

Annual report of the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress for fiscal year ... to the Joint Committee on the Library, United States Congress.

Library of Congress.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1979

TO THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY
UNITED STATES CONGRESS

PURSUANT TO
PUBLIC LAW 91-510
TITLE III, PART 2
(Section 321)



JULY 1980

Printed for the use of the
Joint Committee on the Library

96th Congress }
2d Session }

JOINT COMMITTEE PRINT

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GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS DIVISION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
D-113

JULY 1980

**Printed for the use of the
Joint Committee on the Library**

**U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1980**

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

The Library of Congress
Congressional Research Service
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20540

July 31, 1980

Honorable Claiborne Pell
Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library
United States Congress
Washington, D.C. 20540

Dear Mr. Chairman:

It is my pleasure to transmit the Annual Report of the Congressional Research Service for the fiscal year 1979, pursuant to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 which directs that "The Director of the Congressional Research Service shall prepare and file with the Joint Committee on the Library at the beginning of each regular session of Congress a separate and special report covering, in summary and in detail, all phases of activity of the Congressional Research Service for the immediately preceding fiscal year."

This report describes the major areas of the Service's work, including research and analytical services, documentation of legislation activities, information and reference services, and administration. It is the record of progress made by the Service during the eighth year of its program to meet the objectives of the 1970 Legislative Reorganization Act.

The Congressional Research Service has continued its efforts to develop new and improved research and informational services to enable it to meet the challenges posed by increasing and varied congressional needs. The continuing counsel of the Joint Committee on the Library is both solicited and appreciated.

Sincerely,

GILBERT GUDE
Director

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PART I: HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR

Because we are part of the congressional family, that which affects the Congress affects us. FY 1979 was therefore not only a busy year for CRS, it was a year shaped by the constraints of a tight budget, an increase in oversight-related reference and analytical work, and renewed efforts to assure avoidance of duplication of activities of our sister agencies. In addition, we made some significant organizational changes in CRS, expanded our outreach programs, and improved our research products in a number of innovative ways, which enabled us to handle a 4 percent increase in analytical work.

These actions are in line with recommendations made by several congressional oversight studies of CRS (See Appendix B). They are, as are all our efforts, designed to help us better serve the Congress as the only congressional support agency that provides the entire range of analysis and information to every element of the congressional community.

Effective use of the services offered by CRS requires that Members, committees, their staffs, and congressional interns know what information and analytical capabilities are available and how to use these services. All elements of CRS were engaged continuously in activities designed to bring resources to the attention of users, through Legislative Institutes, Advanced Institutes, intern training, topical and institutional seminars, increased activities in reference centers in congressional buildings, improved publications, and personal visits to congressional offices.

The vital roles of the Library Services Division in support of other CRS divisions and of the Congress directly were enhanced by including the division under the umbrella of the Assistant Director for Assignment, Reference, and Special Services. Within the same framework, the responsibilities of the Inquiry Section and the Congressional Reference and Library Services Divisions can best balance information resources for the Congress.

The Service's dedication to affirmative action paid off in terms of recruitment. During the fiscal year efforts continued to assure that qualified women and minority candidates were found and considered for every professional position. For the year, 44 percent of applicants for these positions were women, while 55 percent of the selections were women. Similarly, for professional positions, minorities, representing 12 percent of applicants, represented 17 percent of selections.

At fiscal yearend a collective bargaining agreement was signed between the Library and the Congressional Research Employees Association which will govern labor-management relations for CRS for 18 months.

Workload

During FY 1979 the office of every Senator and Member received analysis and reference services from CRS. We also served every full and joint committee of the House and Senate and 92 percent of all subcommittees.

The Service's already staggering volume of work increased to more than 313,000 inquiries answered in FY 1979. This increase of 2.2 percent on a large base is significant in itself. Of greater significance is the fact that output of indepth analyses increased about 4 percent. Since analytical efforts require an average of about 9 hours of direct research time, as compared to well under 1 hour for the average informational request, the impact on our research resources was once again severe. This impact was compounded by an increase of about 19 percent in the number of major research projects requiring input by more than one division.

It has become clear to us that the three keys to meeting this growing workload are anticipation, appropriate assignment, and outreach.

Anticipation is essential because the Service simply does not have the resources to tailor individual responses to over 300,000 requests each year. Moreover, it is not necessary to do so. A well designed issue brief or report that is prepared before a problem becomes a matter of widespread congressional concern can efficiently and immediately answer a broad range of potential inquiries. A thoughtful assembled "kit" of materials can fulfill the same function. Indeed one out of every five requests is now handled through use of these prepared CRS materials. At the beginning of this session our second Public Issues Institute provided a successful method of briefing Member and committee staff on forthcoming issues and on available CRS materials. By these means our research divisions are able to break loose some of their analysts from the press of immediate requests so that they can develop anticipatory responses.

Appropriate assignment is essential if there is to be time for anticipation and proper attention to requested analyses. Our highly trained research analysts and specialists should focus their attention on substantive analytic questions rather than on routine informational requests. To assure that such requests are handled at the appropriate level, however, efficient mechanisms for referral and transfer of requests is necessary. We are pleased that, in the face of our increasing workload, research divisions handled 23 percent fewer purely informational requests this year than last. That means the pressures on the Congressional Reference and Library Services Divisions have been intense. It also helps to explain how we were able to increase the output of analytic products that anticipated congressional requests.

Outreach assures that CRS products get to our congressional clients as quickly and efficiently as possible. CRS Reference Centers—featuring a combination of prepared CRS materials, basic reference sources, and trained reference personnel located physically in several of the congressional office buildings—assure that an increasing number of requests can be dealt with almost immediately. The number of requests handled in these centers has increased by 15 percent in the past year.

