********			DETECTIVE	**********			
A/School	3	13,992	41,976	A/School	0	13,992	- - - -
- - - - - - - - - -				2 1/2 yrs	3	14,946	44,838
5 yrs	3	14,946	44,838	5 yrs	0	15,900	- - - -
- - - - - - - - - -				7 1/2 yrs	3	16,854	50,562
10 yrs	1	15,900	15,900	10 yrs	1	17,808	17,808
15 yrs	0	16,854	- - - -	15 yrs	0	18,762	- - - -
20 yrs	0	17,808	- - - -	20 yrs	0	19,716	- - - -
Total	7		$ 102,714	Total	7		$ 113,208
**********			SERGEANT	**********			
A/School	0	15,900	- - - -	- - - - - - - - - -			
- - - - - - - - - -				2 1/2 yrs	0	15,900	- - - -
5 yrs	48	16,854	808,992	5 yrs	21	16,854	353,934
- - - - - - - - - -				7 1/2 yrs	27	17,808	480,816
10 yrs	9	17,808	160,272	10 yrs	9	18,762	168,858
15 yrs	3	18,762	56,286	15 yrs	3	19,716	59,148
20 yrs	0	19,716	- - - -	20 yrs	0	20,670	- - - -
Total	60		$1,025,550	Total	60		$1,062,756
**********			LIEUTENANT	**********			
A/School	0	19,080	- - - -	- - - - - - - - - -			
- - - - - - - - - -				- - - - - - - - - -			
5 yrs	9	20,034	180,306	5 yrs	0	20,034	- - - -
- - - - - - - - - -				7 1/2 yrs	9	20,988	188,892
10 yrs	6	20,988	125,928	10 yrs	6	21,942	131,652
15 yrs	2	21,942	43,884	15 yrs	2	22,896	45,792
20 yrs	0	22,896	- - - -	20 yrs	0	23,850	- - - -
Total	17		$ 350,118	Total	17		$ 366,336
**********			CAPTAIN	**********			
A/School	0	22,578	- - - -	- - - - - - - - - -			
- - - - - - - - - -				- - - - - - - - - -			
5 yrs	1	23,532	23,532	5 yrs	0	23,532	- - - -
- - - - - - - - - -				7 1/2 yrs	1	24,486	24,486
10 yrs	3	24,486	73,458	10 yrs	3	25,440	76,320
15 yrs	2	25,440	50,880	15 yrs	2	26,394	52,788
20 yrs	0	26,394	- - - -	20 yrs	0	27,348	- - - -
Total	6		$ 147,870	Total	6		$ 153,594
**********			INSPECTOR	**********			
A/School	0	26,076	- - - -	- - - - - - - - - -			
- - - - - - - - - -				- - - - - - - - - -			
5 yrs	0	27,030	- - - -	5 yrs	0	27,030	- - - -
- - - - - - - - - -				7 1/2 yrs	0	27,984	- - - -
10 yrs	0	27,984	- - - -	10 yrs	0	28,938	- - - -
15 yrs	0	28,938	- - - -	15 yrs	0	29,892	- - - -
20 yrs	2	29,892	59,784	20 yrs	2	30,846	61,692
Total	2		$ 59,784	Total	2		$ 61,692

PROJECTED SALARY EXPENSE	$8,761,536
PRESENT SALARY EXPENSE	8,275,950
PROJECTED SALARY INCREASE	$ 485,586

TOTAL FORCE

PRESENT LONGEVITY	PRESENT IN	PRESENT SALARY	PRESENT COST	PROPOSED LONGEVITY	PROPOSED IN	PROPOSED SALARY	PROPOSED COST
PRIVATE							
Enter	95	$11,130	$1,057,350	Enter	95	$11,130	$1,057,350
A/School	626	12,084	7,564,584	A/School	239	12,084	2,888,076
				2 1/2 yrs	387	13,038	5,045,706
5 yrs	183	13,038	2,385,954	5 yrs	91	13,992	1,273,272
				7 1/2 yrs	92	14,946	1,375,032
10 yrs	5	13,992	69,960	10 yrs	5	15,900	79,500
15 yrs	1	14,946	14,946	15 yrs	1	16,854	16,854
20 yrs	1	15,900	15,900	20 yrs	1	17,808	17,808
Total	911		$11,108,694	Total	911		$11,753,598
TECHNICIAN CLERK,P/C & K-9							
A/School	21	13,038	273,798	A/School	2	13,038	26,076
				2 1/2 yrs	19	13,992	265,848
5 yrs	41	13,992	573,672	5 yrs	19	14,946	283,974
				7 1/2 yrs	22	15,900	349,800
10 yrs	1	14,946	14,946	10 yrs	1	16,854	16,854
15 yrs	0	15,900	- - - -	15 yrs	0	17,808	- - - -
20 yrs	0	16,854	- - - -	20 yrs	0	18,762	- - - -
Total	63		$ 862,416	Total	63		$ 942,552
DETECTIVE							
A/School	6	13,992	83,952	A/School	0	13,992	- - - -
				2 1/2 yrs	6	14,946	89,676
5 yrs	7	14,946	104,622	5 yrs	0	15,900	- - - -
				7 1/2 yrs	7	16,854	117,978
10 yrs	1	15,900	15,900	10 yrs	1	17,808	17,808
15 yrs	0	16,854	- - - -	15 yrs	0	18,762	- - - -
20 yrs	0	17,808	- - - -	20 yrs	0	19,716	- - - -
Total	14		$ 204,474	Total	14		$ 225,462
SERGEANT							
A/School	1	15,900	15,900	- - - -

PROJECTED SALARY EXPENSE (SENATE)	$7,100,622
PRESENT SALARY EXPENSE (SENATE)	6,732,378
PROJECTED SALARY INCREASE (SENATE)	$ 368,244

PROJECTED SALARY EXPENSE (HOUSE)	$8,761,536
PRESENT SALARY EXPENSE (HOUSE)	8,275,950
PROJECTED SALARY INCREASE (HOUSE)	$ 485,586

TOTAL PROJECTED SALARY EXPENSE	$15,862,158
TOTAL PRESENT SALARY EXPENSE	15,008,328
FISCAL YEAR 1977 INCREASE	$ 853,830

METROPOLITAN POLICE PAY SCALE — Service or Longevity Steps

RANK	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Private	$12,296	$12,667 1/7	$13,282 1/7	$13,897 1/7	$14,877 2/7	$15,863 2/7	$16,478 3/7	$17,093 3/7	$17,707 3/7
Desk Sgt Technician Detective II	$13,075	$13,446 1/6	$14,061 1/6	$14,676 1/6	$15,656 2/6	$16,642 2/6	$17,257 3/6	$17,872 3/6	$18,486 3/6
Sergeant	$16,700	$17,501 2/7	$18,370 2/7	$19,207 3/7	$20,045 3/7	$20,877 3/7			
Detective Sergeant	$17,273	$18,073 2/7	$18,942 2/7	$19,780 3/7	$20,617 3/7	$21,449 3/7			
Lieutenant	$19,303	$20,273 2/7	$21,237 2/7	$22,202 2/7	$23,166 3/7				
Captain	$22,870	$24,014 2/7	$25,159 2/7	$26,299 2/7					
Inspector	$26,511	$27,835 2/6	$29,166 2/6	$30,496 2/6					

	ENTER	AFTER TRAINING	2 1/2 YEARS	5 YEARS	7 1/2 YEARS	10 YEARS	15 YEARS	20 YEARS
PRIVATE								
CURRENT	$11,130	$12,084		$13,038		$13992	$14,946	$15,900
PROPOSED	SAME	SAME	$13,038	$13,992	$14,946	$15,900	$16,854	$17,808
TECH CLERK,K-9 & P/C								
CURRENT		$13,038		$13,992		$14,946	$15,900	$16,854
PROPOSED		SAME	$13,992	$14,946	$15,900	$16,854	$17,808	$18,762
DETECTIVE								
CURRENT		$13,992		$14,946		$15,900	$16,854	$17,808
PROPOSED		SAME	$14,946	$15,900	$16,854	$17,808	$18,762	$19,716
SERGEANT								
CURRENT			$15,900	$16,854		$17,808	$18,762	$19,716
PROPOSED			SAME	SAME	$17,808	$18,762	$19,716	$20,670
LIEUTENANT								
CURRENT				$20,034		$20,988	$21,942	$22,896
PROPOSED				SAME	$20,988	$21,942	$22,896	$23,850
CAPTAIN								
CURRENT				$23,532		$24,486	$25,440	$26,394
PROPOSED				SAME	$24,486	$25,440	$26,394	$27,348
INSPECTOR								
CURRENT				$27,030		$27,984	$28,938	$29,892
PROPOSED				SAME	$27,984	$28,938	$29,892	$30,846

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ACCELERATION OF POLICE LONGEVITY INCREASES

Senator HOLLINGS. Chief Powell, by adopting a new longevity schedule are you going to put the police personnel in a different category than the balance of the employees under the Sergeant at Arms. Can't you take care of it by inserting another rank?

Chief POWELL. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why all the difference with longevity?

Chief POWELL. Actually, the longevity system provides us an increase in pay now every five years. The problem is not so great, but the men who are most adversely affected are the privates.

Senator HOLLINGS. Couldn't you make them a PFC?

Chief POWELL. That, of course, could be.

Senator HOLLINGS. Sure; if you just made a different rank. In other words, right now the you have same longevity schedule as the other employees of the Sergeant at Arms; isn't that right?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. You put in a new longevity schedule and you will have two different levels. I can see a different level with respect to rank and pay for your department. Wouldn't it be easier to do it that way?

Chief POWELL. I don't believe so, sir. This disparity has developed between the Capitol Police and the Metropolitan Police; involving not only the privates, but also the sergeants, lieutenants, detectives and captains, all up the line. Even this increase will leave the Capitol Police a little bit under the pay scale of the others.

Senator HOLLINGS. How do you compare with the White House?

Chief POWELL. At present their starting salary is $11,600; our starting salary is $11,130. However, they have a clause which will give them the same pay raise as received by the Metropolitan Police.

The City Council has already approved a pay raise for the Metropolitan Police which will bring their starting salary up to $12,196.

After two years, their privates will make $13,282. Our privates, after having gone to school, will be at $12,084 until after completing five years of service.

We have at the present time 547 who have less than five years on the force. We have been fortunate in the last few years in having recruited some college graduates who have majored in criminology and so forth. We don't want to lose these highly qualified people we have taken on board.

I am afraid that if we don't keep our pay rate at least comparable with these other agencies, we are going to slip back.

The image of the old GSA guard was bad. The salary was lower and the educational requirements were much lower.

I think you get what you pay for. Our police force has recently taken on the responsibilities of camera surveillance, camera espionage, so to speak. We have trained our men in the field of bomb detection and deactivation.

We have to keep up with the times and properly pay our employees.

SECURITY OF GALLERIES

Senator HOLLINGS. What about the security going into the galleries?

Mr. HOFFMANN. Yes, sir. That is in operation now.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Like detector devices they have in airports.

Mr. HOFFMANN. Yes, sir.

Senator SCHWEIKER. When did that become effective?

Mr. HOFFMANN. We activated the system last Thursday afternoon, and I sent you a memo on that, Senator. We were out Friday, so we didn't use them, but we tested on Friday.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Did you pick up anything?

Mr. HOFFMANN. To my knowledge we have not picked up anything yet.

DETECTION OF REVOLVERS

Senator HOLLINGS. Didn't you pick up some guns on the House side?

Mr. HOFFMANN. Yes. They picked up three revolvers on the House side last week.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Last week?

Mr. HOFFMANN. Yes, sir.

Senator SCHWEIKER. I am glad you got them there.

That was my bill, by the way. I want to say that was my bill that required them in all the airports.

We haven't had a major hijacking since they were working in airports. That was my bill.

Mr. HOFFMANN. The police have come up with some great recommendations for our surveillance system. We have only found one check point that has given us a little problem. That is the one on the west stairs going up to the third floor, because of the tremendous amount of tourists.

But I think as soon as we find the best method for moving personal belongings around the check point, we will be in very good shape; because we are examining belongings to assure that contraband is not being brought into the galleries.

Is that correct?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

WOMEN DETECTED CARRYING REVOLVERS

Senator HOLLINGS. Didn't you find women carrying guns?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOFFMANN. Women have been found carrying revolvers.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Women?

Senator HOLLINGS. Women were carrying them.

Senator SCHWEIKER. What action do you take?

Chief POWELL. The Capitol Police intercepted them. We have these devices manned with Capitol Police.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Do you place charges?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. In fact, it is a felony to carry a firearm onto the Capitol grounds, unless there are some extenuating circumstances, such as a person being a law enforcement officer.

We had two persons last week who were warned and released. They had permits to carry firearms in another jurisdiction. They apparently inadvertently were under the impression they could carry the firearms anywhere as long as they behaved themselves and didn't misuse them.

The Legislative Counsel is working on revising and clarifying the regulation, making it a felony to carry firearms on the Capitol grounds.

Police officers, when faced with the hard facts have no choice except to charge these people.

We did charge one lady who had no permit. She was a widow woman and somebody had given her a gun for her own protection. She had placed it in her purse and had it in her possession when she came to Washington.

She had no criminal record, and I hope the courts will be lenient in their handling of her case. But we had no choice except to charge her.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Were the three working together?

Chief POWELL. No, sir; all separate.

Senator SCHWEIKER. All separate instances?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; isolated cases. In the past year we have had about 8 or 10.

Senator SCHWEIKER. When did the House start doing this?

Mr. HOFFMANN. Their system was in operation when I came on board, Senator, so it must have been initiated two or three months ago.

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir; about three months ago.

Mr. HOFFMANN. Ours just came in last week.

MANNING OF DETECTION DEVICES

Senator SCHWEIKER. Do we have armed men up there in case they have somebody that gives them trouble?

Mr. HOFFMANN. Yes, sir.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Right there?

Chief POWELL. Each post is manned with police.

Senator SCHWEIKER. At each location?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOFFMANN. We have a uniformed man.

Senator SCHWEIKER. But there is a man with a gun at each location where a guy could be detected, so if he decides——

Mr. HOFFMANN. Absolutely. No question.

Senator SCHWEIKER. If he is detected, you have somebody right there?

Mr. HOFFMANN. Absolutely. Someone is right there.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER POLICE

Chief POWELL. One other thing on this longevity business. The White House, Park, and Metropolitan Police have a total of nine steps for privates through technicians, et cetera, and they reach their maximum pay rate in 16 years.

In spite of everything, and I agree with the Senator that our people are legislative employees and they are on the payroll of the Sergeant at Arms, our police officers don't like the present system.

They compare themselves with other police departments. I think they have a legitimate point there. The White House, for example, has a fence around it and is certainly much easier to police than our grounds.

I am proud of the fact that in comparison with an area of a six-block radius near the Capitol there were 390 filed crimes last year compared with only 12 crimes reported in the Capitol grounds. This dramatic difference is only because of the heavy concentration of police in the grounds.

REORGANIZATION OF CAPITOL POLICE

Senator HOLLINGS. Why did you shake up the top staff last week Chief?

Chief POWELL. It probably is something that should have been done 7 or 8 years ago. It was more or less routine.

Several of those involved had been in set areas for long periods of time. Out of the seven that were transferred, five had graduated from the FBI national academy and they were highly trained. They had been assigned to the same specific area for quite a long while.

There were one or two insignificant personality things involved. But I had met with the inspectors and two deputy chiefs. Everybody was unanimous in their ageement that this change was appropriate.

In fact, I think that we should do it more often instead of letting it go until the headlines hit the newspapers.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good, sir.

BICENTENNIAL CROWDS

The Bicentennial crowds now coming in. Has there been any adjustment made, any plan made ahead, starting in right about now? Have you done anything to take care of the Bicentennial problems?

Chief POWELL. Yes, sir. Actually, we are dealing with it in the same manner as we would any large gathering of visitors to the Capitol.

We felt that rather than to ask for temporary employees who would assist in handling the extra load, if necessary we will work some of our employees overtime. We feel over this period we may have to cancel some days off, and we are prepared to do that.

CAPITOL GUIDE SERVICE

Senator HOLLINGS. Could the Guide Service employ one guide that could get the Senate wives around to see this Capitol?

Mr. HOFFMANN. I am very proud to say to you, Senator, that in the Office of the Senate Sergeant at Arms we have employed a very, very capable woman 3 days a week who will give the Senate wives the best tour that has ever been available.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you agree with that?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Yes, sir, I trained her.

Senator HOLLINGS. You were scratching your head. I thought you weren't agreeing with that at all.

Mr. HOFFMANN. Senator Huddleston told me last night Mrs. Mandjuris took his wife on a tour, and it was the finest tour that she had ever received. When Mrs. Mandjuris received a couple questions she couldn't answer, she took the time to research them afterwards and sent a letter to Mrs. Huddleston providing the information which she couldn't answer at the time of the tour.

I have taken the tour myself.

Senator HOLLINGS. Is that who took Mrs. Griffin on a tour?

Mr. HOFFMANN. You are talking about Mrs. Chiles. That is not who took Mrs. Chiles, no, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. That trip was sort of scary.

Mr. HOFFMANN. Yes, I know.

TOURS DURING BICENTENNIAL

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Nottingham, how are you set with the guide service with respect to the Bicentennial? Do you have a cutoff on actual admission into things?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. At the present time, Senator, through the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Hoffmann, I am going to ask for 10 additional guides to handle the Bicentennial crowds.

The guide service hasn't had an increase in authorized strength since 1929. We had 24 guides then, which is the same amount we have today.

Since the guide service became a part of the legislative budget, in January 1971, the volume of tourists has increased greatly.

In addition, Congress has instituted the special congressional tour during our busy period, which requires the switching of one of the touring guides to desk duties to make the necessary arrangements. At the present time Mr. Hoffmann has assigned a high school or college kid to help me to release the trained guide to take tours.

Mr. HOFFMANN. So he can have his guide.

Senator HOLLINGS. Do you do that with a high school or college student?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. I have two trained guides at the present time handing out tickets and handling the congressional tours.

I am training two kids to do these duties so I can release the two trained guides to take guided tours through the Capitol.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right.

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Also, the congressional tour is generally personalized since the guide not only explains the building and operation of the Legislative Branch but also asks for individual questions from the people in his group.

This means that during the busy season, March through September, on an average day the guide will come in contact with 6,000 to 10,000 people, each of whom is a member's constituent.

On this basis I would venture to say with the exception of the press, the guides provide the Congress with the largest direct contact with the public.

It would seem to me the best interest of the Congress would be served in knowing the guide force is not only comprised of competent personnel, but is also adequately staffed.

INCREASED GUIDE WORKLOAD

Based on estimated tourist volume of 1975, at present staffing, levels, each guide carried a 47 percent greater workload than he did in 1972. This much of an increase in workload can be endured for a short period of the season, such as during Easter and Cherry Blossom Week. It is physically and emotionaly impossible for individuals to carry this load and maintain any degree of efficiency for any extended period of time, such as for the upcoming months from March through September.