In addition, our Legislative Institutes have trained client staffs to perform quickly a range of reference chores which heretofore would have resulted in calls to CRS. This cost effective educational effort will continue. The efficacy of training afforded by the Institutes and by our SCORPIO training staff is illustrated by the first statistics from a new measurement by the Library of usage of terminals installed in Member and committee offices. A projection of such direct use by Hill staff indicates that at least 20 CRS staff years would be required to provide the same service to Hill staff. Continuation of these vital thrusts in the face of inconsistent circumstances—curtailed appropriations and growing workload—is the principal concern of CRS management. The concern can only be met by further increases in productivity.

Productivity in CRS—The Record

The creation of knowledge products cannot be as easily “counted” as can the processes in creating more tangible products—“widgets” in popular usage. In assessing the productivity of CRS activities it must be borne in mind that: (1) the more purely analytical a product is, the less significant a quantity measurement is; a subjective appraisal of quality of product is necessary; and (2) the corollary is that the closer a product comes to being off the shelf, or subject to minimal expertise of response, the more significant quantity measurements are.

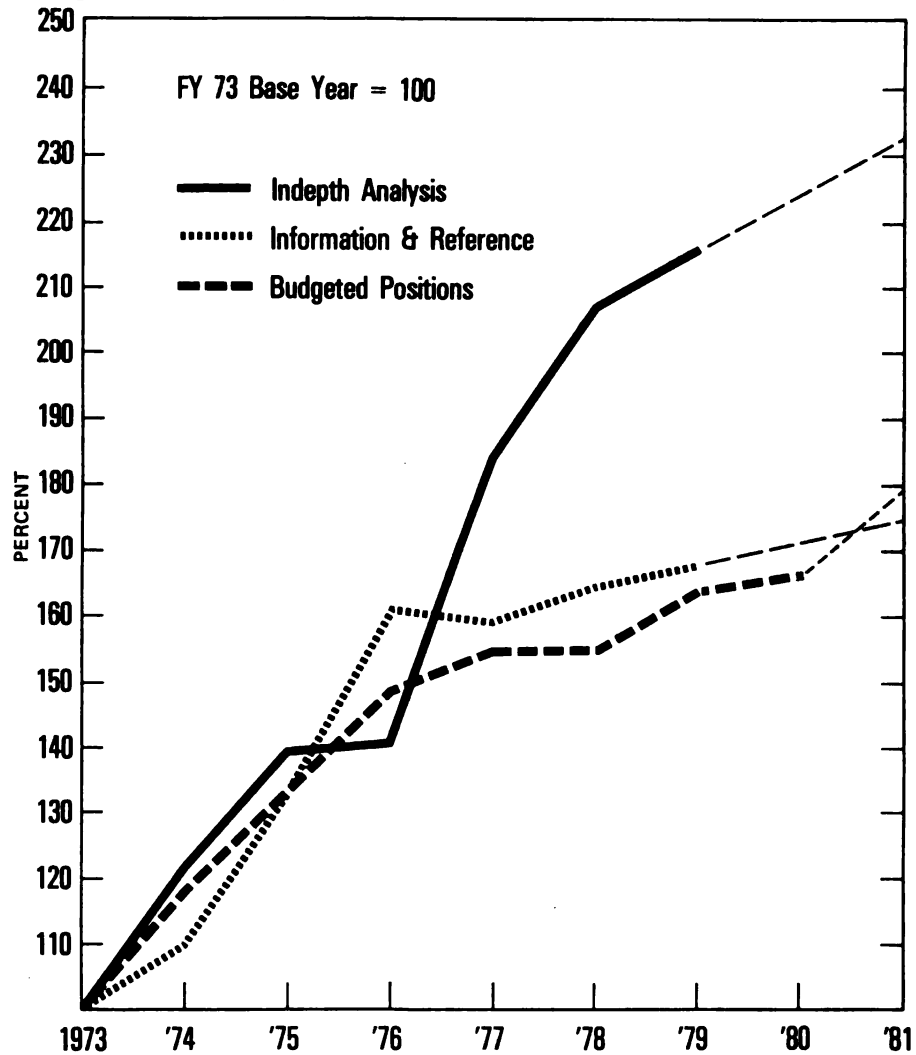
The best overall indicator of the productivity of CRS in most of the period since our mandate was broadened by the Reorganization Act of 1970 is displayed in Chart 1 (see p. 4). With FY 1973 (the first full year of revised reporting in response to suggestions of the investigative staff of the House Committee on Appropriations) as a base, the dotted line shows the growth of information and reference work projected through FY 1981. The solid line shows the rate of growth of requests for indepth analyses. The impact on our resources of the solid line is understated by the chart since, as previously stated, the average analytical request in FY 1979 required 9 hours to answer as opposed to well under 1 hour per information or reference request.

As may be seen by comparing the barred line, representing budgeted positions, to the production lines, the three indicators grew more or less in tandem through FY 1976, the period of rapid staff increases. Since that year, staff increases have been more or less parallel to and below the growth line of the least impactful workload—information and reference. In the same period the high impact analytical demand has grown in almost a straight line. The spread between the upper and lower lines represents absorption through productivity improvement.