Under these conditions, it is inevitable that emotional fatigue, and sensitivity will be above average, and there will be resulting deterioration in the overall quality of the tour.

Also to be considered is the higher incidence of sickness experienced by tour guides, since during the busy season each guide comes in direct contact with more than 6000 people daily, from all walks of life and all parts of the world. He is far more susceptible to contracting illness which impairs his ability to perform his duties as a capitol guide.

In this connection it should be noted that while most jobs can be performed to some degree with minor impairments to legs, back, throat, et cetera, such is not the case with the capitol tour guide.

Additionally, in most other occupations the work can be delayed, rescheduled, or reassigned, or completed after hours. But a constituent wishing to see his or her Capitol cannot be told to come back sometime when we have more help. The constituent must be accommodated now.

Along this line, I would like to point out during the year 1963, we had 24 guides and conducted approximately 710,000 people through the Capitol, in comparison to 1,156,000 in 1974. In 1975 we had an increase over the 1974 figure of 354,000. In fact, as I stated before, there has been no increase in authorized number of guides since 1929.

Senator HOLLINGS. You were up to what?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. 1,500,011 last year.

Senator HOLLINGS. That averages out how many a day?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Right now we are averaging 6,000 to 8,000 per day on guided tours, not counting the congressional tours which we instituted for the Members of Congress.

Senator HOLLINGS. How about the total entries? I remember the figure 37,000 or something like that.

BICENTENNIAL TOUR STAFFING

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. That many people go through the Capitol building, but not on tours with personal guides. At the present time, the Capitol Guide Board, with Mr. Harding, Sergeant at Arms of the House, Mr. Hoffmann, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and the Architect, has some things in mind for the Bicentennial.

Of course, last year we proposed the tape system. We found that not to be a very adequate way to help the people.

Senator HOLLINGS. I don't believe in that.

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. We had a lot of complaints from the Members of Congress; and tourists seeing the Capitol, who felt it was too impersonalized.

We have two or three different tours. We have a walk through tour of the Capitol, also a guided tour, and the congressional tour.

The Architect's office, at the present time, with authorization from the Guide Board, is printing up a brochure for the public. When visitors come through the Capitol, they will be issued a brochure covering all the points of interest in the Capitol, with an explanation of each. If the visitors wish a guided tour, they will come to the Rotunda. If they wish a walk through tour, they may walk through on their own.

To cite some figures: For January, February, and March of this year, we had a 48 percent increase over last year in January, a 37 percent increase in February, and a 4 percent increase in March.

The reason for the small increase in March is that last year Easter was in March which brought many visitors. This year Easter isn't until April and yet we still had 101,532 this March. We jumped to about 227,000 to 230,000 tourists this month.

Mr. HOFFMANN. I think we need some help over there.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many are you asking for?

Mr. NOTTINGHAM. Ten additional guides, from March 15 to September 15, part-time guides.

Senator HOLLINGS. All right, sir. That is very good.

SENATE POST OFFICE

Senator SCHWEIKER. I would like to ask on the Post Office employees, I understand they work less than a 40-hour week; something around 30 hours. Would you favor putting them on a 40-hour week?

Mr. HOFFMANN. Yes, I would; absolutely.

Senator SCHWEIKER. They are earning in excess of $11,000.

Mr. HOFFMANN. Absolutely. I think they should be working 40 hours a week.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Most everybody else around here does, too.

Mr. HOFFMANN. That is right.

Senator SCHWEIKER. We have got a shift problem.

Mr. HOFFMANN. We have an early shift problem, which you would have to leave out of that. That shift comes in around 3:00 in the morning.

Senator SCHWEIKER. Which I recognize. But I would like to see them get on a 40-hour week. That is, except for that early shift.

Senator HOLLINGS. You don't have anything else?

Mr. HOFFMANN. I just want to conclude by thanking you and the other members of your committee for being so considerate.

I do wish to tell you that I have a really competent bunch of people working with me as department heads. And can assure you when we come back and see you the next time we will be far better prepared than we are today, Senator, to answer your questions.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good.

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Senator HOLLINGS. By letter of March 8, 1976. Mr. Harry B. Littell, the Legislative Counsel, informed the subcommittee of the 1977 requirements of his office. The total requirements to be $629,700 and the letter and attachments will be made part of the record.

[The letter follows:]

UNITED STATES SENATE
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 8, 1976

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The enclosed memorandum sets forth data and information with respect to the staff of this Office and our anticipated expenditures during fiscal year 1977.

In brief, I recommend that the staff of this Office be maintained at its existing authorized level, and that the appropriation for this Office for fiscal year 1977 be $629,700, an increase of $12,530 over the Budget estimate. This increase will permit me to continue the existing policy for merit salary increases for staff members.

I will be glad to appear before your subcommittee and to submit any further information you may desire.

Thanking you, I remain

Respectfully,

Harry B. Littell

Harry B. Littell
Legislative Counsel

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE LEGISLATIVE BRANCH,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
UNITED STATES SENATE

In connection with the appropriation for this Office for the fiscal year 1977, I am submitting an analysis of the staff of this Office (Attachment A) and a summary of expenditures for fiscal year 1975 and estimated expenditures for fiscal years 1976 and 1977 and the transition period, July 1 - September 30, 1976 (Attachment B).

No request is made for new positions, although I am requesting an increase in our appropriation of $12,530 over the Budget estimate.

This memorandum explains the two attachments and the request for an increase in our appropriation.

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.

Under the authorization given by the President pro tempore and with the funds provided in the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1976, the staff of the Office was increased during the early part of fiscal year 1976 by the addition of two new

attorneys and one new secretary, making a total of 15 attorneys, including myself, and 7 secretaries, including the chief clerk.

However, one attorney who had been on the staff a little over 2 years resigned in November 1975, and another who had been on the staff about 4 1/2 years resigned in January 1976. I have deferred filling these vacancies because we presently have two attorneys in the middle of their training period and one attorney who is in the later stage of training. Of course, the job of training new attorneys falls upon members of the staff with more experience, a job they must perform in addition to their regular duties.

I expect to fill the existing vacancies this summer in the belief that by then the amount of time spent in training our three relatively new attorneys will have decreased to a level where we can undertake the training of two more new lawyers.

STAFF LEVEL

Since we have had relatively little experience with a staff of 15 attorneys and 7 secretaries, I do not propose any increase in staff at this time. It is my hope that we will find the present staff level sufficient for several years for this Office to meet its responsibilities to the committees and Members of the Senate.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

The estimated expenditures of this Office during fiscal year 1977 are $623,696. Of this amount, almost 99 percent consists of salaries and agency contributions. I also propose a contingency reserve of $6,004, making a total request of $629,700.

The amount carried in the Budget for this Office for fiscal year 1977 is $617,170.

Included in the estimated expenditures for fiscal year 1977 is $24,905 for merit salary increases for the assistant counsels, law assistants, chief clerk, and secretaries.

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 $18,762.

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 established generally 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.

CONTINGENCY RESERVE

The contingency reserve is proposed primarily as a source of funds in the event that employees who have not yet elected the Federal programs for which agency contributions are required make such an election during fiscal year 1977. The reserve

would also cover larger than anticipated increased costs of office and library supplies if they should occur.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry B. Littell
Legislative Counsel

March 8, 1976

ATTACHMENT A

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
UNITED STATES SENATE

Salaries

	Fiscal 1975 (Actual)		Fiscal 1976 (Estimate)		Transition Period (Estimate)		Fiscal 1977 (Estimate)	
	No.	Salary	No.	Salary	No.	Salary**	No.	Salary***
Legislative Counsel	(1)	$ 38,760	(1)	$ 41,500	(1)	$ 10,500	(1)	$ 42,000
Senior Counsel	(4)	$150,480	(4)	$162,006	(4)	$ 41,022	(4)	$164,088
Assistant Counsels and Law Assistants	(8)	$201,211.37	(10)*	$233,912	(10)	$ 66,860	(10)	$268,889
Chief Clerk	(1)	$ 15,728.46	(1)	$ 17,741	(1)	$ 4,730	(1)	$ 18,932
Secretaries	(5)	$ 50,187.72	(6)	$ 68,482	(6)	$ 19,518	(6)	$ 78,139
Total	(19)	$456,367.55	(22)	$523,641	(22)	$142,630	(22)	$572,048

*At present there are only 8 attorneys in these positions. Two vacancies exist caused by resignation of one attorney on November 30, 1975, and of another attorney on January 31, 1976. These vacancies are expected to be filled around July 1, 1976.

**Includes $5,844 for merit increases.
***Includes $24,905 for merit increases.

ATTACHMENT B

OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL
UNITED STATES SENATE

Summary of Expenditures

	Fiscal 1975 (Actual)	Fiscal 1976 (Estimate)	Transition Period (Estimate)	Fiscal 1977 (Estimate)
Salaries	$456,367.55	$523,641	$142,630	$572,048
Agency Contributions	$ 33,303.76	$ 39,896	$ 11,237	$ 44,948
Miscellaneous	$ 5,301.09	$ 6,100	$ 1,675	$ 6,700
Total Expenditures	$494,972.40	$569,637	$155,542	$623,696
Reserve for Contingencies			$ 1,458	$ 6,004
Total			$157,000	$629,700

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. RIDGELY, FINANCIAL CLERK

ACCOMPANIED BY: ROBERT MALSTROM, ASSISTANT FINANCIAL CLERK

PREPARED STATEMENT

Senator HOLLINGS. Mr. Ridgely?

Mr. RIDGELY. First I would like to present this detailed statement of the budget estimates for fiscal year 1977 for inclusion in the record.

Senator HOLLINGS. We appreciate very, very much Mr. Ridgely's work book because we now have a working document in this book to better analyze the Senate budget.

Mr. RIDGELY. My statement is also included for the record. It is a thumbnail sketch of the total budget.

Senator HOLLINGS. We will include it.

[The statement follows:]

67-860 O - 76 - 47

Before proceeding with the Senate items for fiscal year 1977, the hearings held on the Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1976 reveal that I have submitted requests for additional funds for (1) increased pay costs, (2) inquiries and investigations, and (3) miscellaneous items. Since these supplemental requests, if approved, will affect the budget for fiscal year 1977, may I consider these supplemental requests in the amounts submitted as being enacted for the purpose of my presentation.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Mr. Chairman, the budget estimates for fiscal year 1977 are based on authorizations approved during fiscal year 1976 and prior years. The major portion of the increases are a reflection of the full year funding for increased pay costs, and agency contributions for health insurance. No estimates have been submitted for any item that has not been previously authorized including all areas of expenses, new positions, changes in compensation and allowances except for the Senate joint items for which your Committee authorized me to submit estimates as presented by the respective Joint Committees for fiscal year 1977 and thereafter.

The general pay increase of 5% effective October 1, 1975 was authorized for employees of the Senate by the Order of the President Pro Tempore dated October 2, 1975.

The increase in agency contributions for health insurance was effective January 1, 1976. The maximum agency contribution for health increased from $41.02 to $50.11 per month for an increase of $109.08 per year. Agencies of the Government now contribute 60% of the total cost of this employee benefit program. There are approximately 4,450 individuals on the Senate payroll who are participating in the health insurance program.

Other changes in the estimates are reflected in the following categories:

(1) Full year funding of the increased allowance for Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators from the State of California;

(2) Increased funding of the allowance for Legislative Assistance to Senators;

(3) Increase to fully fund expenditure authorizations for committees appropriated for under "Inquiries and Investigations;"

(4) Decrease in the allocation for the lease, utilities and maintenance of the North Capitol Plaza building;

(5) Decrease in the allocation for mechanical equipment which was a 1976 non-recurring item;

(6) Increase in the allocation for employees compensation; and

(7) Increase in the annual expenditure authorization for the Commission on Art and Antiquities.

The total budget estimates submitted for regular Senate items including revisions is $129,986,725 and for Senate joint items, $3,217,500, for an aggregate total of $133,204,225. This is a net increase of $1,249,032 over the total appropriations of $131,955,193 for fiscal year 1976.

I have furnished the Committee with summaries and tabulations for all items for the Senate together with explanatory notes and/or other information pertaining to the items where changes occur.

The item for the appropriation for Inquiries and Investigations has been submitted in the amount of $21,854,485 which is based on the amounts authorized for the Standing Committees and Subcommittees. A summary of these authorizations has been included in the materials furnished.

The item for Legislative Assistance to Senators has been increased by $1,250,000 over fiscal year 1976 and reflects the full year revision of the increase pay costs and the increased usage of this allowance. An analysis of the usage of this allowance is also included in the materials I have furnished.

The Budget estimates for the Senate joint items reflect the estimates of the respective Joint Committees which have been submitted in accordance with the policy adopted last year by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Chairman, our budget estimate for the current fiscal year for the Senate is $133,204,225. This is a net increase of $1,249,032 over the total appropriations for fiscal year 1976.

OFFICIAL MAIL COSTS

Senator HOLLINGS. What do we regularly pay in postal costs for the Senate, just to get it fixed in my mind.

Mr. RIDGELY. You mean the official postal costs?

Senator HOLLINGS. Yes.

Mr. RIDGELY. The appropriation, as you know, is a single appropriation that the House administers. They submit the estimate and make the payment for all the Congressional mail.

Senator HOLLINGS. Both Senate and House?

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, sir; and all other functions of the Congress, including the committees. They pay for all of the Congressional mail.

Senator HOLLINGS. How much does that run?

Mr. RIDGELY. I think it is around $48 million.

Senator HOLLINGS. Where is it in this book?

Mr. RIDGELY. It is not in here, sir. It is a joint item for which the House prepares the budget estimate.

Senator HOLLINGS. Would we really be compensating the Postal Department for all the Congressional mail?

Mr. RIDGELY. This is supposed to be equivalent to 13-cent mail, first class mail that we pay them for.

Senator HOLLINGS. $48 million?

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. If you just removed the signatures and issued the stamps, this is what it would come to?

Mr. RIDGELY. I really don't know what their yardstick is, whether it is high or low.

Senator HOLLINGS. Who really administers that, oversees it, watches it?

Mr. RIDGELY. The Clerk of the House. He regularly gets information from the postal service on billings by the quarter.

You will recall that last year this appropriation had gotten behind. In the first supplemental there was an appropriation of approximately $16 million to catch up on this.

Senator HOLLINGS. So it is jumping?

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Two or three years ago how much was it?

Mr. RIDGELY. It was down to thirty-some million. I would say maybe about four years ago.

Senator HOLLINGS. It is already up to $48 million. So we don't get free mail.

Mr. RIDGELY. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. I will ask the clerk to insert the pertinent testimony of the clerk of the House regarding the official mail costs in the record at this point.

[The material follows:]

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FISCAL YEAR 1977

Testimony of Hon. Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr.
Clerk, U. S. House of Representatives

OFFICIAL MAIL COSTS

The estimate for costs of franked mail -- that is, all mailings of the House and Senate sent under the frank -- is $46,904,000 for the coming Fiscal Year. I shall place in the record of this hearing a copy of the letter from Mr. Richard F. Gould, Assistant Postmaster General, Finance Department, U.S. Postal Service, wherein he provides estimates as to the number of pieces of franked mail for 1977 and following years, average revenue per piece, and the anticipated total revenue that Congress would pay the Postal Service.

The total volume and total cost of franked mail varies from year to year. Thus, it is necessary for Congress to appropriate funds that are immediately available to pay the Postal Service for these costs. You will recall that we utilized a portion of our Fiscal Year 1976 appropriation to complete payment of Fiscal Year 1975 costs. A supplemental appropriation restored our funds to their original level.

The Congress was billed $34,523,191 in Fiscal Year 1975 for 304,240,089 pieces of franked mail. This payment has been completed and, at the time this statement was prepared, we have not received billings for the second and third quarters of Fiscal Year 1976. We have paid $8,048,829 for an estimated billing for the first quarter.

Mr. Chairman, it now appears from discussions with the Postal Service that the estimate of franked mail for Fiscal Year 1976 may be overstated. However, the estimate for the transition period may be understated. This can still change and is dependent on the mail volume that will be generated in the next several months. However, to compensate for these variations and to insure that funds are available to maintain a current payment status with the Postal Service, I would recommend language be included in the bill to make Fiscal Year 1976 funds available until expended. Such action would help compensate for both uncertainty in mail volume and increased postage rates.

FINANCE GROUP
Washington, DC 20260

October 10, 1975

Honorable W. Pat Jennings
Clerk, U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Jennings:

This refers to your letter of September 22, 1975, requesting an estimate of anticipated franked mail costs for Fiscal Year 1977 and the four ensuing fiscal years. Our current estimate of these data is as follows:

Estimated Franked Mail Volume and Revenue (In Thousands)

	Volume Pieces	Av. Revenue Per Piece	Revenue
1977	328,000	.143000	$46,904
1978	334,000	.143000	47,762
1979	340,000	.143000	48,620
1980	346,000	.143000	49,478
1981	353,000	.143000	50,479.

The foregoing projections anticipate a continued growth in franked mail services and stabilization of inflationary forces. Should your judgement be different with respect to these two trends, then the figures should be adjusted accordingly.

Sincerely,

Richard F. Gould
Assistant Postmaster General
Finance Department

SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS BILL - FISCAL YEAR 1976

Testimony of Hon. Edmund L. Henshaw, Jr.
Clerk, U. S. House of Representatives.

OFFICIAL MAIL COSTS

Mr. Chairman, the Congress is reimbursing the U.S. Postal Service on a quarterly basis for mail sent out by Members, Committees, Officers, etc., of both the House and the Senate. The reimbursement is based on the equivalent postage requirement of section 3216, title 39, U.S. Code.

In my Fiscal Year 1976 testimony before this subcommittee last March, I pointed out that Fiscal Year 1975 funds had been exhausted although a portion of the third and all of the fourth quarter were yet to be paid. We paid remaining Fiscal Year 1975 obligations totaling $16,080,000 out of our Fiscal Year 1976 appropriation of $46,101,000. The Senate Committee on Appropriations recommended in June 1975, in its Report 94-262 on H.R. 6950, that I submit a revised estimate for consideration in this supplemental appropriation bill for any additional amount required to cover those official mailing costs which were out of cycle with their respective fiscal year appropriations. Therefore, I am requesting $16,080,000 to bring our Fiscal Year 1976 balance of funds available back to a level necessary to meet this fiscal year's estimated obligations.

REPORT ON THE AUTOMATION IN THE DISBURSING OFFICE

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to take one more minute of the committee's time to make a report on the automation in the Disbursing Office. This is the best opportunity I have had to really develop something on this.

The automated payroll system has been operational since January 1, 1975, following a parallel run with the manual system for approximately 18 months. Although there are some enhancements yet to be made to the payroll system, I can report that it is an excellent system and very accurate and reliable.

There are approximately 25,000 to 30,000 payroll actions processed annually. This system not only controls salary limitations, position limitations, allowance controls, but also provides my office with an action-by-action up-date of allowances and other fiscal controls.

Additionally, we are able to provide members with a monthly report of their offices containing the names, titles, and annual salaries of each employee, together with the status of the allowance for the current month with a 2 month projection of the allowance status. We are also able to provide committees and subcommittees with a monthly payroll report.

The use of composite bank deposits for the net salaries of our employees has been in effect for approximately two years as a result of the payroll automation and is an extremely satisfactory method of handling paychecks which has resulted in a substantial savings to the government.

By using this method of handling paychecks, we are able to pay 6,061 employees with only 3,126 checks, thereby saving more than 70,000 checks annually.

Since payroll offices, the Treasury Department, and the General Accounting Office are all involved in handling U.S. Treasury checks, any reduction in the number of checks issued by any function of the government results in some savings.

No later than July 1, 1976, we will have added to our automated payroll system the capability of permitting members and employees to make allotments from their net salary for transmittal to savings institutions. Except for the cost of reprogramming by the Senate Computer Center, the Disbursing Office will be able to provide this service without requiring any additional staff.

I surveyed the possibility of automating the allowance for Legislative Assistance to Senators but found there are so many complications involved that I was compelled to forego this project for the time being and continue the manual control of this allowance.

The Senate Computer Center staff advised me that to automate this allowance, more than 50 of the payroll programs would be affected and would require at least eight man months for the Computer Center to accomplish this task.

Automation of the voucher system and abstract of disbursements for salaries which are inherent in the compilation of the semi-annual Report of the Secretary of the Senate has been completed and is operational.

Prior to the automation of this operation in my office, it was necesssary to send all copies of vouchers, for printing in the Secreta-

ry's Report, to the Government Printing Office to be set by hand in hot type.

This required galley proofs which had to be proofread in its entirety and page proofs which also had to be proofread. Because of the great increase in the volume of vouchers submitted for audit and payment, the manual system had become a massive job that was reaching proportions of an almost impossible task.

The Secretary's Report must be printed as a Senate Document within 60 days after December 31, and June 30, each year. The most recent Report contained 973 pages, and we are currently processing vouchers at the rate of approximately 35,000 per year.

The automation has eliminated the almost impossible 60-day crunch we were experiencing at the end of each six month period which is now being handled on a day-to-day basis.

I anticipate that the next Report will be printed within 30 days after June 30 instead of the 60 days heretofore needed for printing.

Later, I anticipate a still shorter period since the information for future Reports will be sent to the Government Printing Office on tape. I might add that representatives of the Government Printing Office have stated that our efforts in this regard have resulted in a very substantial savings to the Government Printing Office.

Automation of the retirement accounts of members and employees together with other fiscal data involved in the employment records of all individuals in the Senate is now operational.

This is the most recent project completed and while enhancements are being made to more fully sophisticate this part of the automated system in the Disbursing Office, it is working very well and adds considerably to our production capabilities.

We are now in the process of automating the Consolidated Office Expense Allowances of Senators. I have estimated that automating this operation in my office will save more than half the time now required for auditing and processing vouchers under this allowance.

I am also looking into the possibility of the use of microfilm or microfiche methods for the individual earnings records of members and employees. I estimate that the use of this technique will reduce the required file space for personnel folders by at least one-third. I understand that the Microfilm Center in the Service Department will be able to accommodate this project.

I would like to conclude by stating that the automation of the payroll and other operations in the Disbursing Office was, in my opinion, without a doubt: a progressive action which sustained the integrity of the service provided to the Senate by the Disbursing Office with very small increase in the staff.

Without automation, I would estimate that the staff of the Disbursing Office would have had to be doubled in order to continue the service traditionally provided. I cannot be hesitant in stating again that it was, without question, a step in the right direction.

I feel it is appropriate to commend the staff of the Computer Center for their efforts in implementing new programs and enhancing ongoing programs for my office. Their expertise, cooperativeness and willingness has been and is an invaluable asset to the Disbursing Office and the Senate.

PAYDAYS BY CHECKS VERSUS PAYDAYS BY CASH—SAVINGS

I would like to point out, too, that the change from paying salaries by cash twice a month to paying salaries by check twice a month saves approximately 18,000 man days a year. This covers only the semi-monthly trek of employees to and from the disbursing office to pick up their pay. There are many other man hours and man days saved as a result of this change. I consider this to be a very substantial savings.

Senator HOLLINGS. It surely is.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE—EMPLOYEE LISTING

Why can't the Secretary's Report be revised to list the employees on the basis of their salary rates and include subtotals for the offices and committees?

Mr. RIDGELY. The statutory positions for a standing committee are six professional staff members, one chief clerk, one assistant chief clerk and six clerical assistants. The professional staff members, the chief clerk and assistant chief clerk, may be paid at a rate not to exceed $35,775. The law states that of these eight positions, two may be paid at a rate not to exceed $39,909 and four others at a rate not to exceed $37,524.

Senator HOLLINGS. Why don't you start with the high rate?

Mr. RIDGELY. The salaries change. You might have the chief clerk paid at $39,909. You might have a professional staff paid at the higher rate. They vacillate back and forth. Our system is designed with the emphasis on controlling the salary levels imposed by law rather than who is being paid at a higher salary. It is complicated enough to control the salary levels as it is.

We have salary limitations and limitations within salary limitations and then we have the allowances. It is a very difficult payroll to control.

If anybody is complaining about how or where they are listed in the Secretary's Report, I will make a special effort to put them any place they want to be listed.

Senator HOLLINGS. Put them in with the top salary first.

Mr. RIDGELY. Usually the top ones are the very first ones.

Senator HOLLINGS. The Appropriations Committee is just all fouled up.

Mr. RIDGELY. They are not unlike all the rest of the standing committees.The chief clerk is normally the top-paid individual. That is not the number one position. The chief clerk is a clerical position by definition in the Legislative Reorganization Act.

Senator HOLLINGS. Put them down the way the de facto is considered around this place: the top at the top and the bottom at the bottom. Can you do that?

Mr. RIDGELY. I will see that it is done.

Senator HOLLINGS. Without all of that ramification about the law.

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. Did you want to add anything else?

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, Sir. The appropriation for Legislative Assistance to Senators. I would like to bring to your attention what has happened in this account.

This was instituted last June 1 by virtue of S. Res. 60. Last year your committee set it into law in the legislative appropriations bill.

I made a survey and analysis of this account and have submitted a budget estimate of $5,500,000. This is based on the dollar usage and the number of employees.

In October of 1975, 85 members were using this allowance. In February of this year 90 members were using it. The number of offices last October without any allowance was 15. Now it is 10. So the usage has increased.

The number of offices with an established allowance and utilizing the allowance last October was 62 offices. In February it was 77 offices that were using it.

Senator HOLLINGS. Which person are we talking about? The Senator's Legislative Assistant?

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, sir. This is the Legislative Assistance to Senators.

What I am trying to portray to you is the increased usage just in a matter of a few months.

Senator HOLLINGS. What I am trying to say is we all have Legislative Assistants, a-n-t-s. But you say it is a-n-c-e. What does this comprise?

Mr. RIDGELY. This came out of S. Res. 60 that was adopted by the Senate last May. It was a special setup.

Senator HOLLINGS. And that originally was based on the number of committees and subcommittees you served on?

Mr. RIDGELY. Yes, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. That is how you listed them out.

Mr. RIDGELY. Under our special appropriations.

Senator HOLLINGS. So this is how much it has increased.

Mr. RIDGELY. I am saying the cost has gone up considerably. Last October we were using $2,900,000, and right now it is $4,197,000. So that is why I submitted a larger estimate for this account.

We had 291 employees on this payroll during the month of March. That is an average of 2.9 employees per member.

Senator HOLLINGS. How many employees per member?

Mr. RIDGELY. 2.9; almost 3.

You have to bear in mind that only 90 members are using it right now.

Senator HOLLINGS. Haven't they hired a lot of secretaries for legislative assistance?

Mr. RIDGELY. There is no restriction, Mr. Chairman. According to Senator Humphrey's colloquy on the floor when S. Res. 60 was being considered, he made mention of the fact that the figure of $35,775, which is the maximum amount that a member can get for a committee, should be a sufficient amount to give them a professional Legislative Assistant and leave enough for backup.

There is no restriction on the number of employees they may employ out of this money.

Senator HOLLINGS. How much do you think the legislative assistance has gone up since we enacted it? Four or five million?

Mr. RIDGELY. No, sir. We got $3.5 million last year. It has gone up $2 million. That is what the budget estimate reflects for fiscal 1977.

Senator HOLLINGS. So it is $5 million overall.

Mr. RIDGELY. It is $5.5 million overall.

INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS

Authorizations for expenditures from the appropriation for inquiries and investigations is $2,500,000 higher than last year. This is based on actual authorizations.

I would like to point out this was made up as of March 26. But since that date, another $500,000 has been approved by the Senate. So this is an account that is very difficult to keep up with and keep even.

Our account for expenses of inquiries and investigations of course is for investigating subcommittees, and this too has taken a considerable jump.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good, sir.

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Chairman, you raised a question when Mr. Hoffmann was testifying about a trip and its payment from miscellaneous items. I have presented your committee with the allocations in this appropriation. That is what is considered to be the general housekeeping appropriation because it covers a multitude of items.

When the Rules Committee approves an expenditure from the contingent fund of the Senate, this is the only authority we can accept to make any expenditures from this appropriation when specific authority does not otherwise exist.

But Mr. Hoffmann did not know how to obtain travel funds for his Deputy on an official trip to California. The Foreign Relations Committee insisted that the Sergeant at Arms serve certain subpoenas isued by that committee. So he came to me for help. I worked out the procedure for him, and it was legitimate.

Senator HOLLINGS. Very good. Anything else?

Mr. RIDGELY. No, sir.

Senator HOLLINGS. We appreciate very, very much your presentation.

This book regarding the base budget estimate of the Senate will be made part of the record.

[The material follows:]

UNITED STATES SENATE

APPROPRIATION	Appropriated Fiscal Year 1976 P.L. 94-59	Appropriated Supplemental Appropriation 1976	Appropriated 2nd Supplemental Appropriation (See Footnote)	Total Appropriated Fiscal Year 1976	Revisions Increase	Revisions Decrease	Estimate Fiscal Year 1977
Compensation and Mileage of the Vice President and Senators	$ 4,809,240	$ 181,500		$ 4,990,740	$ 61,890		$ 5,052,630
Expense Allowances of the Vice President and Majority and Minority Leaders	16,000			16,000			16,000
Total, Vice President and Senators	$ 4,825,240	$ 181,500		$ 5,006,740	$ 61,890		$ 5,068,630
Salaries, Officers and Employees:							
Office of the Vice President	$ 584,065		$ 23,215	$ 607,280	$ 7,735		$ 615,015
Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders	239,000		9,410	248,410	3,130		251,540
Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips	185,440		7,370	192,810	2,450		195,260
Office of the Chaplain	30,200		1,200	31,400	400		31,800
Office of the Secretary	3,064,575	9,400	120,700	3,194,675	49,590		3,244,265
Committee Employees	8,934,592		432,475	9,367,067	144,158		9,511,225
Conference of the Majority	185,425		7,375	192,800	2,455		195,255
Conference of the Minority	185,425		7,375	192,800	2,455		195,255
Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators	45,642,178	26,400	1,871,545	47,540,123	650,237		48,190,360
Legislative Assistance to Senators	3,500,000		750,000	4,250,000	1,250,000		5,500,000
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper	13,095,160		520,250	13,615,410	178,025		13,793,435
Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority	296,245		11,550	307,795	3,855		311,650
Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation	4,750,000		266,250	5,016,250	483,750		5,500,000
Total, Salaries, Officers and Employees	$ 80,692,305	$ 35,800	$ 4,028,715	$ 84,756,820	$2,778,240		$ 87,535,060
Other, Senate:							
Legislative Counsel	$ 584,110		$ 22,870	$ 606,980	$ 10,190		$ 617,170

UNITED STATES SENATE

APPROPRIATION	Appropriated Fiscal Year 1976 P.L. 94-59	Appropriated Supplemental Appropriation 1976	Appropriated 2nd Supplemental Appropriation (See Footnote)	Total Appropriated Fiscal Year 1976	Revisions Increase	Revisions Decrease	Estimate Fiscal Year 1977
Contingent Expenses of the Senate:							
Senate Policy Committees	$ 738,110	$	$ 29,410	$ 767,520	$ 14,190	$	$ 781,710
Automobiles and Maintenance	40,000			40,000			40,000
Expenses of Inquiries and Investigations	17,654,500	1,080,000	587,685	19,322,185	2,532,300		21,854,485
Folding Documents	86,575		3,250	89,825	1,080		90,905
Miscellaneous Items	14,184,000	2,550,000	4,450	16,738,450		2,771,550	13,966,900
Postage Stamps	2,485			2,485	130		2,615
Stationery (Revolving Fund)	29,250			29,250			29,250
Total, Contingent Expenses	$ 32,734,920	$ 3,630,000	$ 624,795	$ 36,989,715	$2,547,700	$2,771,550	$ 36,765,865
Total, Senate - Regular Items	$118,836,575	$ 3,847,300	$ 4,676,380	$127,360,255	$5,398,020	$2,771,550	$129,986,725
Joint Items							
Contingent Expenses of the Senate:							
Joint Economic Committee	$ 1,168,000	$	$ 39,215	$ 1,207,215	$ 216,260	$	$ 1,423,475
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy	632,000		20,415	652,415	11,185		663,600
Joint Committee on Printing	447,650		17,090	464,740	13,585		478,325
American Indian Policy Review Commission	1,500,000	385,168		1,885,168		1,622,168	263,000
Total, Contingent Expenses, Senate	$ 3,747,650	$ 385,168	$ 76,720	$ 4,209,538	$ 241,030	$1,622,168	$ 2,828,400
Other Senate Joint Items							
Capitol Guide Service	$ 374,350	$	$ 11,050	$ 385,400	$ 3,700		$ 389,100
Total, Joint Items	$ 4,122,000	$ 385,168	$ 87,770	$ 4,594,938	$ 244,730	$1,622,168	$ 3,217,500
Grand Total (Regular and Joint Items - Senate)	$122,958,575	$ 4,232,468	$ 4,764,150	$131,955,193	$5,642,750	$4,393,718	$133,204,225

Footnote: Budget estimates submitted for second supplemental items.

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1976 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1977 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1977 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
COMPENSATION AND MILEAGE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND SENATORS.....	$ 4,990,740	$ 61,890	$ 5,052,630	5% pay increase effective October 1, 1975 and Agency contributions for health insurance increased effective January 1, 1976
EXPENSE ALLOWANCES OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS.....	16,000	- 0 -	16,000	No change
TOTALS.....	$ 5,006,740	$ 61,890	$ 5,068,630	
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES:				
Office of the Vice President.....	$ 607,280	$ 7,735	$ 615,015	Increased pay costs
Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders.....	248,410	3,130	251,540	Increased pay costs
Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips	192,810	2,450	195,260	Increased pay costs
Office of the Chaplain.....	31,400	400	31,800	Increased pay costs
Office of the Secretary.....	3,194,675	49,590	3,244,265	a) Increased pay costs = $40,228 b) Full year funding increase in Disbursing Office allowance = $9,362
Committee Employees.....	9,367,067	144,158	9,511,225	a) Increased pay costs = $115,538 b) Full year funding of increase for the Committee on Appropriations = $28,620

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1976 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1977 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1977 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES: (continued)				
Conference of the Majority..	$ 192,800	$ 2,455	$ 195,255	Increased pay costs
Conference of the Minority..	192,800	2,455	195,255	Increased pay costs
Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators....	47,540,123	650,237	48,190,360	a) Increased pay costs = $623,849 b) Full year funding of change of population category for Senators from the State of California = $26,388
Legislative Assistance to Senators.....	4,250,000	1,250,000	5,500,000	Increased usage of allowance
Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper.....	13,615,410	178,025	13,793,435	a) Increased pay costs = $173,414 b) Deputy Sergeant at Arms salary increase from $35,298 to $39,909 = $4,611
Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority.....	307,795	3,855	311,650	Increased pay costs
Agency contributions and longevity compensation....	5,016,250	483,750	5,500,000	Increased agency contributions for (1) health insurance increase effective January 1, 1976; (2) Civil Service Retirement from 10/1/75 on increased compensation, and (3) increased employment through the utilization of new allowance
TOTALS.....	$ 84,756,820	$ 2,778,240	$ 87,535,060	

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APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1976 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1977 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1977 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
OTHER, SENATE				
OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL OF THE SENATE.....	$ 606,980	$ 10,190	$ 617,170	a) Full year funding for increased pay costs = $7,900. b) Health insurance agency contribution increase effective 1/1/76 = $2,290.
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE				
SENATE POLICY COMMITTEES.....	$ 767,520	$ 14,190	$ 781,710	a) Full year funding for increased pay costs = $9,826 ($4,913 for each) b) Health insurance agency contribution increase effective 1/1/76 = $4,364 ($2,182 for each)
(Each Committee)	(383,760)	(7,095)	(390,855)	
AUTOMOBILES AND MAINTENANCE...	40,000	- 0 -	40,000	No change
INQUIRIES AND INVESTIGATIONS..	19,322,185	2,532,300	21,854,485	a) Full year funding for increased pay costs = $226,100 b) Health insurance agency contribution increased effective 1/1/76 = $39,705 c) Increase to fully fund all authorizations = $2,266,495
FOLDING DOCUMENTS.....	89,825	1,080	90,905	Full year revision for increased pay costs
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.....	16,738,450	(2,771,550)	13,966,900	a) Full year funding for increased pay costs = $1,480 b) Travel authority for the Secretary of the Senate not to exceed $5,000 in any fiscal year = $5,000 c) Decrease in the Consolidated Office Expense Allowance = $-723.