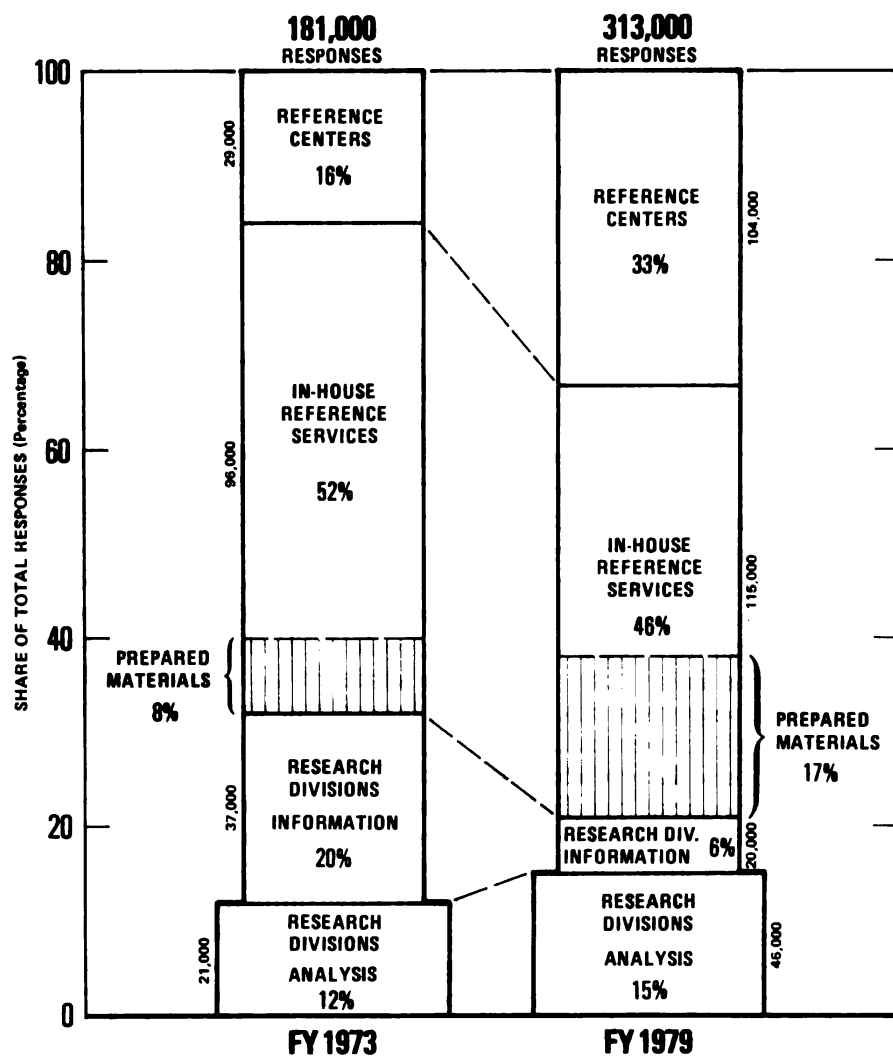
Productivity in CRS—The Method

The Reorganization Act of 1970 assigned the redesignated Congressional Research Service greater policy analysis responsibility. The attendant committee report said “. . . CRS will supply committees with experts capable of preparing, or assisting in preparing, objective, non-partisan, in-depth analyses and appraisals of any subject matter. These

CRS - Requests by Type vs Budgeted Positions



Point of Response by CRS, FY 1973 vs. FY 1979



analyses and appraisals will be directed toward assisting committees in determining the advisability of enacting legislative proposals, of estimating the probable results of such proposals and alternatives thereto, and of evaluating alternative methods of accomplishing the results sought." The report also cautioned that "Personnel assigned to those functions must not be distracted by other activities (of CRS)."

Chart II (see p. 5) demonstrates that indepth analysis is the base of our operations. Since the 1970 Act became law in FY 1971, 293 of the 505 new positions granted by the Appropriations Committees have been assigned to this area. Thus, while the analytical share of an increasing request workload has stabilized at about 15 percent, 61 percent of the Service's staff is directly involved in analytical work. Productivity improvement in this area consists of minimizing the less analytical work performed by the research divisions as is shown by a reduction in share of that component from 20 percent (FY 73) to 6 percent (FY 79). This was accomplished in part by direct reassignment of less analytical requirements to less expensive CRS divisions, and in part by investment of researchers' time in multipurpose products such as issue briefs, CRS reports, and seminars.

The bracketed block shows the multiplier effect of carefully planned anticipatory analytical product. For example, preparation of an issue brief is assigned to an analyst when it becomes apparent that a potential legislative issue will be of interest to a number of congressional clients. Absent an issue brief on such a topic, we would respond with numerous individually tailored responses to individual questions about various aspects of the issue. The growth in share of issue brief and other anticipatory responses has, in part, allowed the shrinkage in the less analytical work for researchers.

The In-House Reference block includes non-routine reference and information requests handled by the subject teams in the Congressional Reference Division. These five teams (Business and Urban Affairs, Foreign Affairs and History, Government and Law, Humanities and Human Development, and Science and Environment) parallel but are not identical to the subject breakdown of the seven research divisions. These teams have absorbed, through purposeful reassignment, a portion of the workload formerly reflected as research division information requests. Such reassignment, where possible, means that a "referencer" is relieving a higher salaried researcher. Even should the referencer take a bit longer to do the job than a subject specialist, there is a productivity improvement—PROVIDED that the quality and timeliness of the response do not suffer. As stated in our caveats, these are intangible but vital components of service which are not easily quantifiable.

Also included in this block are responses which were made by non-specialized production teams—the least expensive reference resource of CRS. This includes teams in the Congressional Reference Division (which respond to the most routine reference requests with prepared CRS materials, other stocked information items, and copies of specifically described articles, laws, congressional documents, etc.) and the Library Services Division (which responds to requests with specific citations from SCORPIO, the SDI system, and various CRS catalogs, for CRS products, articles, etc).

A decreasing share is serviced by subject teams, which has partially been absorbed by the less expensive production teams. In turn, the overall share of the production teams has remained fairly constant due to forwarding some requests to reference centers for more timely response.

The top block shows the significant growth in the share of response by reference centers—closest to the client and offering the quickest, most personalized service. This is a convenient “point of sale” response which is more productive than a similar response processed through the work order overhead of the home office.