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1976 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1977 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1977 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE SENATE (continued):				
MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS (continued).....				d) Increase in the allocation for the Employees Compensation Fund reimbursement = $20,039 e) Decrease in the allocation for mechanical equipment and repair - fiscal year 1975 non-recurring item = $-250,000 f) Decrease in the allocation for the lease, utilities and maintenance of the North Capitol Plaza Building = $-2,550,000 g) Increase each fiscal year for the Commission on Art and Antiquities = $2,500 h) Increase to adjust General Services Administration space reimbursement = $154
POSTAGE STAMPS.....	$ 2,485	$ 130	$ 2,615	Postal rate increase
STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)...	29,250	- 0 -	29,250	
TOTALS - CONTINGENT FUND.....	$ 36,989,715	$ (223,850)	$ 36,765,865	
TOTAL - SENATE.....	$127,360,255	$ 2,626,470	$129,986,725	
JOINT ITEMS:				
CONTINGENT FUND OF THE SENATE:				
Joint Economic Committee.....	$ 1,207,215	$ 216,260	$ 1,423,475	Per budget of Joint Committee
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.....	652,415	11,185	663,600	Per budget of Joint Committee

APPROPRIATION	Fiscal Year 1976 Appropriation	Fiscal Year 1977 Estimate Revision	Fiscal Year 1977 Estimate	REVISION ITEMIZATION
JOINT ITEMS (continued):				
CONTINGENT FUND OF THE SENATE: (continued)				
Joint Committee on Printing....	$ 464,740	$ 13,585	$ 478,325	Per budget of Joint Committee
American Indian Policy Review Commission.....	1,885,168	(1,622,168)	263,000	Balance of authorization of $2,500,000
TOTAL - CONTINGENT FUND JOINT ITEMS.....	$ 4,209,538	$- 1,381,138	$ 2,828,400	
Capitol Guide Service.....	$ 385,400	$ 3,700	$ 389,100	a) Increased pay costs = $+4,192 b) Longevity compensation = $+13,356.00 c) Reduction for 5 senior Guides retired = $-13,848.00
TOTAL - SENATE JOINT ITEMS.....	$ 4,594,938	$- 1,377,438	$ 3,217,500	
TOTAL - SENATE REGULAR AND JOINT ITEMS.....	$131,955,193	$ 1,249,032	$133,204,225	

Appropriation Compensation and Mileage of the Vice President and Senators

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION		$ 4,547,800.00
Vice President	$ 65,600.00	
President Pro Tempore	52,000.00	
Majority and Minority Leaders at $52,000 each	104,000.00	
Senators - 97 at $44,600 each	4,326,200.00	
TOTAL	$4,547,800.00	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Retirement..... 8% x $4,547,800.00	$ 363,824.00	
Life Insurance..... 101 x $ 216.84*	$ 21,900.84	
Health Insurance... 101 x $ 601.32**	$ 60,733.32	446,458.16
Total Compensation and Contributions		$ 4,994,258.16
Mileage (241,656 x 20¢ per mile + reserve of $10,038.80)		58,370.00
Estimate		$ 5,052,628.16

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977	$ 5,052,630.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:	
Regular..... $ 4,809,240.00	
1st Suppl..... 181,500.00	
2nd Suppl.....	4,990,740.00
Increase/~~Decrease~~	$ 61,890.00

* Life Insurance = $36.14 x 12 ÷ 50% = $216.84.

** Health Insurance = $50.11 x 12 = $601.32.

Increase = full year revision of 5% pay increase effective October 1, 1975 (including related agency contributions).

Appropriation Expense Allowances of the Vice President and Majority and Minority Leaders

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

EXPENSE ALLOWANCES		$ 16,000.00
Vice President	$10,000.00	
Majority Leader	3,000.00	
Minority Leader	3,000.00	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Total Compensation and Contributions		$
Expenses		
Estimate		$ 16,000.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977 ..... $ 16,000.00

Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:

Regular ..... $ 16,000.00

1st Suppl ..... _____

2nd Suppl ..... _____ 16,000.00

Increase/Decrease ..... $ No Change

SALARIES, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES
Fiscal Year 1975

	Appropriated	Expended	Balance
Office of the Vice President	$ 552,045.00	$ 332,309.56	$ 219,735.44
Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders	215,460.00	161,789.87	53,670.13
Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips	110,580.00	109,755.89	824.11
Office of the Chaplain	28,500.00	29,765.67	- 1,265.67*
Office of the Secretary	2,766,870.00	2,457,060.76	309,809.24
Committee Employees	8,494,520.00	7,281,742.37	1,212,777.63
Conference Committees	348,270.00	267,277.81	80,992.19
Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators	42,503,814.00	40,786,635.48	1,717,178.52
Legislative Assistance to Senators	-	-	-
Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper	11,998,500.00	11,082,363.00	916,137.00
Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority	265,050.00	248,686.12	16,363.88
Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation	4,000,000.00	4,762,997.40	- 762,997.40*
	$71,283.609.00	$67,520,383.93	$3,763,225.07

* Deficit authorized by an administrative provision in P. L. 94-32 (Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1975).

Appropriation S.O.E. - Office of the Vice President

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION	$ 615,012.00
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement ____ x $ _____ = $ _____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____ = $ _____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____ = $ _____	(1)
Total Compensation and Contributions	$
Expenses	
Estimate	$ 615,012.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977 $ 615,015.00

Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:

Regular $ 584,065.00

1st Suppl. _____

2nd Suppl. 23,215.00 (2) 607,280.00

Increase/~~Decrease~~ $ 7,735.00

(1) Agency Contributions included in item "Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation".

(2) Budget estimate submitted for fiscal year 1976.

Increase = full year revision of 5% pay increase effective October 1, 1975.

Appropriation S.O.E. - Offices of the Majority and Minority Leaders

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION		$ 251,540.00
Administrative Assistant	$ 39,909.00 (NTE)	
Legislative Assistant	38,478.00 (NTE)	
Executive Secretary	25,440.00 (NTE)	
Clerical Assistant	21,942.00 (NTE)	
	$125,769.00 or $125,770.00 x 2	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	(1)
Total Compensation and Contributions		$
Expenses		
Estimate		$ 251,540.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977 ..... $ 251,540.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:

Regular ..... $ 239,000.00

1st Suppl. .....

2nd Suppl. ..... 9,410.00 (2) 248,410.00

Increase/~~Decrease~~ ..... $ 3,130.00 ($1,565 x 2)

(1) Agency contributions included in item "Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation".

(2) Budget estimate submitted for fiscal year 1976.

Increase = full year revision of 5% pay increase effective October 1, 1975.

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE: OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY LEADERS

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Office of the Majority Leader	4	4	4	$125,769.
Office of the Minority Leader	4	4	4	$125,769.
TOTAL	8	8	8	$251,538.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Administrative assistant	1	1	1	$ 39,909.
Legislative assistant	1	1	1	38,478.
Executive secretary	1	1	1	25,440.
Clerical assistant	1	1	1	21,942.
TOTAL - OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY LEADER	4	4	4	$125,769.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE MINORITY LEADER

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Administrative assistant	1	1	1	$ 39,909.
Legislative assistant	1	1	1	38,478.
Executive secretary	1	1	1	25,440.
Clerical assistant	1	1	1	21,942.
TOTAL - OFFICE OF THE MINORITY LEADER	4	4	4	$125,769.

Appropriation S.O.E. - Offices of the Majority and Minority Whips

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION		$195,260.00
Administrative Assistant	$ 38,955.00 (NTE)	
Legislative Assistant	36,729.00 (NTE)	
Executive Secretary	21,942.00 (NTE)	
	$ 97,626.00 or $97,630.00 x 2	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	(1)
Total Compensation and Contributions		$
Expenses		
Estimate		$ 195,260.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977 ..... $ 195,260.00

Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:

Regular ..... $ 185,440.00

1st Suppl. .....

2nd Suppl. ..... 7,370.00 (2) 192,810.00

Increase/~~Decrease~~ ..... $ 2,450.00 ($1,225 x 2)

(1) Agency contributions included in item "Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation".

(2) Budget estimate submitted for fiscal year 1976.

Increase = full year revision of 5% pay increase effective October 1, 1975.

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE: OFFICES OF THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY WHIPS

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Office of the Majority Whip	3	3	3	$ 97,626.
Office of the Minority Whip	3	3	3	$ 97,626.
TOTAL	6	6	6	$195,252.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY WHIP

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Administrative assistant	1	1	1	$ 38,955.
Legislative assistant	1	1	1	36,729.
Executive secretary	1	1	1	21,942.
TOTAL - OFFICE OF THE MAJORITY WHIP	3	3	3	$ 97,626

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE MINORITY WHIP (Assistant Floor Leader)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Administrative assistant	1	1	1	$ 38,955.
Legislative assistant	1	1	1	36,729.
Executive secretary	1	1	1	21,942.
TOTAL - OFFICE OF THE MINORITY WHIP	3	3	3	$ 97,626.

Appropriation S.O.E. - Office of the Chaplain

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION		$ 31,800.00
Chaplain	$17,808.00 (fixed)	
Secretary	13,992.00 (NTE)	
	$31,800.00	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	(1)
Total Compensation and Contributions		$
Expenses		
Estimate		$ 31,800.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977	$ 31,800.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:	
Regular	$ 30,200.00
1st Suppl	
2nd Suppl 1,200.00 (2)	31,400.00
Increase/~~Decrease~~	$ 400.00

(1) Agency contributions included in item "Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation".

(2) Budget estimate submitted for fiscal year 1976.

Increase = full year revision of 5% pay increase effective October 1, 1975.

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Chaplain	1	1	1	$ 17,808.
Secretary	1	1	1	13,992.
TOTAL - OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN	2	2	2	$ 31,800.

Appropriation S.O.E. - Office of the Secretary

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION		$ 3,244,264.00
123 Statutory Positions (including Financial Clerk)	$2,504,910.00	
Disbursing Office Allowance (excluding Financial Clerk)	511,344.00	
Administrative Fund	228,010.00	
	$3,244,264.00	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	(1)
Total Compensation and Contributions		$
Expenses		
Estimate		$ 3,244,264.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977 ..... $ 3,244,265.00

Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:

Regular	$ 3,064,575.00	
1st Suppl	9,400.00	
2nd Suppl	120,700.00 (2)	3,194,675.00
Increase/~~Decrease~~		$ 49,590.00

(1) Agency contributions included in item "Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation".

(2) Budget estimate submitted for fiscal year 1976.

Increase = full year revision - Disbursing Office	$ 9,362.00
full year revision - 5% pay increase	40,228.00
	$49,590.00

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (SUMMARY)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Administrative Office	12	12	13	$ 356,502.
Office of the Parliamentarian	5	5	5	146,121.
Legislative Office	11	11	11	276,978.
Office of the Printing Clerk	4	4	4	79,500.
Daily Digest	3	3	3	75,684.
Clerical and Messenger Staff	7	7	7	89,358.
Disbursing Office (including Financial Clerk)	27	28	29	552,366.
Document Room	17	17	17	250,266.
Library	17	17	17	250,584.
Stationery Room	14	14	15	220,374.
Office of the Reporters of Debates	18	18	18	526,449.
Public Records Office	12	12	12	192,072.
Administrative Roll				228,010.
TOTAL	147	148	151	$3,244,264.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Secretary of the Senate	1	1	1	$42,000.
Assistant Secretary of the Senate	1	1	1	41,022.
Administrative Assistant	1	1	1	30,210.
Secretary	1	1	1	22,578.
Receptionist	1	1	1	17,172.
Technical advisor	1	1	1	30,210.
Special assistant	1	1	1	16,218.
Curator of Arts and Antiquities	1	1	1	34,026.
Secretary to the Curator	1	1	1	16,218.
Assistant Messenger	1	1	1	10,812.
Assistant to the majority	1	1	1	38,478.
Assistant to the minority	1	1	1	38,478.
Clerk, Legislative Information	0	0	1	19,080.
TOTAL - ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	12	12	13	$356,502.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENTARIAN)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Parliamentarian	1	1	1	$ 41,022.
Assistant Parliamentarian	1	1	1	36,411.
2d Assistant Parliamentarian	1	1	1	28,302.
3d Assistant Parliamentarian	1	1	1	24,168.
Secretary to Parliamentarian	1	1	1	16,218.
TOTAL - OFFICE OF THE PARLIAMENTARIAN	5	5	5	$146,121.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (LEGISLATIVE OFFICE)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Legislative Clerk	1	1	1	$ 36,411.
Assistant Legislative Clerk	1	1	1	35,298.
2d Assistant Legislative Clerk	1	1	1	28,302.
Journal Clerk	1	1	1	36,411.
Assistant Journal Clerk	1	1	1	19,080.
Executive Clerk	1	1	1	22,578.
Assistant Executive Clerk	1	1	1	16,218.
Enrolling Clerk	1	1	1	28,302.
Clerk of enrolled bills	1	1	1	22,578.
Bill Clerk	1	1	1	19,080.
Assistant Bill Clerk	1	1	1	12,720.
TOTAL - LEGISLATIVE OFFICE	11	11	11	$276,978.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (OFFICE OF THE PRINTING CLERK)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Printing Clerk	1	1	1	$ 28,302.
Assistant Printing Clerk	1	1	1	25,440.
Clerk (Office of Printing Clerk)	1	1	1	14,310.
Delivery Clerk (Office of Printing Clerk)	1	1	1	11,448.
TOTAL - OFFICE OF THE PRINTING CLERK	4	4	4	$ 79,500.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (DAILY DIGEST)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions			Current Gross Salary
	6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	
Editor, Digest	1	1	1	$ 34,026.
Assistant editor, Digest	1	1	1	26,712.
Clerk, Digest	1	1	1	14,946.
TOTAL - DAILY DIGEST	3	3	3	$ 75,684.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (CLERICAL AND MESSENGER STAFF)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions			Current Gross Salary
	6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	
Deputy special assistant	1	1	1	$ 14,946.
Clerk	6	6	6	12,402.ea.
TOTAL - CLERICAL AND MESSENGER STAFF	7	7	7	$ 89,358.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (DISBURSING (OFFICE)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Financial clerk	1	1	1	$ 41,022.
Disbursing Office Allowance				511,344.
TOTAL - DISBURSING OFFICE	1	1	1	$552,366.
Assistant Financial Clerk	1	1	1	$ 34,980.
Senior Staff Assistant	1	1	1	32,118.
Staff Assistant	1	1	1	26,235.
Supervisor,Accounting and Audit Section	1	1	1	27,984.
Supervisor, Benefits Section	1	1	1	25,281.
Supervisor, Payroll Section	1	1	1	25,281.
Assistant Supervisor,Payroll Section	1	1	1	18,762.
Payroll Clerk	1	1	1	13,992.
Payroll Clerk	3	3	3	13,674.
Payroll Clerk	1	1	1	11,289.
Payroll Clerk	1	1	1	10,653.
Audit Clerk	1	1	1	17,967.
Audit Clerk	2	2	2	14,151.
Audit Clerk	0	1	1	12,720.
Accounting Clerk	1	1	1	13,674.
Accounting Clerk	1	1	1	12,879.
Benefits Clerk	1	1	1	13,197.

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Benefits Clerk	1	1	1	12,879.
Clerk	1	1	1	13,992.
Clerk	1	1	1	3,339.
Assistant Clerk	0	0	1	7,473.
Secretary	1	1	1	10,812.
Chief Messenger, Disbursing Office	1	1	1	12,561.
Messenger, Disbursing Office	1	1	1	10,971.
Special Officer, Disbursing Office	1	1	1	13,674.
TOTAL SALARIES	26	27	28	$452,037.
UNUSED BALANCE				59,307.
TOTAL ALLOWANCE				$511,344.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (DOCUMENT ROOM)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Superintendent, document room	1	1	1	$ 29,892.
Assistant superintendent, document room	1	1	1	21,942.
1st Assistant, document room	1	1	1	16,218.
2d Assistant, document room	1	1	1	15,582.
Special Assistant	1	1	1	22,896.
Assistant in document room	6	6	6	13,038.ea.
Chief messenger in document room	1	1	1	11,766.
Custodial assistant, document room	1	1	1	11,130.
Messenger	1	1	1	10,812.
Messenger	1	1	1	10,812.
Assistant Messenger	2	2	2	10,494.ea.
TOTAL - DOCUMENT ROOM	17	17	17	$250,266.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (LIBRARY)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Librarian	1	1	1	$ 29,892.
Assistant librarian	1	1	1	21,942.
Senior reference assistant	1	1	1	15,582.
Senior reference assistant	1	1	1	16,218.
Chief indexer	1	1	1	19,080.
Assistant indexer	1	1	1	13,038.
Secretary in the library	1	1	1	13,038.
Reference assistant	5	5	5	13,038.ea.
Clerk	1	1	1	12,402.
Chief messenger in library	1	1	1	11,766.
Messenger	3	3	3	10,812.ea.
TOTAL - LIBRARY	17	17	17	$250,584.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (STATIONERY ROOM)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Keeper of Stationery	1	1	1	$ 29,892.
Assistant Keeper of Stationery	1	1	1	24,168.
Chief Clerk, Stationery Room	1	1	1	17,172.
Bookkeeper, Stationery Room	1	1	1	15,582.
Secretary, Public Records Office	1	1	1	13,356.
Clerk	4	4	4	13,038.ea.
Clerk	0	0	1	13,038.
Messenger	4	4	4	10,812.ea.
Messenger	1	1	1	11,766.
TOTAL - STATIONERY ROOM	14	14	15	220,374.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (OFFICE OF THE REPORTERS OF DEBATES)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Chief reporter of debates	1	1	1	$ 38,001.
Reporter of debates	7	7	7	37,842.ea.
Assistant reporter of debates	1	1	1	30,210.
Staff assistant	1	1	1	22,578.
Special assistant	1	1	1	22,578.
Expert transcriber	6	6	6	21,942.ea.
Clerk	1	1	1	16,536.
TOTAL - OFFICE OF THE REPORTERS OF DEBATES	18	18	18	$526,449.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Superintendent, Public Records Office	1	1	1	$ 29,892.
Assistant Superintendent, Public Records Office	1	1	1	21,942.
Chief Auditor, Public Records Office	1	1	1	16,218.
Auditor, Public Records Office	1	1	1	16,218.
Secretary, Public Records Office	1	1	1	16,218.
Clerk, Public Records Office	1	1	1	14,310.
Clerk, Public Records Office	1	1	1	12,084.
Technical Assistant, Public Records Office	5	5	5	13,038.ea.
TOTAL - PUBLIC RECORDS OFFICE	12	12	12	$192,072.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE (ADMINISTRATIVE ROLL)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Administrative Fund				$228,010.
TOTAL - ADMINISTRATIVE ROLL				$228,010.

Appropriation S.O.E. - Committee Employees

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION		$ 9,511,221.00
Appropriation Committee	$1,423,368.00	
18 Standing Committees	6,777,216.00*	
Other Committee Employees	1,310,637.00	
	$9,511,221.00	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	(1)
Total Compensation and Contributions		$
Expenses		
Estimate		$ 9,511.221.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977		$ 9,511,225.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:		
Regular	$ 8,934,592.00	
1st Suppl		
2nd Suppl	432,475.00 (2)	9,367,067.00
Increase/Decrease		$ 144,158.00

(1) Agency contributions included in item "Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation".

(2) Budget estimate submitted for fiscal year 1976.

Increases = full year revision of 5% pay increase effective October 1, 1975 as follows:

Appropriations Committee		$16,470.
18 Other Standing Committees		84,360.
Other committee positions	14,708	$115,538.
Appropriations Committee allowance increase	28,620	$144,158.

*Each Committee = 2 positions at NTE $39,909.
4 positions at NTE 37,524.
2 positions at NTE 35,775.
4 positions at NTE 18,762.

SUMMARY

ADDITIONAL STANDING COMMITTEE STAFF

COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES

One (1) Professional Staff Member	$ 35,775	
One (1) Clerical Assistant	18,762	
		$ 54,537

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

None

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

None

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

One (1) Clerical Assistant	18,762

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

None

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

None

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

None

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

One (1) Clerical Assistant		$ 18,762

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Six (6) Professional Staff Members at $35,775	$214,650	
Six (6) Clerical Assistants at $18,762	112,572	327,222

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Four (4) Professional Staff Members at $35,775	143,100	
Three (3) Clerical Assistants at $18,762	56,286	199,386

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

One (1) Professional Staff Member	35,775	
One (1) Clerical Assistant	18,762	54,537

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

None

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Two (2) Professional Staff Members at $35,775	71,550	
Three (3) Clerical Assistants at $18,762	56,286	127,836

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Eight (8) Professional Staff Members at $35,775	$286,200	
One (1) Assistant Chief Clerk	35,775	
Nine (9) Clerical Assistants at $18,762	168,858	$ 490,833

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

One (1) Clerical Assistant	18,762

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

None

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Two (2) Professional Staff Members at $35,775	71,550	
One (1) Assistant Chief Clerk	35,775	107,325

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

None

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

None

TOTAL	$1,417,962

Cost distribution:	Salaries, Officers and Employees	$1,310,637
	Miscellaneous Items	107,325
		$1,417,962

Appropriation S.O.E. - Conference Committees

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION	$ 390,510.00
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____ (1)
Total Compensation and Contributions	$
Expenses	
Estimate	$ 390,510.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977 ..... $ 390,510.00 ($195,255 each)
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:

Regular ..... $ 370,850.00

1st Suppl. .....

2nd Suppl. ..... 14,750.00 (2) ..... 385,600.00 ($192,800 each)

Increase/~~Decrease~~ ..... $ 4,910.00 (2,455 each)

(1) Agency contributions included in item "Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation".

(2) Estimate submitted for fiscal year 1976.

Increase = full year revision of 5% pay increase effective October 1, 1975.

Appropriation S.O.E. - Administrative and Clerical Assistants to Senators

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION	$ 48,190,356.00
(SEE ATTACHED FOR ALLOWANCE DETAIL BY POPULATION CATEGORIES)	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____ (1)
Total Compensation and Contributions	$
Expenses	
Estimate	$ 48,190,356.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977	$ 48,190,360.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:	
Regular	$ 45,642,178.00
1st Suppl.	26,400.00
2nd Suppl.	1,871,545.00 (2)
	47,540,123.00
Increase/~~Decrease~~	$ 650,237.00

(1) Agency contributions included in item "Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation".

(2) Estimate submitted for fiscal year 1976.

Increase = full year revision - California increase January 1, 1976	$ 26,388.00
full year revision - 5% pay increase October 1, 1975	623,849.00
	$650,237.00

ADMINISTRATIVE AND CLERICAL ASSISTANTS TO SENATORS

State Population (in millions)	Number of Senators	Allowance	Group Total
Less than 2	34	$413,082.	$14,044,788.
2 but less than 3	18	425,484.	7,658,712.
3 but less than 4	12	455,376.	5,464,512.
4 but less than 5	12	493,854.	5,926,248.
5 but less than 7	6	525,336.	3,152,016.
7 but less than 9	4	558,408.	2,233,632.
9 but less than 10	2	594,342.	1,188,684.
10 but less than 11	2	622,008.	1,244,016.
11 but less than 12	4	658,260.	2,633,040.
12 but less than 13	2	685,926.	1,371,852.
13 but less than 15	0	721,224.	- 0 -
15 but less than 17	0	756,522.	- 0 -
17 but less than 19	2	791,820.	1,583,640.
19 but less than 21	0	818,214.	- 0 -
21 million or more	2	844,608.	1,689,216.
Total	100		$48,190,356.

Appropriation S.O.E. - Legislative Assistance to Senators

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION	$ 5,500,000.00
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____ (1)
Total Compensation and Contributions	$
Expenses	
Estimate	$ 5,500,000.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977 ..... $ 5,500,000.00

Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:

Regular ..... $ 3,500,000.00

1st Suppl .....

2nd Suppl ..... 750,000.00 ..... 4,250,000.00

Increase ..... $ 1,250,000.00

(1) Agency contributions included in item "Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation".

Increase = usage has increased from 51.31% in October, 1975 to 69.15% in February, 1976 ($6,068,712 available and $4,197,030.24 used).

LEGISLATIVE ASSISTANCE TO SENATORS

	Month of October, 1975	Month of February, 1976
Number of offices with an established allowance	85	90
Number of offices without an established allowance	15	10
	100	100
Number of offices with an established allowance and utilizing the allowance	62	77
Number of offices with an established allowance but not utilizing any part of the allowance	23	13
	85	90
Aggregate amount of established allowances	$5,736,110.	$6,068,715.
Aggregate amount of usage	2,943,680.	4,197,035.
Percentage of usage of the aggregate allowances	51.31%	69.15%

Appropriation S.O.E. - Office of the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION	$ 13,793,433.00
1,038 Statutory Positions	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement ____ x $ _____ $ _____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____ $ _____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____ $ _____	(1)
Total Compensation and Contributions	$
Expenses	
Estimate	$ 13,793,433.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977	$ 13,793,435.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:	
Regular	$ 13,095,160.00
1st Suppl.	
2nd Suppl.	520,250.00 (2) 13,615,410.00
Increase/~~Decrease~~	$ 178,025.00

(1) Agency contributions included in item "Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation".

(2) Estimate submitted for fiscal year 1976.

Increase = full year revision of 5% pay increase effective October 1, 1975	$173,414.00
Deputy Sergeant at Arms - increased from $35,298 to $39,909	4,611.00
	$178,025.00

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (SUMMARY)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions			Current Gross Salary
	6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	
Administrative Office	35	36	36	$ 496,581
Computer Center	46	70	69	1,432,908
Drivers-Messengers	6	6	6	87,768
Senate Chamber	52	52	52	602,610
Press Gallery	8	8	8	142,146
Radio-TV Press Gallery	4	4	4	95,082
Periodical Press Gallery	2	2	2	44,838
Press Photographers Gallery	3	3	3	55,332
Recording Studio	17	17	17	341,850
Cabinet Shop	7	8	8	124,338
Telephone Exchange	24	24	24	266,166
Janitors Department	63	63	63	579,714
Service Department - Administrative	26	26	26	303,054
Service Department - Equipment Section	20	23	23	302,100
Service Department - Duplicating Section	44	44	44	560,634
Service Department - Folding and Inserting Section	34	34	34	352,344
Service Department - Microfilm Center	0	9	9	116,070
Service Department - Warehouse	7	7	7	74,730
Senate Post Office	66	73	77	912,024
Capitol Police	432	487	514	6,604,224
Senate Pages	32	32	32	298,920
TOTAL	928	1,028	1,058	$13,793,433

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper	1	1	1	$42,000.
Administrative Assistant to Sergeant at Arms	1	1	1	35,298.
Telecommunications Adviser	1	1	1	27,348.
Secretary to the Sergeant at Arms	1	1	1	17,808.
Secretary	1	1	1	13,992.
Clerk	1	1	1	17,172.
Deputy Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper	1	1	1	39,909.
Chief Clerk, Deputy Sergeant at Arms	1	1	1	16,218.
Assistant Chief Clerk, Deputy Sergeant at Arms	1	1	1	11,448.
Clerk	1	1	1	22,260.
Stockroom Clerk	1	1	1	12,720.
Auditor	1	1	1	11,448.
Special Officer	1	1	1	13,038.
Chief Messenger	1	1	1	12,720.
Telephone Operator	3	3	3	10,494.ea
Laborer	1	1	1	9,222.
Laborer	1	1	1	8,586.
Systems Programmer	0	1	1	23,214.
Clerk	1	1	1	11,448.
Equipment Supervisor	1	1	1	20,352.
Senior Addressograph Operator	1	1	1	12,402.
File Clerk	1	1	1	10,176.
Special Employee	12	12	12	6,360.ea.
TOTAL - ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE	35	36	36	$496,581.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (COMPUTER CENTER)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions			Current Gross Salary
	6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	
Clerk	1	1	1	$17,490.
Director, Computer Center	0	0	1	34,344.
Manager Programmer	1	1	1	27,666.
Senior Programmer Analyst	5	7	7	25,122.ea.
Programmer	1	1	1	25,122.
Senior Programmer	1	1	1	22,896.
Production Manager	1	1	1	20,988.
Applications Programmer	1	1	1	20,034.
Program Analyst	2	2	2	19,398.ea.
Liaison & Documentation Specialist	1	1	1	15,582.
Job Controller	1	1	1	15,582.
Programmer-Operator	1	1	1	14,310.
Operator	1	1	1	14,628.
Operator	1	1	1	13,674.
Operator	4	4	4	13,038.ea.
Keypunch Operator	1	1	1	8,586.
Computer Center Manager	1	1	1	31,164.
Senior Programmer Supervisor	2	2	2	29,892.ea.
Systems Supervisor	1	1	1	29,892.
Lead Analyst	1	1	1	25,758.
Systems Programmer	3	4	4	23,214.ea.
Computer Specialist	4	4	4	21,306.ea.
Technical Writer	1	1	1	18,762.
Support Operator	3	3	3	14,628.ea.

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Supervisor Operator	1	1	1	$17,808.
Systems Clerk	1	1	1	11,766.
Programmer Analyst	2	2	2	19,398.ea.
Senior Computer Specialist	0	4	4	27,030.ea.
Systems Analyst	0	3	2	23,214.ea.
Programmer Analyst	0	8	8	23,214.ea.
Computer Specialist	0	4	3	20,352.ea.
Secretary to Superintendent, Service Department	1	1	1	13,992.
Secretary - Receptionist	0	1	1	12,402.
Secretary	0	1	1	11,448.
Technical Clerk	1	1	1	11,130.
Laborer, Service Department	1	1	1	9,222.
TOTAL - COMPUTER CENTER	46	70	69	$1,432,908.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (DRIVERS-MESSENGERS)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Driver-Messenger, Vice President	1	1	1	$14,628.
Driver-Messenger, President Pro Tempore	1	1	1	14,628.
Driver-Messenger, Majority Leader	1	1	1	14,628.
Driver-Messenger, Minority Leader	1	1	1	14,628.
Driver-Messenger, Attending Physician	1	1	1	14,628.
Driver-Messenger	1	1	1	14,628.
TOTAL - DRIVERS-MESSENGERS	6	6	6	$87,768.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (SENATE CHAMBER)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Assistant Doorkeeper	1	1	1	$17,172.
Messenger acting as Assistant Doorkeeper	1	1	1	13,992.
Messenger acting as Assistant Doorkeeper	3	3	3	13,356.ea.
Messenger at Card Door	1	1	1	17,172.
Messenger at Card Door	1	1	1	15,582.
Messenger at Pass Door	2	2	2	12,402.
Messenger	25	25	25	11,130.ea.
Messenger	4	4	4	10,494.ea.
Messenger	1	1	1	9,540.
Messenger	2	2	2	9,222.ea.
Chief Messenger for the Minority	1	1	1	12,402.
Messenger for the Minority	3	3	3	11,130.ea.
Press Liaison	1	1	1	14,628.
Assistant at the Press Door	1	1	1	11,130.
Skilled Laborer	1	1	1	10,494.
Skilled Laborer	1	1	1	12,720.
Attendant	1	1	1	9,858.
Laborer	2	2	2	10,494.ea.
TOTAL - SENATE CHAMBER	52	52	52	$602,610.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (PRESS GALLERY)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Superintendent of Press Gallery	1	1	1	$29,574.
1st Assistant Superintendent of Press Gallery	1	1	1	26,394.
2nd Assistant Superintendent of Press Gallery	1	1	1	20,670.
3rd Assistant Superintendent of Press Gallery	1	1	1	18,444.
4th Assistant Superintendent of Press Gallery	1	1	1	14,628.
Messenger for Service to Press Correspondents	2	2	2	9,540.ea.
Secretary, Press Gallery	1	1	1	13,356.
TOTAL - PRESS GALLERY	8	8	8	$142,146.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (RADIO-TV PRESS GALLERY)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Superintendent of Radio Press Gallery	1	1	1	$29,574.
1st Assistant Superintendent in Radio Press Gallery	1	1	1	26,394.
2nd Assistant Superintendent in Radio Press Gallery	1	1	1	20,670.
3rd Assistant Superintendent in Radio Press Gallery	1	1	1	18,444.
TOTAL - RADIO-TV PRESS GALLERY	4	4	4	$95,082.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (PERIODICAL PRESS GALLERY)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Superintendent, Periodical Press Gallery	1	1	1	$26,394.
Assistant Superintendent, Periodical Press Gallery	1	1	1	18,444.
TOTAL - PERIODICAL PRESS GALLERY	2	2	2	$44,838.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS GALLERY)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions			Current Gross Salary
	6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	
Superintendent, Press Photographers Gallery	1	1	1	$26,394.
Assistant Superintendent, Press Photographers Gallery	1	1	1	18,444.
Telephone Operator	1	1	1	10,494.
TOTAL - PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS GALLERY	3	3	3	$55,332.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (RECORDING STUDIO)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions			Current Gross Salary
	6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	
Director, Recording Studio	1	1	1	$34,662.
Chief Video Engineer	1	1	1	26,394.
Chief Film and Video Cameraman	1	1	1	25,440.
Film and Video Cameraman	1	1	1	20,352.
Video Engineer	1	1	1	24,168.
Chief Audio Engineer	1	1	1	23,214.
Laboratory Supervisor	1	1	1	20,352.
Video Technician	1	1	1	18,126.
Audio Engineer	1	1	1	15,900.
Film and Laboratory Technician	1	1	1	16,536.
Secretary	1	1	1	11,448.
Appointment Secretary	1	1	1	13,038.
Audio Engineer	1	1	1	17,172.
Film and Laboratory Technician	1	1	1	20,352.
Audio Engineer	1	1	1	13,356.
Assistant Director Recording Studio	1	1	1	32,436.
Laborer	1	1	1	8,904.
TOTAL - RECORDING STUDIO	17	17	17	$341,850.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (CABINET SHOP)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Chief Cabinetmaker	1	1	1	$20,670.
Cabinetmaker	2	2	2	14,946.ea.
Assistant Chief Cabinetmaker	1	1	1	19,716.
Finisher	1	1	1	14,946.
Upholsterer	1	1	1	14,946.
Cabinetmaker	0	1	1	13,674.
Night Foreman	1	1	1	10,494.
Secretary-Receptionist	0	1	1	12,402.
Secretary	0	1	1	11,448.
TOTAL - CABINET SHOP	7	10	10	$148,188.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (TELEPHONE EXCHANGE)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Chief Telephone Operator	1	1	1	$16,218.
Assistant Chief Telephone Operator	3	3	3	13,356.ea.
Telephone Operator	20	20	20	10,494.ea.
TOTAL - TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	24	24	24	$266,166.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (JANITORS DEPARTMENT)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Cur ent Gross Salary
Telephone Operator	1	1	1	$10,494.
Chief Janitor	1	1	1	17,808.
Assistant Chief Janitor	1	1	1	12,720.
Foreman of Skilled Laborers	1	1	1	12,084.
Skilled Laborer	2	2	2	11,130.ea.
Attendant	1	1	1	9,858.
Laborer	1	1	1	10,494.
Laborer	47	47	47	9,222.ea.
Laborer	3	3	3	8,904.ea.
Laborer	5	5	5	4,770.ea.
TOTAL - JANITORS DEPARTMENT	63	63	63	$579,714.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (SERVICE DEPARTMENT - ADMINISTRATIVE)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Assistant Chief Telephone Operator	1	1	1	$13,356.
Telephone Operator	1	1	1	10,494.
Skilled Laborer	1	1	1	10,176.
Superintendent, Service Department	1	1	1	31,482.
Assistant Superintendent, Service Department	1	1	1	20,988.
Night Supervisor	1	1	1	15,264.
Assistant Night Supervisor	1	1	1	12,720.
Truck Driver	1	1	1	13,356.
Assistant Truck Driver	1	1	1	11,130.
Clerk	1	1	1	11,448.
Clerk-Stenographer	1	1	1	11,130.
Messenger	12	12	12	9,222.ea.
Photostat Operator	1	1	1	12,402.
Laborer, Service Department	2	2	2	9,222.ea.
TOTAL - SERVICE DEPARTMENT - ADMINISTRATIVE	26	26	26	$303,054.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (SERVICE DEPARTMENT - EQUIPMENT SECTION)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Clerk	1	1	1	$11,448.
Assistant Equipment Supervisor	0	1	1	16,536.
Secretary-Receptionist	0	1	1	12,402.
Secretary	0	1	1	11,130.
Clerk in Service Department	1	1	1	10,812.
Automatic Typewriter Repairman	6	6	6	14,628.ea.
Automatic Typing Technician	1	1	1	17,490.
Repairman	1	1	1	15,900.
Repairman	1	1	1	14,628.
Repairman	3	3	3	13,356.ea.
Mailing Equipment Repairman	1	1	1	13,356.
Supervisor, Supply Section	1	1	1	13,674.
Laborer	4	4	4	9,222.ea.
TOTAL - SERVICE DEPARTMENT - EQUIPMENT SECTION	20	23	23	$302,100.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (SERVICE DEPARTMENT - DUPLICATING SECTION)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Composer	1	1	1	$14,628.
Composer Technician	2	2	2	12,402.ea.
Senior Pressman	1	1	1	14,628.
Printing Press Operator	4	4	4	14,628.ea.
Supervisor, Addressograph Section	1	1	1	14,628.
Senior Addressograph Operator	1	1	1	12,402.
Addressograph Operator	10	10	10	11,130.ea.
Assistant Foreman, Duplicating Department	1	1	1	15,582.
Assistant Night Foreman, Duplicating Department	1	1	1	11,448.
Cameraman, Duplicating Department	1	1	1	14,628.
Night Foreman	1	1	1	11,766.
Foreman of Duplicating Department	1	1	1	17,808.
Night Foreman, Duplicating Department	1	1	1	15,582.
Offset Press Operator	11	11	11	13,674.ea.
Mimeograph Operator	4	4	4	10,176.ea.
Photostat Operator	1	1	1	12,402.
Photostat Helper	1	1	1	10,176.
Laborer, Service Department	1	1	1	9,222.
TOTAL - SERVICE DEPARTMENT - DUPLICATING SECTION	44	44	44	$560,634.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (SERVICE DEPARTMENT - FOLDING AND INSERTING SECTION)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Telephone Operator	1	1	1	$10,494.
Laborer	1	1	1	8,586.
Chief Machine Operator	1	1	1	15,582.
Assistant Chief Machine Operator	1	1	1	13,992.
Machine Operator	1	1	1	9,858.
Inserting Machine Operator	11	11	11	10,494.ea.
Folding Machine Operator	8	8	8	11,130.ea.
Laborer	9	9	9	9,222.ea.
Special Employee	1	1	1	6,360.
TOTAL - SERVICE DEPARTMENT - FOLDING AND INSERTING SECTION	34	34	34	$352,344.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (SERVICE DEPARTMENT - MICROFILM CENTER)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Systems Analyst	0	1	1	$23,214.
Cameraman	0	6	6	11,448.ea.
Film Processor	0	1	1	12,402.
Assistant Film Processor	0	1	1	11,766.
TOTAL - SERVICE DEPARTMENT - MICROFILM CENTER	0	9	9	$116,070.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (SERVICE DEPARTMENT - WAREHOUSE)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Addressograph Operator	1	1	1	$11,130.
Foreman of Warehouse, Service Department	1	1	1	14,628.
Warehouseman	4	4	4	9,540.
File Clerk	1	1	1	10,812.
TOTAL - SERVICE DEPARTMENT - WAREHOUSE	7	7	7	$74,730.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (SENATE POST OFFICE)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Postmaster	1	1	1	$33,390.
Assistant Postmaster	1	1	1	27,348.
Chief Clerk, Post Office	1	1	1	15,582.
Superintendent of Mails	1	1	1	17,808.
Registry Clerk	1	1	1	11,448.
Mail Carrier	57	63	67	11,130.ea.
Mail Supervisor	0	1	1	12,402.
Mail Specialist	4	4	4	12,084.ea.
TOTAL - SENATE POST OFFICE	66	73	77	$912,024.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (CAPITOL POLICE)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions			Current Gross Salary
	6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	
Laborer	1	1	1	$ 9,222.
Inspector, Police Force	2	2	2	26,076.ea.
Captain, Police Force	5	5	5	22,578.ea.
Lieutenant, Police Force	10	12	12	19,080.ea.
Special Officer, Police Force	2	2	2	19,080.ea.
Sergeant, Police Force	40	46	46	15,900.ea.
Detective, Police Force	4	4	7	13,992.ea.
Technician, Police Force	12	12	16	13,038.ea.
Plainclothesman, Police Force	8	8	8	13,038.ea.
K-9 Officer, Police Force	6	6	6	13,038.ea.
Private, Police Force	342	389	409	12,084.ea.
TOTAL - CAPITOL POLICE	432	487	514	$6,604,224.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SERGEANT AT ARMS AND DOORKEEPER (SENATE PAGES)

POSITIONS	Number of Positions			Current Gross Salary
	6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	
Special Employee	2	2	2	$ 6,360.ea.
Page	30	30	30	9,540.ea.
TOTAL - SENATE PAGES	32	32	32	298,920.