PART II: SERVICEWIDE ACTIVITIES

A. WORKING RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT AGENCIES

In FY 1979 the Congressional Research Service continued to expand its contacts with the other congressional support agencies. CRS continues in most instances as the reporting center for all major projects undertaken by CRS, GAO, OTA, and CBO. As directed by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, CRS collects information on major research efforts undertaken by all four support agencies and compiles this information into reports, which are issued monthly with updating weekly supplements. These reports are distributed to the four agencies under the name Research Notification System (RNS). The researchers of each agency are directed not to undertake a new research project without first checking the RNS to determine if one of the other agencies has already undertaken such a study which might be used either to satisfy the request (thus avoiding unnecessary duplication of effort), or to supplement the new research effort. In FY 1979, the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration requested that CRS include references to research contracts entered into by Senate committees in the RNS. Starting in FY 1980, these additional references will be added to the system.

In addition to these reports, continuing communication between these agencies exists at many different levels of CRS. Top administrative personnel from each agency meet frequently to discuss matters of mutual interest. Researchers of CRS frequently consult with analysts of the three other agencies. CRS staff participate with staff of the other agencies in seminars and professional meetings.

B. MEMBER AND COMMITTEE RELATIONS

(1) Seminars, Workshops, and Legislative Institutes

The Service's programs designed to provide forums for discussion of major policy issues and skills training in the legislative process for the Hill community continued to be well received. In fact, there was always a waiting list for each of the quarterly legislative staff institutes.

The 112 seminars, workshops, and institutes conducted in FY 1979 constitute an increase of 33 percent over the number of such events (84) held in FY 1978. Moreover, the number of Members and staff who attended these programs increased by 43 percent, to a total of 5,393 participants in FY 1979 compared to 3,781 the previous year. As in the past, the topics of the seminars and workshops spanned the entire spectrum of public issues before the Congress.

Seventeen Member seminars were hosted in the Library's Whittall Pavilion. Featuring speakers of national prominence, these dealt with such subjects as balancing the Federal budget, health care financing, the implications of U.S. recognition of Red China, multilateral trade negotiations, SALT II, and trucking deregulation. Seven of these were part of a congressional Roundtable on World Food and Population organized by Senator Henry Bellmon and Representative Paul Simon. This series examined the complex problems and issues which determine the world's food and population status.

Eighty-three senior staff seminars were offered this fiscal year, almost triple the number provided in FY 1978. As with the Member seminars these offerings covered a very broad range of topics, many of them related to energy problems but also including such diverse subjects as social security finance, legislative oversight, futures research, and regulatory reform.

The CRS Legislative Institutes for congressional staff, a workshop series established in FY 1977, continues to be an important vehicle for legislative staff training in reference and research-related activities. The five seminars conducted in FY 1979 were attended by 687 staffers. These one-day events offer orientation and skills training in legal research procedures, automated information (SCORPIO) systems, the legislative process, and "how to" guidance regarding the use of CRS and other congressional support agencies. The initial objective of this series of seminars is to strengthen Member office reference and research capabilities by having at least one staffer involved in legislative activity attend a CRS Legislative Institute; the ultimate goal is to have every Hill staffer who does a substantial amount of legislative work attend an Institute.

As a result of the enthusiastic acceptance of the Legislative Institutes, and in response to staff requests for more indepth treatment of the information provided, Advanced Legislative Institutes were established in FY 1978. These 2½-day events usually are held in Harpers Ferry, West Virginia and generally are limited to 45 participants. To qualify for the advanced course, staffers must have attended the basic Legislative Institute. A total of 190 Member and committee staff participated in the four Advanced Legislative Institutes offered during FY 1979.

The Office of Member and Committee Relations also organized three special institutes this year. Similar in purpose to the Legislative Institutes but geared to the needs of congressional district office staff, a two-day event, held on September 11-12, was attended by 67 district staffers from all over the country, as far away as Hawaii. This program will be repeated from time to time, as the first one was oversubscribed far in advance of the program date.

Another of these special events was the Public Issues Institute, held at the beginning of the 96th Congress in conjunction with the School of Continuing Education of Georgetown University. At this two-day Institute, substantive presentations were made by CRS specialists on the major public policy issues facing the Congress. Forty courses were offered, of which each participant could attend six and receive two continuing education unit credits for each course from Georgetown

University. A total of 328 legislative staff participated in this Institute, and plans are underway to conduct a similar event at the beginning of each session of Congress.

At the request of the 95th Caucus, a special series of lectures from the basic Legislative Institute were presented on August 9, 14, 16, and 21 in a hearing room of the Longworth House Office Building for Caucus staff. Sixty participants attended these presentations which dealt with the congressional budget process, floor procedures, speechwriting techniques, and basic reference tools.

A number of seminars were held in direct response to Member requests. Among such seminars were a series of four breakfast programs on energy issues, a series of four dinner programs for the House Export Task Force, and a series of six breakfast programs on Taxation and Capital Formation. These Member only seminars were well attended and received.

Perhaps the most ambitious CRS seminar effort of the year was a three-day staff event on legislative oversight conducted in response to a bipartisan leadership request. Over 400 staff attended. The program was recorded, audio and video, resulting in the production of seven television presentations on various elements of this important issue, and a 100 page oversight manual to be distributed to all Hill staff.

(2) Briefing and Orientation Programs

A total of 271 briefing and orientation programs were conducted in FY 1979, a slight reduction from the previous year. This was the result of purposely consolidating briefings for both congressional staff and interns. In past years, the one staff member who gives 90 percent of these briefings spent considerable time giving ad hoc briefings on request, often for only one or two people.

This year briefings were scheduled once a week for new permanent staff and, again, once a week for interns, except from May through August, when sessions were offered twice a week to accommodate the large number of summer interns. Though we reduced the number of briefing sessions, the total number of participants increased 11 percent from 2,721 last year to 3,014 in FY 1979.