Appropriation S.O.E. - Offices of the Secretaries for the Majority and Minority

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION		$ 311,650.00
Secretary for the Majority or Minority	$ 41,500 (fixed)	
Assistant Secretary	39,432 (NTE)	
Clerk to Secretary	17,490 (NTE)	
Chief Telephone Page	19,080 (NTE)	
Telephone Page	14,628 (NTE)	
Telephone Page	13,038 (NTE)	
Temporary Assistant @ 21,306 (6 months)	10,653 (NTE)	
	$155,821 or $155,825 x 2	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	(1)
Total Compensation and Contributions		$
Expenses		
Estimate		$ 311,650.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977		$ 311,650.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:		
Regular	$ 296,245.00	
1st Suppl		
2nd Suppl	11,550.00 (2)	307,795.00
Increase/~~Decrease~~		$ 3,855.00

(1) Agency contributions included in item "Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation".

(2) Budget estimate submitted for fiscal year 1976.

Increase = full year revision of 5% pay increase effective October 1, 1975.

STATUTORY POSITIONS

OFFICE: OFFICES OF THE SECRETARIES FOR THE MAJORITY AND MINORITY

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Office of the Secretary for the Majority	6	7	7	$155,821.
Office of the Secretary for the Minority	6	7	7	155,821.
TOTAL	12	14	14	$311,642.

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE MAJORITY

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Secretary for the majority	1	1	1	$ 41,500.
Assistant secretary for the majority	1	1	1	39,432.
Clerk to the secretary for the majority	1	1	1	17,490.
Chief telephone page for the majority	1	1	1	19,080.
Telephone page for the majority	1	1	1	14,628.
Telephone page for the majority	1	1	1	13,038.
Assistant (Temporary)	0	1	1	10,653.*
TOTAL - OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE MAJORITY	6	7	7	$155,821.
* Position authorized for not more than				
six (6) months in each fiscal year at				
a rate not to exceed $21,306 per annum.				

OFFICE: OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE MINORITY

POSITIONS	Number of Positions 6-30-74	6-30-75	Current	Current Gross Salary
Secretary for the minority	1	1	1	$ 41,500.
Assistant secretary for the minority	1	1	1	39,432.
Clerk to the secretary for the minority	1	1	1	17,490.
Chief telephone page for the minority	1	1	1	19,080.
Telephone page for the minority	1	1	1	14,628.
Telephone page for the minority	1	1	1	13,038.
Assistant (temporary)	0	1	1	10,653.*
TOTAL - OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY FOR THE MINORITY	6	7	7	$155,821.

* Position authorized for not more than six (6) months in each fiscal year at a rate not to exceed $21,306 per annum.

Appropriation S.O.E. - Agency Contributions and Longevity Compensation

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION		$ 5,500,000.00
Allocation: Retirement	$3,400,000.00	
Life Insurance	265,000.00	
Health Insurance	1,255,000.00	
Longevity	580,000.00	
TOTAL	$5,500,000.00	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Total Compensation and Contributions		$
Expenses		
Estimate		$ 5,500,000.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977		$ 5,500,000.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:		
Regular	$ 4,750,000.00	
1st Suppl.		
2nd Suppl.	266,250.00	5,016,250.00
Increase/~~Decrease~~		$ 483,750.00

Agency Contributions for February, 1976:

Retirement	Life Insurance	Health Insurance	Longevity	Total
$302,067.64	$ 23,367.71	$ 111,154.49	$ 51,277.50	$ 487,867.34
x 12	x 12	x 12	x 12	x 12
$3,624,811.68	$280,412.52	$1,333,853.88	$615,330.00	$5,854,408.08
or	or	or	or	or
3,625,000.00	280,500.00	1,334,000.00	615,500.00	5,855,000.00
				- 5,500,000.00
			Estimated Absorption -	$ 355,000.00

Appropriation Office of the Legislative Counsel

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION	$565,522.00
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement ____ x $ _____ = $ _____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____ = $ _____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____ = $ _____	46,148.00
Total Compensation and Contributions	$ 611,670.00
Expenses	5,500.00
Estimate	$ 617,170.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977		$ 617,170.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:		
Regular	$ 584,110.00	
1st Suppl		
2nd Suppl	22,870.00 (1)	606,980.00
Increase/Decrease		$ 10,190.00

(1) Budget estimate submitted for fiscal year 1976.

Increase = Health Insurance	$ 2,290.00
Increased pay costs	7,900.00
	$10,190.00

Appropriation Senate Policy Committees (Contingent Fund)

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION		$ 339,783.00
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Retirement 7½% x $ 339,783.00	$ 25,483.73	
Life Insurance 400 x $ 4.62	$ 1,848.00	
Health Insurance 20 x $ 601.32	$ 12,026.40	39,358.13
Total Compensation and Contributions		$ 379,141.13
Expenses		11,713.87
Estimate		$ 390,855.00

		x 2
Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977	$ 781,710.00	$ 781,710.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:		
Regular	$ 738,110.00	
1st Suppl.		
2nd Suppl.	29,410.00	767,520.00
Increase/~~Decrease~~	$ 14,190.00 ($7,095 x 2)	

Increase of $14,190 is result of following:

(1) Health Insurance - increase January 1, 1976	$ 4,364.00
(2) Increased pay costs	9,826.00
	$14,190.00

Appropriation Automobiles and Maintenance (Contingent Fund)

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

_____	$ 40,000.00
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement.....____ x $_____.....$_____	
Life Insurance.....____ x $_____.....$_____	
Health Insurance...____ x $_____.....$_____	
Total Compensation and Contributions.....	$_____
Expenses.....	_____
Estimate.....	$ 40,000.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977..... $ 40,000.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:

Regular.....$ 40,000.00

1st Suppl.....

2nd Suppl..... 40,000.00

Increase/Decrease.....$ - 0 -

AUTOMOBILES AND MAINTENANCE

VEHICLES

Vice President - Lincoln - lease	$ 2,000.
President Pro Tempore - Cadillac - lease	2,500.
Majority Leader - Cadillac - lease	2,500.
Minority Leader - Cadillac - lease	2,500.
Majority Whip - Mercury - lease	1,500.
Minority Whip - Lincoln - lease	2,000.
Secretary of the Senate - Mercury - lease	1,250.
Sergeant at Arms - Lincoln - lease	2,000.
Deputy Sergeant at Arms - Mercury - lease	1,500.
Attending Physician - Lincoln - lease	2,000.
Secretary to the Majority - Mercury - lease	1,500.
Secretary to the Minority - Mercury - lease	1,500.
Financial Clerk - Mercury - lease	1,500.
	$24,250.

Secretary of the Senate - Ford - purchase
Sergeant at Arms - 1) Cadillac - purchase
2) Chevrolet Pick-up - purchase

- Mail Cars - 1) Chevrolet Nova Hatchback - purchase
2) Ford Pinto Station Wagon - purchase
3) Ford Pinto Station Wagon - purchase
4) Chevrolet Van Truck - purchase

Appropriation Inquiries and Investigations

Fiscal Year 1977 **Date** March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION		$ 17,323,375.00
(1) General Investigations	$16,550,316.00	
(2) Committee on Appropriations (S. Res. 193)	600,385.00	
(3) Standards and Conduct	172,674.00	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Retirement 7¼% x $ 16,722,990.00	$ 1,254,224.25	
Life Insurance 19,513 x $ 4.62	$ 90,150.06	
Health Insurance 892 x $ 601.32	$ 536,377.44	1,880,751.75
Total Compensation and Contributions		$ 19,204,126.75
Expenses		2,650,358.25
Estimate		$ 21,854,485.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977		$ 21,854,485.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:		
Regular	$ 17,654,500.00	
1st Suppl	1,080,000.00	
2nd Suppl	587,685.00	19,322,185.00
Increase/~~Decrease~~		$ 2,532,300.00

Increase of $2,532,300 is result of:

(1) Health	$ 39,705.00
(2) Pay costs	226,100.00
(3) Increase to fully fund authorizations by Senate Resolutions	2,266,495.00
	$ 2,532,300.00

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE

SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED FUNDS

Standing Committee Staff	$ 8,200,584
Additional Standing Committee Staff	1,417,962
Standing Committee Expense Funds	500,000
Additional Authorizations by Senate Resolutions*	20,165,780
TOTAL	$30,284,326

*Includes $570,180 (lump sum fiscal year appropriation included in "Inquiries and Investigations") for Committee on Appropriations

AUTHORIZED STAFF

FISCAL YEAR 1977

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.....$1,423,368

Any number of Professional Staff Members at not to exceed	$35,775)	of which: 3 may be paid at not to exceed $39,909 AND 16 may be paid at not to exceed $37,524.
One (1) Chief Clerk at not to exceed	35,775)	
One (1) Assistant Chief Clerk at not to exceed	35,775)	
Two (2) Assistant Clerks at not to exceed	35,775)	
Any number of Assistant Clerks at not to exceed	27,666	
Any number of Clerical Assistants at not to exceed	18,762	

EIGHTEEN (18) OTHER COMMITTEES (including the Select Committee on Small Business).....$ 376,512

Six (6) Professional Staff Members at not to exceed	$35,775)	of which: 2 may be paid at not to exceed $39,909 AND 4 may be paid at not to exceed $37,524.
One (1) Chief Clerk at not to exceed	35,775)	
One (1) Assistant Chief Clerk at not to exceed	35,775)	
Four (4) Clerical Assistants at not to exceed	18,762	

SUMMARY

ADDITIONAL STANDING COMMITTEE STAFF

COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES

One (1) Professional Staff Member	$ 35,775	
One (1) Clerical Assistant	18,762	
		$ 54,537

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

None

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

None

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

One (1) Clerical Assistant	18,762

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

None

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

None

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

None

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

One (1) Clerical Assistant		$ 18,762

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Six (6) Professional Staff Members at $35,775	$214,650	
Six (6) Clerical Assistants at $18,762	112,572	327,222

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Four (4) Professional Staff Members at $35,775	143,100	
Three (3) Clerical Assistants at $18,762	56,286	199,386

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

One (1) Professional Staff Member	35,775	
One (1) Clerical Assistant	18,762	54,537

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

None

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Two (2) Professional Staff Members at $35,775	71,550	
Three (3) Clerical Assistants at $18,762	56,286	127,836

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Eight (8) Professional Staff Members at $35,775	$286,200	
One (1) Assistant Chief Clerk	35,775	
Nine (9) Clerical Assistants at $18,762	168,858	$ 490,833

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

One (1) Clerical Assistant	18,762

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

None

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Two (2) Professional Staff Members at $35,775	71,550	
One (1) Assistant Chief Clerk	35,775	107,325

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

None

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

None

TOTAL	$1,417,962

Cost distribution:	Salaries, Officers and Employees	$1,310,637
	Miscellaneous Items	107,325
		$1,417,962

AUTHORIZED FUNDS

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Standing Committee Staff (lump sum fiscal year appropriation included in Salaries, Officers and Employees under the heading "Committee Employees")	$1,423,368	
Standing Committee Expense Funds	305,000	(b)
Funds Authorized by Senate Resolution 193, agreed to October 14, 1943 for:		
1. Investigations Division (lump sum fiscal year appropriation included in "Inquiries and Investigations")	570,180	(c)
TOTAL	$2,298,548	

COMMITTEE ON AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES

Standing Committee Staff	$ 376,512	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. One (1) Permanent Clerical Assistant (Minority Employee per Legislative Reorganization Act Amendments - Public Law 92-136)	18,762	(a)
2. One (1) Professional Staff Member (Minority Employee per Legislative Reorganization Act Amendments - Public Law 92-136) (Authorized until a regular Professional Staff Member position is vacant)	35,775	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000	(b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:		
1. General Investigations	117,000	(c)
TOTAL	$ 553,049	

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Standing Committee Staff	$ 376,512	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000	(b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:		
1. Subcommittee on Investigations	330,000	(c)
TOTAL	$ 711,512	

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COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Standing Committee Staff		$ 376,512 (a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. One (1) Permanent Clerical Assistant (Minority Employee per Legislative Reorganization Act Amendments - Public Law 92-136)		18,762 (a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds		42,500 (b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:		
1. Consultants for Standing Committee	$ 20,000	
2. General Investigations	513,000	
3. Subcommittee on Preparedness	68,000	601,000 (c)
TOTAL		$1,038,774

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Standing Committee Staff		$ 376,512 (a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds		5,000 (b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:		
1. General Investigations	$464,000	
2. Subcommittee on Housing and Urban Affairs	242,300	
3. Subcommittee on Securities Industries	153,700	860,000 (c)
TOTAL		$1,241,512

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Standing Committee Staff		$ 376,512 (a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds		5,000 (b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:		
1. General Investigations		1,930,000 (c)
TOTAL		$2,311,512

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Standing Committee Staff		$ 376,512	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds		5,000	(b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:			
1. Study of Regulatory Agencies	$ 260,000		
2. General Investigations	2,100,000	2,360,000	(c)
TOTAL		$2,741,512	

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Standing Committee Staff		$ 376,512	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:			
1. One (1) Permanent Clerical Assistant (Minority Employee per Legislative Reorganization Act Amendments - Public Law 92-136)		18,762	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds		5,000	(b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:			
1. General Investigations		201,600	
TOTAL		$ 601,874	

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Standing Committee Staff		$ 376,512	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:			
1. Six (6) Permanent Professional Staff Members for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 224, agreed to April 20, 1966)		214,650	(a)
2. Six (6) Permanent Clerical Assistants for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 66, agreed to February 17, 1969)		112,572	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds		20,000	(b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:			
1. General Investigations		360,100	(c)
TOTAL		$1,083,834	

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Standing Committee Staff	$ 376,512	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. Two (2) Permanent Professional Staff Members for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 30, agreed to February 2, 1959)	71,550	(a)
2. One (1) Permanent Professional Staff Member for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 247, February 7, 1962)	35,775	(a)
3. Three (3) Permanent Clerical Assistants for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 30, agreed to February 2, 1959)	56,286	(a)
4. One (1) Professional Staff Member (Minority Employee per Legislative Reorganization Act Amendments - Public Law 92-136) (authorized until a regular Professional Staff Member position is vacant)	35,775	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000	(b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:		
1. General Investigations	1,150,000	(c)
TOTAL	$1,730,898	

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Standing Committee Staff	$ 376,512	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. One (1) Permanent Professional Staff Member for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 355, agreed to August 18, 1959)	35,775	(a)
2. One (1) Permanent Clerical Assistant for Standing Committee (Minority Employee per Legislative Reorganization Act Amendments - Public Law 92-136)	18,762	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000	(b)

Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:			
1. General Investigations	$ 237,200		
2. Study of Regulatory Agencies	375,000		
3. Permanent Investigations Subcommittee	1,143,000		
4. Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations	407,500		
5. Subcommittee on Reports, Accounting and Management	265,000		
6. Subcommittee on Federal Spending Practices, Efficiency and Open Government	250,000		
7. Oversight Procedure	122,300	2,800,000	(c)
TOTAL		$3,236,049	

COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Standing Committee Staff	$ 376,512	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	30,000	(b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:		
1. General Investigations	659,900	
TOTAL	$1,066,412	

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Standing Committee Staff	$ 376,512	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. Two (2) Permanent Professional Staff Members for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 66, agreed to February 17, 1949)	71,550	(a)
2. Three (3) Permanent Clerical Assistants for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 66, agreed to February 17, 1949)	56,286	(a)

Standing Committee Expense Funds			$ 17,500 (b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:			
1. Subcommittee on Administrative Practice and Procedure	$464,900		
2. Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly	799,100		
3. Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments	319,800		
4. Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights	384,500		
5. Subcommittee on Criminal Laws and Procedures	245,700		
6. Subcommittee on Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations	20,000		
7. Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization	233,500		
8. Subcommittee on Improvements in Judicial Machinery	267,100		
9. Subcommittee on Internal Security	195,300		
10. Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency	419,800		
11. Subcommittee on Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights	168,000		
12. Subcommittee on National Penitentiaries	97,000		
13. Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees	215,000		
14. Subcommittee on Separation of Powers	280,000		4,109,700 (a)
TOTAL			$4,631,548

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Standing Committee Staff	$ 376,512 (a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:	
1. Seven (7) Permanent Professional Staff Members for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 74, agreed to February 20, 1967)	250,425 (a)
2. One (1) Permanent Professional Staff Member for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 253, agreed to February 10, 1964)	35,775 (a)
3. One (1) Permanent Assistant Chief Clerk for StandingCommittee (authorized by Senate Resolution 74, agreed to February 20, 1967)	35,775 (a)

4. Nine (9) Permanent Clerical Assistants for StandingCommittee (authorized by Senate Resolution 74, agreed to February 20, 1967)	$ 168,858	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000	(b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:		
1. General Investigations	1,950,000	(c)
TOTAL	$2,822,345	

COMMITTEE ON POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Standing Committee Staff	$ 376,512	(a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. One (1) Permanent Clerical Assistant for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 14, agreed to February 8, 1965)	18,762	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000	(b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:		
1. General Investigations	165,000	(c)
TOTAL	$ 565,274	

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

Standing Committee Staff	$ 376,512	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000	(b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:		
1. General Investigations	926,700	(c)
TOTAL	$1,308,212	

COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Standing Committee Staff		$ 376,512 (a)
Additional Standing Committee Staff:		
1. One (1) Permanent Professional Staff Member for Standing Committee (authorized by Senate Resolution 342, agreed to July 28, 1958)		35,775 (a)
2. One (1) Permanent Assistant Chief Clerk for Standing Committee (authorized by Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1974 - Public Law 93-145)		35,775 (a)
3. One (1) Professional Staff Member (Minority Employee per Legislative Reorganization Act Amendments - Public Law 92-136)(authorized until a regular Professional Staff Member position is vacant)		35,775 (a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds		20,000 (b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:		
1. Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections	$200,100	
2. Subcommittee on Computer Services	321,900	522,000 (c)
TOTAL		$1,025,837

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Standing Committee Staff	$ 376,512 (a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000 (b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:	
1. General Investigations	318,600 (c)
TOTAL	$ 700,112

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Standing Committee Staff	$ 376,512	(a)
Standing Committee Expense Funds	5,000	(b)
Additional Authorization approved for current funding year for:		
1. General Investigations	234,000	(c)
TOTAL	$ 615,512	

(a) Fiscal Year Appropriation included in Salaries, Officers and Employees under the heading "Committee Employees."

(b) One year equals one-half of the $10,000 per Congress authorized by Section 134a of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 as amended plus one-half of additional amounts for the same purposes authorized by Senate resolution. These funds are available for expenses of the Committee other than salary and are paid from the appropriation "Inquiries and Investigations."

(c) These funds are available for salaries and expenses and are paid from the appropriation "Inquiries and Investigations." The authorized period for these funds is from March 1 through February 28 of each year.

Appropriation Folding Documents (Contingent Fund)

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION	$ 90,905.00
$86,575 x 105% = $90,903.75	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement ____ x $ ____	$ ____
Life Insurance ____ x $ ____	$ ____
Health Insurance ____ x $ ____	$ ____
Total Compensation and Contributions	$ ____
Expenses	____
Estimate	$ 90,905.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977 ..... $ 90,905.00

Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:

Regular ..... $ 86,575.00

1st Suppl ..... ____

2nd Suppl ..... 3,250.00 ..... 89,825.00

Increase/~~Decrease~~ ..... $ 1,080.00

Increase = full year revision of 5% pay increase effective October 1, 1975.

Appropriation Miscellaneous Items (Contingent Fund)

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

.....	$
SEE MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS APPORTIONMENT	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement.....x $.....$	
Life Insurance.....x $.....$	
Health Insurance...x $.....$	
Total Compensation and Contributions.....	$
Expenses.....	
Estimate.....	$ 13,966,900.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977.....	$ 13,966,900.00	
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:		
Regular.....$ 14,184,000.00		
1st Suppl..... 2,550,000.00		
2nd Suppl..... 4,450.00	16,738,450.00	
~~Increase~~/Decrease.....$ 2,771,550.00		

Decrease of $2,771,550.00 is the result of the following:

(1) Lease, maintenance, and utilities - 420 North Capitol Street	-	$2,550,000.00
(2) Travel - Secretary of the Senate	+	5,000.00
(3) Employees Compensation	+	20,039.00
(4) GSA space reimbursement	+	154.00
(5) Adjustment of consolidated office allowance	-	723.00
(6) Computer equipment - FY 1976 non-recurring	-	250,000.00
(7) Resolution and Reorganization - increased pay costs of four (4) additional temporary committee positions	+	1,480.00
(8) Commission on Arts and Antiquities - annual increase of $2,500 authorized by S. Res. 389, agreed to February 17, 1976	+	2,500.00
		$2,771,550.00

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS APPORTIONMENT - FISCAL YEAR 1977

Item	Appropriated Fiscal Year 1976	1st Supplemental Fiscal Year 1976	2nd Supplemental Fiscal Year 1977 (See Footnote)	Total Appropriated	Estimate Revisions Fiscal Year 1977	Estimate Fiscal Year 1977
Resolution and Reorganization Reserve.....	$ 196,180	$	$ 4,450	$ 200,630	$+ 1,480	$ 202,110
Senatorial Consolidated Office Allowances...	4,945,083			4,945,083	- 723	4,944,360
Lease - North Capitol Plaza.....		2,550,000		2,550,000	-2,550,000	- 0 -
Furniture.....	31,190			31,190		31,190
Miscellaneous Items (Supplies, etc.)....	250,000			250,000		250,000
Telephone and Telegraph-Local Service.	2,951,330			2,951,330		2,951,330
Senate Restaurant - Public Law 87-82....	497,000			497,000		497,000
Travel - Secretary of The Senate.....					+ 5,000	5,000
Emergency Reporting - Public Law 89-90....	10,000			10,000		10,000
Employees Compensation Fund Reimbursement..	1,366			1,366	+ 20,039	21,405
Mechanical Equipment and Repair.....	1,832,500			1,832,500		1,832,500
Commission on Art and Antiquities.....	15,000			15,000	+ 2,500	17,500
Federal Election Act, Secretary-Public Law 92-342.....	169,000			169,000		169,000
GSA Space Reimbursement.....	1,470,351			1,470,351	+ 154	1,470,505
Computer Equipment....	1,815,000			1,815,000	- 250,000	1,565,000
Totals.....	$14,184,000	$2,550,000	$ 4,450	$16,738,450	$-2,771,550	$13,966,900

Footnote: Budget estimate sumbitted for fiscal year 1976

Appropriation Postage Stamps (Contingent Fund)

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

_____	$ 2,615.00
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement.....____ x $_____.....$_____	
Life Insurance.....____ x $_____.....$_____	
Health Insurance...____ x $_____.....$_____	
Total Compensation and Contributions.....	$
Expenses.....	
Estimate.....	$ 2,615.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977..... $ 2,615.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:

Regular.....$ 2,485.00

1st Suppl.....

2nd Suppl.....____ 2,485.00

Increase/~~Decrease~~.....$ 130.00

OFFICE	Fiscal Year 1976	Increase	Fiscal Year 1977
Secretary for the Majority	$160	$50	$210
Secretary for the Minority	160	50	210
Chaplain	100	30	130
Secretary of the Senate	610		610
Sergeant at Arms	240		240
President of the Senate	1,215		1,215
TOTAL	2,485	130	2,615

Appropriation Stationery (Revolving Fund) (Contingent Fund)

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26,1976

Stationery	$ 29,250.00
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement ____ x $ ____	$ ____
Life Insurance ____ x $ ____	$ ____
Health Insurance ____ x $ ____	$ ____
Total Compensation and Contributions	$ ____
Expenses	____
Estimate	$ 29,250.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977 ..... $ 29,250.00

Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:

Regular ..... $ 29,250.00

1st Suppl. .....

2nd Suppl. 29,250.00

Increase/Decrease ..... $ - 0 -

STATIONERY (REVOLVING FUND)

ALLOCATION

President of the Senate		$ 4,500.
Committees and Officers:		
Appropriations	$ 600.	
18 Standing Committees @ $300. each	5,400.	
2 Conference Committees @ $300. each	600	6,600.
Secretary of the Senate:		
Daily Digest	$ 50.	
Disbursing Office	975.	
Document Room	200.	
Library	2,250.	
Official Reporters	500.	
Secretary's Office	1,800.	
Stationery Room	125.	
Public Records Office	6,000	11,900.
Sergeant at Arms:		
Periodical Press Gallery	75.	
Photographers Press Gallery	75.	
Post Office	400.	
Press Gallery	375.	
Radio Press Gallery	175.	
Sergeant at Arms' Office	2,500	3,600.
Senate Chamber		2,400.
Chaplain		250.
		$29,250.

Appropriation Joint Economic Committee (Contingent Fund - Joint Items)

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION			$ 1,045,902.00
(Per Joint Committee's Budget)			
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Retirement	x $	$ 78,443.00	
Life Insurance	x $	$ 4,891.00	
Health Insurance	x $	$ 21,659.00	104,993.00
Total Compensation and Contributions			$ 1,150,895.00
Expenses			272,580.00
Estimate			$ 1,423,475.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977		$ 1,423,475.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:		
Regular	$ 1,168,000.00	
1st Suppl		
2nd Suppl	39,215.00 (1)	1,207,215.00
Increase/[illegible]		$ 216,260.00

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Expenditures: Acutal FY 1975 and Estimated FY 1976 and FY 1977

	Fiscal 1975 Actual		Fiscal 1976 Estimate		Fiscal 1977 Estimate	
	Number	Total Salary	Number	Total Salary	Number	Total Salary
Executive Director	1	$ 35,931	1	$ 37,366	1	$ 37,842
General Counsel	1	34,711	1	36,267	1	36,729
Senior Economists	3	103,861	3	108,801	3	110,187
Economists	6	131,003	8	221,992	8	239,454
Prof. Staff Member	1	33,746	1	35,325	1	35,775
Research Economists	2	42,196	2	49,085	2	53,424
Research Assistants	5	45,897	4	59,036	4	62,487
Minority Staff Members	3	77,081	4	93,089	5	163,929
Minority Secretary	1	13,927	1	15,084	2	27,030
Staff Assistant	1	19,127	1	20,410	1	20,670
Editorial Assistant	1	30,073	1	31,714	1	32,118
Administrative Clerk	1	15,483	1	17,754	1	19,239
Financial Clerk/ Research Asst.	1	15,781	1	19,430	1	21,306
Publications Clerk	1	9,551	1	13,893	1	15,264
Secretaries	7	110,591	9	135,500	10	148,188
Messenger	1	4,303	1	9,426	1	9,063
Intern	1	11,621			1	13,197
TOTAL FULL-TIME PAYROLL	37	$734,883	40	$904,172	44	1,045,902
Agency Contributions		50,450		91,678		104,993
Reimbursable loans, W.A.E., contracts, & temporary employees		101,473		95,000		110,000
TOTAL SALARIES		$886,806		$1,090,850		1,260,895
Expenses for hearings		21,916		69,034		100,730
Miscellaneous Expenses		27,400		48,017		61,850
TOTAL		$936,122		$1,207,901		1,423,475

JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

Fiscal Year 1977 Budget

	Number	Total Salary for Period of Budget (gross)
Executive Director	1	$ 37,842
General Counsel	1	36,729
Senior Economist	1	36,729
Senior Economist	1	36,729
Senior Economist	1	36,729
Economist	1	35,775
Economist	1	35,775
Economist	1	32,754
Economist	1	28,143
Economist	1	28,143
Economist	1	27,666
Economist	1	26,394
Economist	1	24,804
Professional Staff Member	1	35,775
Research Economist	1	27,666
Research Economist	1	25,758
Research Assistant	1	16,854
Research Assistant	1	15,900
Research Assistant	1	15,105
Research Assistant	1	14,628
Minority Counsel	1	36,729
Minority Counsel	1	35,775
Minority Economist	1	34,821
Minority Economist	1	30,210
Minority Economist	1	26,394
Minority Secretary	1	14,310
Minority Secretary	1	12,720
Staff Assistant	1	20,670
Editorial Assistant	1	32,118
Administration Clerk	1	19,239
Financial Clerk/Research Asst.	1	21,306
Publications Clerk	1	15,264
Secretary (Press)	1	18,762
Secretary	1	18,444
Secretary	1	16,854
Secretary	1	15,582
Secretary	1	15,423
Secretary	1	13,833
Secretary	1	13,197
Secretary	1	12,720
Secretary	1	12,720
Secretary	1	10,653
Messenger	1	9,063
Intern	1	13,197
	44	$1,045,902

(Joint Economic Committee - Fiscal Year 1977 Budget)

Total Salaries		$1,045,902
Administrative		
Contribution to employees health benefit program	$21,659	
Contribution to Civil Service Retirement	78,443	
Contribution to Federal Employees Group Life Insurance Program	4,891	
TOTAL		104,993
Reimbursable payments to agencies, W.A.E. and contract employees	90,000	
Temporary personnel	20,000	
Hearings (reporters' fees, witness fees)	100,730	
Travel	20,350	
Stationery, office supplies	20,000	
Communications (telephone & telegraph)	14,000	
Newspapers, magazines, books, documents	5,000	
Charts	500	
Petty Cash	2,000	
TOTAL		272,580
GRAND TOTAL		$1,423,475

Appropriation Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (Contingent Fund - Joint Item)

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION	$ 463,147.00 *
(Per Joint Committee's Budget)	
* including $5,200.00 for salary increases	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement ____ x $ ____ $ ____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ ____ $ ____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ ____ $ ____	41,453.00
Total Compensation and Contributions	$ 504,600.00
Expenses	159,000.00
Estimate	$ 663,600.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977		$ 663,600.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:		
Regular	$ 632,000.00	
1st Suppl.		
2nd Suppl.	20,415.00	652,415.00
Increase		$ 11,185.00

September 23, 1975

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

JUSTIFICATION OF BUDGET ESTIMATE -

FISCAL YEAR 1977

$663,600.00*

Executive Director	$ 37,734.00	
Assistant Director	36,625.00	
Committee Counsel	37,576.00	
Assistant Counsel	20,462.00	
Professional Staff (3)	85,096.00	
Secretaries (7)	79,519.00	
Printing Editor	23,465.00	
Document Clerk	18,074.00	
Assistant Document Clerk	17,767.00	
Financial Secretary	20,928.00	
Document Specialist	19,977.00	
Receptionist	10,147.00	
Clerical Assistants (3)	34,405.00	
Research Analyst	16,172.00	
Total Salaries (24)		$457,947.00
Agency Contributions		41,453.00
Salary Increases		5,200.00
Total		$504,600.00
Per Diem	$ 5,000.00	
Committee Travel	12,000.00	
Record of Proceedings	25,000.00	
Office Supplies	5,000.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	3,500.00	
Postage	300.00	
Books, magazines, etc	3,000.00	
Witnesses:		
Fees	2,200.00	
Travel	3,000.00	
Security	2,408.00	
Detailed Personnel	87,580.00	
Consultant Fees	10,000.00	
Miscellaneous	12.00	
Total		$159,000.00
Total Appropriation Estimated FY 1977		$663,600.00

*Includes 5% federal increase effective October 1, 1975.

Appropriation Joint Committee on Printing (Contingent Fund - Joint Item)

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION	$ 428,329.00
(Per Joint Committee budget)	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:	
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ 40,691.26
Total Compensation and Contributions	$ 469,020.26
Expenses	9,300 00
Estimate	$ 478,320.26

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977		$ 478,325.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:		
Regular	$ 447,650.00	
1st Suppl.		
2nd Suppl.	17,090.00	464,740.00
Increase/~~Decrease~~		$ 13,585.00

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1977

Staff Director	1	37,842.00
Ass't. Staff Director	2	74,571.00
Prof. Staff Member	2	61,056.00
Publications Director	1	30,528.00
Executive Secretary	1	20,193.00
Special Assistant	1	28,143.00
Special Library Assistant	1	21,942.00
Clerk-Stenographer	2	36,570.00
Assistant Compiler	1	26,394.00
Secretary-Researcher	1	17,967.00
Legal Consultant	1	35,775.00
Inspector of Paper & Materials	1	27,348.00
Request for added funds for salary adjustments		10,000.00
		$428,329.00
Agency contributions		40,691.26
Nonsalary items:		
Travel		7,500.00
Office supplies		1,500.00
Telephone		200.00
Miscellaneous		100.00
		$478,320.26

Appropriation American Indian Policy Review Commission (Contingent Fund - Joint Item)

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION		$ 196,300.00
Commissioners	$15,500.	
Regular Staff	95,800.	
Staff Consultants	85,000.	
(per Commission's estimate)		
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:		
Retirement ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Life Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	
Health Insurance ____ x $ _____	$ _____	1,900.00
Total Compensation and Contributions		$ 198,200.00
Expenses		64,800.00
Estimate		$ 263,000.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977 ..... $ 263,000.00

Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:

Regular ..... $ 1,500,000.00

1st Suppl 385,168.00

2nd Suppl 1,885,168.00

~~Increase~~/Decrease ..... $ 1,622,168.00

Decrease = balance of authorization of $2,500,000.00

AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY REVIEW COMMISSION
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING ANNEX NO. 2
2D AND D STREETS, SW.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
PHONE: 202-225-1284

January 15, 1976

William Ridgely
Financial Clerk
United States Senate
Room S-233, The Capitol
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mr. Ridgely:

In reference to your letter of January 9, 1976, the American Indian Policy Review Commission has determined that the unappropriated balance of authorization for the Commission, $2,427.68, is required.

Please submit a revision to the budget estimates for Fiscal Year 1977 in the amount of $263,037.68.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely yours,

James Abourezk

James Abourezk
Chairman

AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY REVIEW COMMISSION

Senator HOLLINGS. By letter of January 15, 1976, Senator Abourezk and Congressman Lloyd Meeds transmitted to the committee the 1977 budget of the American Indian Policy Review Commission.

The 1977 estimate is in the revised amount of $263,037 and covers the commission's activities through the termination date of June 30, 1977. The letter and attachments will be inserted in the record.

[The information follows:]

Appropriation Capitol Guide Service

Fiscal Year 1977 Date March 26, 1976

COMPENSATION			$ 346,620.00
	Chief Guide	$ 19,080	
	Assistant Chief Guide	18,126	
	Guide - 7 at $15,264	106,848	
	Guide - 15 at $11,130	166,950	
	Guide (Temporary) - 4 at $11,130	22,260	
		$ 333,264	
	Longevity Compensation	13,356	
		$ 346,620	
AGENCY CONTRIBUTIONS:			
Retirement	7¼% x $ 324,360.00	$ 24,327.00	
Life Insurance	403 x $ 4.62	$ 1,861.86	
Health Insurance	24 x $ 601.32	$ 14,431.68	40,620.54
	Total Compensation and Contributions		$ 387,240.54
Expenses			1,859.46
	Estimate		$ 389,100.00

Estimate for Fiscal Year 1977		$ 389,100.00
Less: Appropriated for F.Y. 1976:		
Regular	$ 374,350.00	
1st Suppl		
2nd Suppl	11,050.00	385,400.00
Increase/Decrease		$ 3,700.00

Increase =	
Full year revision of 5% pay increase effective October 1, 1975	$+ 4,192.00
Longevity Compensation	+13,356.00
Reduction for 5 Senior Guides retired	-13,848.00
	$+ 3,700.00

January 15, 1976

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are submitting our budget request for the fiscal period 1977 for the American Indian Policy Review Commission, which is authorized by P.L. 93-580.