The orientation program conducted for summer interns was the most successful to date. Basic training on information gathering using CRS resources, reference tools in congressional offices, and SCORPIO, were offered in a two-hour session. This was supplemented with optional one-hour tours of the Library of Congress reading rooms, three hours of specialized training on SCORPIO, and videotaped lectures on congressional operations and procedures, statutory research, and preparing legislative histories.

With the cooperation of the House Broadcasting Systems Office, the videotapes were aired on the House closed-circuit TV system every other week from May through August. The videotapes continue to be shown in CRS facilities for interested permanent staff as well as the fall interns and new CRS professional staff.

In comparison to last year's program, the number of congressional units (i.e., Member offices, committees, and caucuses) whose interns participated in the orientation program rose from 309 to 414, an increase of 34 percent; and the total number of interns who completed the program rose from 1,252 to 1,532, an increase of 22 percent.

During the fall, winter, and spring, an additional 686 young people serving internships or fellowships in Member and committee offices under the sponsorship of various universities and professional associations were briefed on CRS services available to them in support of their assignments.

At the request of Members of Congress or the Library's Office of the Associate Librarian for National Programs, 1,327 noncongressional visitors were given briefings or tours of CRS, an increase of 29 percent over FY 1978. Among these were 293 representatives of foreign governments (Members of Parliament, parliamentary librarians, and other government officials), 32 Library of Congress staffers, 157 U.S. Government officials and Federal librarians, 224 librarians from State library organizations and associations, and 621 library science students, professors, and other visitors.

(3) *Publications*

There are two primary information publications for Congress from the Office of Member and Committee Relations: the *CRS Review* and *CRS Update*.

The *Review*, published ten times a year in magazine format, features articles on major legislative topics in digest form, many of them illustrated with halftones or charts. These are written by CRS specialists and analysts, based on existing CRS reports, issue briefs, and other studies. The *Review* cites additional CRS published material on current issues before Congress, together with CBO, GAO, and OTA publications. The *Review* also contains announcements of seminars and other matters of immediacy.

The *Update* in typescript is published the middle of each month. It contains the total issue brief list "menu," summaries of new issue briefs, new CRS reports with summaries and other congressional publications, capsuled articles similar to those in the *Review*, upcoming seminars, and other announcements of interest to the congressional community.

These publications are a communications vehicle solely to serve Members and committees. The press run is approximately 2,500 copies for both publications; in the past fiscal year they were done in the Library print shop. The *Review* has now appeared for two years, the *Update* since August 1978.

Other information bulletins, including "anytime" issues of the *Update* are prepared for Congress as demand dictates. For example, there was recently an *Update* listing all pertinent CRS studies on the subject of energy. The bibliography, extending back to 1973, was condensed to approximately 100 entries out of an original total of nearly 1,000.

C. AUTOMATED INFORMATION SERVICES

Automated information services provided by CRS to the Congress and to the CRS research and reference activities include on-line computer information systems, batch searching and processing services, systems analysis and programming, statistical analysis, word processing systems, micrographics, copier technology, and a variety of audiovisual systems and products.

Although at least four CRS divisions play significant roles in the development and use of automated services, general coordination as well as considerable operational control is exercised by the Office of Automated Information Services (AIS). This office has three sections: the Information Systems Section, the Issue Briefs Section, and the Audiovisual and Office Systems Section.

AIS performs both staff and line functions within CRS. Directly responsible to the deputy director of CRS, AIS' pool of automation specialists advises the director and the research divisions on all matters pertaining to automation applications in the information and analysis environment. In addition, AIS provides direct support to the CRS research effort and to congressional offices in the form of data processing, data base utilization and training, word processing and micrographics, and audiovisual training, briefing, and orientation aids. The CRS Major Issues System—undoubtedly one of the most effective CRS services to the Congress—is directly administered by AIS.

AIS personnel are active participants in the programs of the Senate-House-Library of Congress Policy Coordination Group (PCG). The AIS coordinator serves as the Library's alternate principal member of this group, and has served as chairman of the PCG's LEGIS Task Force. He is an active member of other PCG Task Forces such as Audio and Video Technology, Orientation and Training, and Computer Hardware and Software. The head of the Audiovisual and Office Systems Section chairs the Micrographics Task Force and is a key member of the Word Processing Task Force.

(1) Computer and Computer-Related Services

FY 1979 was a year of replanning and redirecting of the development and support of automated information resources. Several factors were responsible: (1) the Information Systems Section (ISS) undertook a much more intensive program of analysis and evaluation of computerized data bases—those internal to the Library as well as those subscribed to from industry; the need for improved fiscal supervision of the use of external data bases was especially great; (2) there was a significant increase in workload in the training and briefing area; and (3) planning, testing, and arranging the installation of automation equipment needed for the move to the James Madison Memorial Building involved substantial coordination between ISS and the Library's Automated Systems Office (ASO).

In the area of training and user assistance, the staff of the Information Systems Section conducted 200 training sessions and 63 briefing

presentations attended by 3,253 congressional and CRS staff. Of these attendees, 1,395 were congressional interns participating in an expanded intern training and orientation program conducted during the summer of 1979 by CRS. In addition, ISS staff carried out more than 500 searches of various computerized data bases in direct support of congressional requirements and internal CRS research requirements.

To cope with the growing demand for training larger numbers of congressional staff in the use of the Library's SCORPIO information retrieval system, ISS carried out a survey of available computer-assisted instruction (CAI) systems from commercial sources. On the basis of this survey, CRS and the Library's Automated Systems Office have begun a side-by-side test of two of these—one to run on the Library's main computer system, the other to be available on a time-sharing system.

Considerable ISS efforts were devoted to putting into production the on-line Bill Digest file for the 96th Congress (CG96), and the *Congressional Record* abstracts file (CR96) for the 96th Congress. Each of these files contains substantial enhancements over their 95th Congress counterparts. ISS also worked closely with the Automated Systems Office in the continued enhancement of SCORPIO capabilities required for installation in the Senate, the development and distribution of updated SCORPIO user literature, and the planning of automation priorities for CRS and the Library.