Please note that the American Indian Policy Review Commission shall cease to exist not later than June 30, 1977 [P.L. 93-580, Sec. 5]. Our budget request, therefore, is actually for the period from October 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977. This protracted budgetary period, plus the fact that all of the Commission's task forces will complete their work prior to October 1, 1976, accounts for the relatively small budget request we are making for FY 1977. In summary, these requested funds are necessary to cover the following expense items: Salaries and travel expenses for the Indian Commissioners, the small regular staff and staff consultants and related office expenses.

I am enclosing a letter from Mr. William Ridgely, Financial Clerk, United States Senate, in which he indicates that the total unappropriated balance of authorization for the American Indian Policy Review Commission is $263,037.68. In the 1976 and 197T budget request the expenditures for 1975 through June 30th indicated $53,512.00. This amount has now been reconciled and the correct amount of actual expenditures from the Contingent Fund of the Senate is $51,084.32. This allows the amount of the reduction, $2,427.68, to be included in the unappropriated balance of the American Indian Policy Review Commission for FY 1977. In the 1976 and 197T budget request the American Indian Policy Review Commission estimate for 1977 was $260,610.00, and may now be increased to $263,037.00 due to the above adjustment.

The American Indian Policy Review Commission has a detailed accounting system through which actual expenditures are controlled and can be reconciled to the Contingent Fund Accounts of the Senate Disbursing Office. We plan to submit for clarification a revised tabulation similar to the one shown in Mr. Ridgely's letter so as to avoid any overrun or loss to the American Indian Policy Review Commission with respect to the total authorization of $2,500,000.00.

Your consideration and approval of our requests will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

James Abourezk

Senator James Abourezk
Chairman

Lloyd Meeds

Congressman Lloyd Meeds
Vice-Chairman

AMERICAN INDIAN POLICY REVIEW COMMISSION

Appropriations Request - FY 1977

EXPENSE ITEM	FY 1976 Appropriations 7/1/75 to 6/30/76	FY 197T Appropriations 7/1/76 to 9/30/76	FY 1977 Appropriations Request 10/1/76 to 9/30/77
I SALARY AND COMPENSATION:			
a) Indian Commissioners	$ 19,000.00	$ 3,000.00	$ 15,500.00
b) Regular Staff	123,800.00	31,100.00	95,800.00
c) Investigating Task Forces	386,690.00	40,500.00	-0-
d) Support to Task Forces	226,900.00	52,000.00	-0-
Total Salary & Comp.	756,390.00	126,600.00	111,300.00
II CONSULTANTS:			
a) Task Force Specialists	253,818.00	28,000.00	-0-
b) Task Force Consultants	94,150.00	8,500.00	-0-
c) Staff Consultants	20,000.00	7,500.00	85,000.00
d) Contractual Studies, Incl. BIA Management Review	138,000.00	46,000.00	-0-
Total Consultants	505,968.00	90,000.00	85,000.00
III ADMINISTRATION:			
a) Agency Contribution	14,900.00	2,200.00	1,900.00
b) Travel			
1. Commissioners	30,000.00	3,130.00	15,000.00
2. Staff	15,000.00	3,880.00	10,000.00
3. Staff Consultants	35,000.00	4,500.00	7,000.00
4. Task Force	340,860.00	30,000.00	-0-
5. Task Force Consultants	54,450.00	5,000.00	-0-
c) Hearings	45,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00
d) Office Supplies	9,600.00	2,400.00	6,700.00
e) Communications	44,000.00	11,000.00	15,000.00
f) Newspapers, Magazines, Doc.	9,000.00	3,000.00	1,100.00
g) Xeroxing	25,000.00	9,000.00	5,000.00
Total Administration	622,810.00	84,110.00	66,700.00
TOTAL BUDGET	$1,885,168.00	$ 300,710.00	$ 263,000.00

SUMMARY TOTAL PERIOD OF COMMISSION:

Authorized to be appropriated (Public Law 93-580)		$2,500,000.00
Expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate for Fiscal Year 1975	51,084.32	
Appropriation for Fiscal Year 1976 - Public Law 94-59	1,500,000.00	
Appropriation for Fiscal Year 1976 - Public Law 94-157	385,168.00	
Appropriation for the transition period - Public Law 94-59	300,000.00	
Appropriation for the transition period - Public Law 94-157	710.00	
TOTAL APPROPRIATION		$2,236,962.32
1977 Unappropriated balance of authorization		263,037.68
Fiscal Year 1977 Appropriation Request		$ 263,000.00

Line Item Explanation for 1977 Appropriation Request

Fiscal Year 1977

		Budgeted FY 1977
I.	Salary and Compensation	
	a. Indian Commissioners It is estimated that each of the five Indian Commissioners will spend 30 days reviewing task force report compiling the final Commission report to be submitted to the Congress by February 18, 1977, and concluding Commission business prior to June 30, 1977. 5 X 30 days @ $103/day	15,500
	b. Regular Staff Six members of the regular staff who fill the six positions designated in the authorizing legislation, PL 93-580 at their present salaries from 10/1/76 to 6/30/77 when the Commission expires.	95,800
	Total Salary and Compensation	111,300
II.	Consultants	
	a. Staff Consultants Includes Director of Research at a daily rate equivalent to $19,000 per annum for 80 days, and Director of Communications at a daily rate equivalent to $25,000 per annum for 130 days (total $21,000). Three typists/secretaries at a daily rate equivalent to $8586 per annum (total $8600). Final report analysis, technical writers, etc. (Use depends on need as to task force reports being acceptable by the Commission and the extent of change or further inquiries which may be necessary), and technicians required for proper closing activities of the Commission as necessary.	85,000
	Total Consultants 1976 Fiscal Year	85,000

III. Administration	Budgeted FY 1977
a. Agency Contribution	1,900
b. Travel:	
Commissioners	15,000
Staff	10,000
Staff Consultants	7,000
Travel to cover three (3) Commission meetings to review and finalize Commission Report and two (2) hearings, and four (4) on-site visits.	
c. Hearings	5,000
Hearing costs for two (2) hearings. Covers recordings, transcripts, witness expenses if necessary, and other expenses.	
d. Office Supplies	6,700
Based on past expenditures this amount is necessary.	
e. Communications	15,000
Includes telephone, cable, telegram and postage.	
f. Newspapers, Magazines, Documents, Subscriptions	1,100
g. Xeroxing	5,000
Includes cost of copies beyond allowance provided by Senate Sergeant-at-Arms' Office.	
Total Administration	66,700
TOTAL BUDGET	263,000

United States Senate
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
DISBURSING OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

January 9, 1976

Hon. James Abourezk, Chairman
American Indian Policy Review Commission
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman,

In response to your letter dated January 8, 1976, I have reviewed the expenditures and appropriations for your Commission as follows:

Authorized to be appropriated (Public Law 93-580)----------			$2,500,000.00
LESS: Expenditures from the contingent fund of the Senate for fiscal year 1975----------	$ 51,084.32		
Appropriation for fiscal year 1976 - Public Law 94-59----------	1,500,000.00		
Appropriation for fiscal year 1976 - Public Law 94-157---------	385,168.00		
Appropriation for the transition period - Public Law 94-59--------	300,000.00		
Appropriation for the transition period - Public Law 94-157-------	710.00		
Estimated submitted for fiscal year 1977----------	260,610.00	2,497,572.32	
Unappropriated balance of authorization----------		$	2,427.68

The amount of $2,427.68 representing the unappropriated balance of the authorization is available for appropriation for fiscal year 1977 or for any other period that the Commission is in existence.

If the Commission determines that the above balance is required, please advise me accordingly so that I may submit a revision to the budget estimates for fiscal year 1977.

Respectfully,

William A. Ridgely
Financial Clerk, U. S. Senate

Senator HOLLINGS. We have received a letter from Senator Ribicoff requesting that the special language we inserted last year to take care of a re-employed annuitant of that committee be continued. The letter will be printed in the record.

[The letter follows:]

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 5, 1976

Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Fritz:

Last year you were kind enough to help the Government Operations Committee resolve a particular staffing situation within our Committee. It is our hope that you would be able to extend this solution for FY 1977.

As was the case last year, the Government Operations Committee is allocating one of the top four statutory positions, paid at $37,524, to a long-standing staff member of the Committee who is a retired annuitant. As a result, only $7,536 of the appropriated funds are being utilized.

We would like to propose, as we did last year, that a fifth position be authorized to be appropriated in this situation where one of the five slots would be occupied by a retired annuitant. This would provide the Committee with flexibility on the expenditure of funds within the Committee, while not increasing the aggregate amount of funds appropriated. We would hope though that you would again this coming fiscal year grant us this flexibility.

Enclosed is a copy of the letter we sent you last year explaining in greater detail the situation in Government Operations.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Percy
Ranking Minority Member

Abe Ribicoff
Chairman

June 13, 1975

Honorable Ernest F. Hollings
United States Senator
437 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Fritz:

As you know, the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 1968, as amended, provides certain statutory funding for committee staff of standing committees. Among its provisions, the Act provides that "four employees of any such committee (other than the Committee on Appropriations), who are otherwise authorized to be paid at such rate, may be paid at gross rates not in excess of $35,636 per annum, and two such employees may be paid at gross rates not in excess of $37,050 per annum;"

During your consideration of H.R. 6950, which provides appropriations for the Legislative Branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976, and the period ending September 30, 1976, we would like to request your consideration of a measure which would address itself to a particular situation within the Government Operations Committee.

Presently, the Government Operations Committee is allocating one of the 4 staff positions at $35,636 to a long-standing staff member of the Committee who has faithfully served the Committee for over 20 years. That staff person is now a retired annuitant. In actuality, the Senate salary received by this annuitant is only $7,076, and therefore, $28,560 of the appropriated funds are unused and cannot be used for another staff position. If this individual were to assume a staff slot at $33,975, the maximum otherwise available, the amount he would actually receive from Senate funds would be only $5,415 -- $1,661 less than the amount now received.

Our proposal would be to provide a 5th position to be appropriated at $35,636 when a situation exists in which one of the 5 slots would be occupied by a retired annuitant. In order for a 5th position to be utilized, the total money authorized to the standing committee would not exceed the present fixed sum already appropriated. In other words, in the case of the Government Operations Committee, it would be possible to hire an annuitant who would receive $7,076, based on the $35,636 appropriation, from the contingent funds of the Senate, and still to employ another individual at the rate of $35,636, provided that the total moneys used by the committee do not exceed the aggregate sum already appropriated. This proposal would, therefore, not require an additional amount to be appropriated, and yet would provide some flexibility as to how the funds are spent with respect to the specific circumstance in which an annuitant is employed by the Committee.

The House allows each Committee to pay a maximum of $36,000 without restrictions to as many as 30 employees. We feel it imporaant for Committees to have the flexibility to pay the maximum salary when a particular individual is qualified and highly competent.

In addition, on May 20th, the Senate approved the Hart amendment to H.R. 5899, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1975. The amendment authorized 7 additional staff positions at $35,636 without adding any additional amount to the appropriation for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities.

In light of the unusual situation of the Government Operations Committee, it is our hope that you will consider this request favorably.

Sincerely,

Charles H. Percy

Abe Ribicoff

CONCLUSION OF HEARINGS

Senator HOLLINGS. That concludes the hearings. The subcommittee will be in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

[Whereupon, at 1:45 p.m., Tuesday, April 6, the hearings were concluded and the subcommittee was recessed to reconvene at the call of the Chair.]

Material Submitted Subsequent to Conclusion of Hearings

CAPITOL POWER PLANT

[CLERK'S NOTE: The following communications were received subsequent to the hearings and have been made part of the record at the direction of the Chairman:]

LETTER FROM GEORGE M. WHITE

June 11, 1976

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I earnestly request that your Committee include the following appropriation and language text in the Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, 1977.

ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL

Modifications and Enlargement, Capitol Power Plant

For an additional amount for "Modifications and Enlargement, Capitol Power Plant", $12,000,000, to remain available until expended, and the limit of cost authorized by Public Law 93-50, (87 Stat. 109-110) for such project is increased by such additional amount.

I have, on several occasions, advised the Congress that there would be need for additional funds for this project, but that realistic figures could not be provided until receipt of competitive bids and award of a contract for the third major phase of the project. Such competitive bids were received and a contract, in the amount of $5,624,000, was awarded May 20, 1976. At recent Hearings on the 1977 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill, before both the House and Senate Committees, notification was again given of the need for additional funds for this project. Similar advice was also conveyed to the House and Senate Public Works Committees and the Congressional Budget Committee staffs.

Based on a current recast of costs, it is now evident that an additional amount of $12,000,000 must be appropriated to carry the work to

completion and to provide, on a time-required basis, services directed to be furnished under the provisions of the authorization act, particularly those for the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building and the Extension to the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

This additional cost results, primarily, from cost escalation since the project was originally authorized and funded in 1973, and to some extent from design development changes required to meet the provisions of the authorization act, particularly more stringent environmental control requirements.

As the amount of additional funds required was not known until too late to request consideration of this item in the 1977 Legislative Branch Appropriations Bill when considered and marked-up by the House Committee, appeal is made to your Committee to include the additional funds in the 1977 Bill.

Further detail with respect to this project is furnished for the information of your Committee.

This project was authorized, at a limit of cost of $18,600,000 by Public Law 93-50, approved July 1, 1973, "Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973." The full amount authorized has been appropriated.

To May 31, 1976, a total of $14,178,362 has been obligated, leaving a balance of $4,421,638 to complete the work authorized. As indicated, in addition to this balance, an additional appropriation of $12,000,000 is required to complete the project.

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 appurtenant facilities.

It should be noted that in June 1972 the House Public Works Committee held hearings on H. R. 14475, a Bill authorizing this project. The Subcommittee on Public Buildings and Grounds approved the Bill, as recommended, but due to other pressing needs of the Congress and the fact that this Bill, timewise, was considered by the Committee late in the session, the Bill was never brought to the floor of the House. Following consultation with the Chairman of the Subcommittee and the urgency of need, timewise, the text of H. R. 14475 was included in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1973, as approved by the House and Senate and finally enacted.

The basis of cost for this project, as considered and set forth in the Committee Hearings on H. R. 14475 and in the report on the 1973 Supplemental Appropriations Act, follows:

Breakdown of Estimate of Cost of Project

Refrigeration Plant	$ 11,100,000
Distribution systems	1,575,000
Operations building	425,000
Noise abatement	450,000
Air Pollution control	325,000
Subtotal	13,875,000
Add: For cost escalation projected to 1973	1,385,000
Subtotal	15,260,000
Contingencies, design and administration	3,340,000
Total	18,600,000
Deduct: Amount already appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1972, for engineering and other services, for work under this project (-)	1,200,000
Estimated Cost of Work included in H. R. 14475	$ 17,400,000

The updated cost of this project, on a comparative basis, follows:

Comparative Cost Estimate
Modifications to and Enlargement of the
Capitol Power Plant

	1971-1972 Estimate	Updated June 1976 Estimate (Obligated and Projected to January 1979)
Refrigeration plant	$ 11,100,000	$ 17,678,000
Distribution systems	1,575,000	2,325,000
Operations building	425,000	650,000
Noise abatement	450,000	825,000 1/
Air Pollution control (Oil Boilers)	325,000	825,000 1/
	13,875,000	
Cost Escalation Projected to 1973	1,385,000	
	$ 15,260,000	$ 22,303,000
Contingencies, design and Administration	3,340,000	5,805,000
	$ 18,600,000	$ 28,108,000
Air Pollution control (Coal Boilers)	-	2,500,000
		$ 30,608,000

1/ These numbers are estimates based upon current engineering studies, tests, and discussions with regulatory agencies.

When the 1973 Act was enacted, the estimate was based on having the new refrigeration equipment ready for operation by the latter part of 1975, in order to supply the Library of Congress James Madison Memorial Building with air-conditioning for cooling in the ensuing cooling season.

The June 1976 estimate is based on having the refrigeration system in readiness for testing by the fall of 1978 and for operation for cooling in the ensuing cooling season.

It is to be noted that since this project was authorized and funded in 1973, based at that time on 1971-72 cost estimates, costs have escalated in the magnitude of 50%. The current up-dated estimate reflects escalated cost in the approximate amount of $8,000,000, of which $1,385,000 was provided in the original appropriation to cover anticipated

cost escalation and $915,000 in a contingency reserve, resulting in need for an additional amount of $5,700,000 for cost escalation.

The 1977 appropriation request includes, in addition to such amount, $3,000,000 in contingencies and $2,500,000 in preliminary estimates of cost required to bring the coal fired boilers at the plant into compliance with EPA regulations that have been promulgated since the original authorization, and which were therefore not included in the original estimate. Additional costs in an approximate amount of $800,000 are required to cover other EPA requirements, relating to air pollution and noise abatement, that are more stringent than those that were in existence in 1971-72.

Your consideration of this request is, therefore, urgently recommended.

Cordially yours,

George M. White, FAIA
Architect of the Capitol

LETTER FROM JENNINGS RANDOLPH

June 16, 1976

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

Dear Fritz:

Thank you for your letter of June 11 regarding the Architect of the Capitol's request for additional funds to extend Capitol power plant facilities.

Senator Morgan, Chairman of our Subcommittee on Buildings and Grounds, has indicated in a letter to Mr. White that he interposes no objection to the action proposed, and I concur. A copy of this is enclosed.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Truly,

Jennings Randolph
Chairman

LETTER FROM ROBERT MORGAN

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

June 16, 1976

Mr. George White
Architect of the Capitol
U.S. Capitol
Washington, D.C.

Dear George:

Thank you for your June 7 letter and attachments, outlining the need for additonal funds to extend Capitol power plant facilities.

Due to the obvious urgency, in order to meet time restraints and be assured of having the necessary amount included in the pending 1977 Supplemental Appropriations bill, I interpose no objections as Subcommittee Chairman to the action you propose.

However, in future matters of this nature involving Senate facilities of interest to our Committee, it would be helpful to me if I could be informed at the same time projects of mutual interest are being expedited by you and our counterparts on the House side. This would achieve better coordination, I think.

Your interest is genuinely appreciated.

Sincerely,

Robert Morgan

Robert Morgan, Chairman
Subcommittee on
Buildings and Grounds

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