Additional work was needed to continue development of CRS' internal management information system, the design and implementation of a system for the more timely and improved quality production of the computer-based publication, *Major Legislation of the Congress*, and an improved Bill Digest publications system. This work involved close monitoring by ISS of the activities of contractors writing functional specifications and applications programs in support of these needs.

Finally, ISS continued to provide support to CRS research divisions in the processing of data for statistical analysis related to research. In connection with this effort, ISS evaluated a number of stand-alone microcomputer systems capable of processing quantitative data independently from the Library's main systems. ISS analysts provided similar consultation in support of the automation of a Senate office.

(2) *Major Issues System*

At the end of FY 1979, CRS was maintaining online 342 issue briefs via the Major Issues System. These were being kept current by over 230 CRS research analysts. They are maintained online in the Library's SCORPIO system and are supplied to congressional offices in printed form on an hour-by-hour basis upon request. In addition, 280 previously active issue briefs were kept available offline in printed form only for historical reference as "archived" issue briefs.

During the year, 753 different Member and committee offices made 25,155 requests (up from 21,384 in fiscal year 1978) for a total of 95,650 printed issue briefs. CRS analysts prepared a total of 192 new issue briefs for the Major Issues System during the year.

During the year, the Major Issues System was used extensively to provide information support to the national energy and SALT II debates. A new series of issue briefs was written by the American Law Division to furnish more information on current Supreme Court cases via the system.

(3) Word Processing and Office Systems

A major emphasis during FY 1979 in word processing systems was in the utilization of communications technology in conjunction with word processing. As communications capabilities became fully operational for stand-alone word processors such as the Lexitron Videotype systems, major developments occurred which will allow CRS to equip all research divisions and the reference centers with communicating word processors to supplement existing capabilities. The communications facility permits the use of word processors to interact with online computer information retrieval systems, extract information from these systems, and, in a word processing mode, merge the retrieved information into correspondence and reports.

The communicating word processors also hold considerable promise as electronic mail devices permitting rapid communication between CRS headquarters, and the reference centers in Senate and House office buildings.

Other major activities involved interfacing word processors with Library photocomposition equipment and with the Library's main computer system to permit the storage of research materials on microfiche via computer output microform (COM) techniques.

CRS continues to use word processing to produce typed reports for Congress in a very cost effective mode without major increases in clerical staff.

CRS and the General Accounting Office are cooperating on two programs. The first is the microfilming of the GAO legislative history file with CRS providing financial and technical assistance. CRS is also assisting GAO in developing its three-year word processing requirements for advanced office information.

(4) Micrographics

Research, development, and testing procedures sponsored by CRS have proven the technical feasibility of the automated storage, retrieval, and high resolution transmission over telephone lines of page images stored on microfiche. Resulting displays can be either on high resolution videoscreens or on printed copy. While considerable further work is needed to develop and install operational systems at acceptable cost, there is promise that such systems can considerably enhance the ability to utilize and disseminate CRS and other microfiche collections throughout the Capitol Hill environment.

Work has continued on development of reliable procedures to convert CRS research reports to microfiche for permanent storage and retrieval by going from word processing digital storage through the

main computer and thence to microfiche via a COM device. Successful development of reliable procedures will effect significant savings in terms of shelf storage, printing costs, and timeliness of distribution.

(5) Audiovisual Development

Eleven new videotaped training and orientation programs were produced during FY 1979. These included presentations on parliamentary procedures, compiling legislative histories, research using the U.S. code, and seven programs covering various aspects of congressional oversight. The first three presentations were produced as part of the expanded CRS intern training program, and were repeatedly aired over the House of Representatives cable television system as a prerequisite for subsequent training and orientation of interns. Special showings within CRS were similarly carried out for the benefit of Senate interns having no access to the cable television system. The seven programs on oversight are also being scheduled for viewing over the House system.

CRS also produced a 12-minute slide/sound program for the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. This program is designed to introduce new Senators and staff to the capabilities of the Senate Legislative Information System (LEGIS).

Eleven new audio briefs—taped highlights of seminars, workshops, and panel discussions on key issues—were added to the inventory, bringing it to a total of 23 active audiobriefs. Congressional offices requested 1,200 copies of these during the course of the year. The Political Context of SALT II, Energy and the Economy, Energy Research and Development, and the Balanced Budget Constitutional Convention were the audiobriefs receiving the most attention.

D. MAJOR PROJECTS AND INTERDIVISIONAL TEAMS

The number of major projects undertaken in FY 1979 was 1,181, which represents an increase of 3 percent over the previous fiscal year. Of these major projects, 643 were prepared at the request of congressional committees, 188 at the request of Members, 314 were anticipatory, and 36 were requested by other congressional support agencies. In FY 1979 the continuing increase in the number of major projects was a result of the interdivisional cooperative efforts coordinated by the Office of Research, Analysis, and Review. There were 245 major projects undertaken by interdivisional efforts in FY 1979 as compared to 206 handled in this way in FY 1978. This represents an increase in interdivisional efforts of about 19 percent over the previous fiscal year.

Interdivisional teams, which draw together experts with differing professional disciplines in the various CRS divisions and senior specialists groups provide a unique combination of talents and knowledge for responding to complex congressional needs. These team experts spent a total of 8,676 staff days on completing projects during fiscal 1979, an 86 percent increase over time spent on projects during FY 1978. This significant increase further reflects the emphasis which the Director is

placing on providing the Congress with the best possible combination of the wide range of professional talents in the Service.

In addition to the dozens of ad hoc teams formed during each year there are currently 12 permanent teams. They are: Bicentennial of the Constitution, Civil Rights, Energy, Executive Branch Reorganization, Food and Agriculture, Foresight, Housing, Intergovernmental Information Resources and Services, International Economic Policy, Oceans, Taxation, and Women's Issues.

E. EXTERNAL RESEARCH CONTRACTS

The continuing need of the Congress for wide-ranging and technical research requires that CRS occasionally draw on outside sources to respond fully to requests. Through its contracting authority, the Service has available a spectrum of resources from the private and academic research communities that could not economically be retained on permanent staff basis. This ability to draw on outside expertise for both quick response and longer term projects greatly enhances the Service's capacity to meet congressional needs and was used even more intensively in FY 1978 than in previous years.

CRS contracts were let in FY 1979 to carry out 122 projects which could not otherwise have been done. Funds appropriated for these external research projects have increased from \$251,000 in FY 1974, \$351,000 in FY 1975, \$425,500 in FY 1976, \$525,500 in FY 1977, and \$600,500 in FY 1978, to \$760,500 in FY 1979.

As in previous years, contract efforts reflected major public policy concerns of the Congress. Assistance was obtained in the preparation of studies of such public policy issues as energy conservation in cities, the law of the sea, nuclear safeguards, human rights, the Soviet Union, the Middle East, Federal agricultural policy, taxation and capital formation, transportation, petroleum regulation, Congress and foreign affairs, and national security economics.

F. NATIONAL DEBATE TOPICS

In compliance with Public Law 88-246, the Service compiles manuals to be used in high school and college debates. The manuals contain appropriate excerpts from books, articles, and reports, a comprehensive bibliography, and resources of additional information on the topics. The high school debate manual, "What Should Be the Future Direction of the Foreign Policy of the United States?" was prepared in 1979 by the Foreign Affairs and National Defense, Economics, and Library Services Divisions and issued as Senate Document 96-17.

The topic for the college debate manual was: "Resolved: That the Federal government should significantly strengthen the regulation of mass media communication in the United States." Prepared by the Economics, American Law, Government, Science Policy Research, and Library Services Divisions, the manual was published as House Document 96-167.

At the request of the National Federation of State High School Associations and the National University Extension Association, a workshop was planned (to be held in early FY 1980) on the debate topic selection process. The purpose of the workshop is to improve the process of choosing appropriate topics for national debate by high school and college students. Representatives of the two associations will meet with CRS analysts, who have been asked to review and comment on the position papers submitted by the associations, prior to balloting by debate coaches across the country.

PART III: RESEARCH, ANALYSIS, AND REFERENCE ACTIVITIES

A. ASSIGNMENT, REFERENCE, AND SPECIAL SERVICES

The Office of Assignment, Reference, and Special Services has been instrumental in the integration, coordination, and oversight of managerial functions within CRS during FY 1979.

In mid-year the Library Services Division, the unit assigned primary responsibility for bibliographic support to all research and reference activities of the Service, was brought within the organizational orbit of the Office of Assignment, Reference, and Special Services. This Office, headed by an Assistant Director, provides administrative control for a variety of functions within CRS, including the inquiry receipt and assignment process coordinated in the Inquiry Section, the reference and reader service operations performed by the Congressional Reference Division, translations rendered by the Language Services Section, and the Service's technical graphics program. Plans were developed, particularly in the latter half of the fiscal year, to integrate fully Library Services Division with this existing structural alignment.

Organizational regroupings of this nature signify continuing efforts by CRS management to develop effective coordination among staff in an environment of ever-changing workload. In the present instance, the desired goal is to foster closer association on the part of Library Services Division staff with on-going research and reference operations throughout the Service, while paying particular attention to the bibliographic needs of the staff of the Congressional Reference Division, whose "consumption" of bibliographic materials used in responding to congressional requests again reached record levels in FY 1979.

Increasing emphasis was placed on the fundamentals involved in managing reference operations on the scale conducted within CRS. The Congressional Reference Division alone responded to over 195,000 requests during the fiscal year. Coping with a volume of this size demands constant re-evaluation of questions the core of which center on balancing personnel resources with data resources, be they of the more traditional printed variety or in machine-readable form. There is, therefore, a continuing need to identify and acquire new materials for use in answering queries, to arrange and store these materials for ready access, and to utilize the potential of computerized data bases and other forms of modern technology wherever possible. None of these needs can be served, however, without a well-trained staff which is prepared to make the most efficient use of the resources available to it. The manner in which this balance is to be achieved has been the principal occupation of the Office of Assignment, Reference, and Special Services during the fiscal year and will continue to be stressed in future years.

FY 1979 witnessed numerous examples of interdivisional cooperation within the Office of Assignment, Reference, and Special Services in furtherance of this goal, and, indeed, with research divisions as well, particularly in the development of issue briefs and related informational kits on topics of high interest in the public policy field. These materials are extremely useful for ready reference purposes, especially in CRS reference centers located in congressional office buildings, because of their wide-ranging appeal to a variety of audiences.

(1) Inquiry Section

The Inquiry Section is the central unit in CRS for the receipt and assignment of congressional requests. During FY 1979, the Inquiry Section received 177,019 requests through calls to the main CRS telephone exchange, letters, and in-person visits. Eighteen full-time and part-time inquiry recorders conduct reference interviews with the congressional requesters. The recorders elicit details to determine precisely the purpose of the request, what information or analysis is required in response, the most useful response format to meet the requester's needs, and the time frame in which the response is desired. The queries ranged the full spectrum from the highly complicated interdisciplinary/analytical to those requesting a piece of factual data. Speed and accuracy are essential to this activity since over 60 percent of total requests received must be recorded, assigned, and answered the same day they are placed with CRS.

The Inquiry Status and Information System (ISIS), a computer-based system initiated in FY 1978 and still in a developmental phase, provides control, flexibility, responsiveness, and speed to the inquiry assignment and tracking process. It also assures that records of requests from congressional clients remain confidential. An advanced operating system was installed this year which has improved computer response time and provides more machine-generated quality control over the inquiries.

Inquiry recorders play a key role in the inquiry answering process within CRS. Thus, it is essential that each inquiry recorder be fully aware of public policy issues facing Congress, CRS resources, policies, and procedures, and the fundamentals of the computer-based inquiry system. To meet a variety of needs, several training projects were initiated during the fiscal year. A one-month intensive training program for inquiry recorders was the most notable activity in this area. This refresher program consisted of training in the LC SCORPIO system and the New York Times Infobank followed by working in a CRS reference center for two weeks, on a Congressional Reference Division subject team for one week, and in the Congressional Reading Room for a week. Participation in the program provides inquiry recorders with direct face-to-face client contact, an increased appreciation for the time pressures within the Congress for information, and an increased knowledge of CRS resources and collections. The experience acquired in this program will enable inquiry recorders to understand requester needs more completely and, consequently, to formulate requests in a more meaningful and precise fashion.

Considerable emphasis was also placed this year on the development of new and revised working tools to assist in the inquiry recording process. For example, the basic manual governing work operations in the section was revised and updated. In addition, efforts were increased to channel information to the section regarding significant new government documents and publications, including about-to-be issued CRS reports. Experimental forms were also developed aimed at increasing the speed of inquiry delivery to operational units of the Service. A compendium of reference interviews was also begun to provide inquiry recorders with "case histories" on handling difficult and complicated requests.

As is always the case, the Inquiry Section is a virtual "bee-hive" of activity. Telephones ringing constantly throughout the day, mail pouring in, continual communication with staff in CRS research and reference divisions—the Inquiry Section is at the center of CRS activity.

(2) Congressional Reference Division

The workload of the Congressional Reference Division grew again in FY 1979, as the division cleared 195,223 requests for information. Of these, 124,578 (64 percent) were handled on a "rush" basis (same day/next day). During the year the division concentrated its efforts on streamlining procedures to cope with the ever-increasing workload, on developing its collections, on expanding interdivisional cooperation efforts, and on increasing the number of outreach visits to congressional offices, as well as on several special activities.

Streamlining.—The division's subject teams (government and law, science and environment, history and foreign affairs, humanities and human development, business and urban affairs), and production teams responded to 91,124 requests in FY 1979. Of these, the day and night production teams handled 34,129 requests, 37 percent of the reference teams' total, and 17 percent of the total for the division.

In order to handle this volume of requests, and at the same time provide accurate and timely responses to congressional needs, the reference teams in the division continued to focus their efforts on streamlining techniques. The number of individual "team kits" on hot legislative topics grew to 166, including packets on subjects of congressional interest such as gasoline rationing, alcohol fuels, nuclear waste management, windfall profits tax, civil service reform, draft vs. all-volunteer army, cultism, the proposed Department of Education, the revision of the Communications Act of 1934, and the International Year of the Child.

Another streamlining technique involved the transfer of 5,445 requests to the reference centers where they could receive more expeditious treatment. In many cases, short deadlines on requests can be met only because the requests can be transferred. In this regard, a key resource for reference center staff—and division staff as well—is the use of computerized data bases. Through the manipulation of various automated data files, citations to appropriate materials can be found and the materials themselves retrieved from either corresponding microfiche or original copy, to satisfy both "rush" and "non-rush" requests. As a time

and step-saving device, the division has emphasized training for all division staff, with particular emphasis on automation. Practically all the staff is proficient on the Lockheed system, most are familiar with SDC, and many can use the OCLC system. Finally, the division used a combination of temporary staff, including librarians, library technicians, and photocopy assistants, to cope with peak volume periods and to contribute to the other streamlining efforts.

Collections Development.—The division undertook numerous projects aimed at collections development during FY 1979, in anticipation of our move to the Madison Building. The duplicates collection of pamphlet materials, comprising some 3,000 titles, was transferred from the Library Services Division to CRD. Division staff, led by the resource specialists, spent weeks weeding this collection which is vital to our streamlining efforts, evaluating and selecting new materials to be included, reorganizing the card index, and rearranging the pamphlets themselves.

Preparations were also undertaken to complete transfer of the Reserve Book Collection, which is to be merged with the Congressional Reading Room (CRR) in order to strengthen its book collection in the Madison Building. To prepare for the merger, and for the congressional study facility which will be left in the main Library building after the move, team leaders in the CRR prepared a core list of reference books for each room's collections. The resource specialists also contributed to a core list of reference books for the division's expanded reference collection in the Madison Building.

Interdivisional Cooperation.—Communication with other divisions is vital to our ability to respond quickly and accurately to congressional requests, and in FY 1979, the division made real progress in its pursuit of interdivisional cooperation. The resource specialists developed a training plan for analysts in other divisions who come to CRD for orientation and training in reference sources and techniques, while the CRD staff benefitted from discussions on current topics given by senior specialists at a continuing series of brown bag luncheons. A 6-month plan was implemented to permit each inquiry recorder to rotate for one month into the division, to receive orientation with emphasis on the importance of the reference dialog. The special relationship CRD has with the Library Services Division was underlined by the efforts made by LSD to assist us with our collections development projects. Library Services processed a great many orders for new books and pamphlets (2,000 titles) and also handled the necessary processing for weeded materials. CRD continued its orientation sessions for bibliographers and expects to expand this activity to include regular meetings between reference teams and the corresponding bibliographers to discuss mutual interests.

Outreach.—February saw the placement of new permanent team leaders in all the reference centers, and the subsequent expansion of our outreach program. As part of the overall service effort to reach more congressional offices, we inaugurated open houses for new members and their staffs in the different reference centers early in the new Congress, as well as intern open houses once a month throughout the summer. In addition to making visits to congressional offices on the Hill—which is now being done on a more regular basis—our staff

members are also visiting district offices, when they are in the area, to give district staff members information on CRS products and services.

In all, the public services area handled a total of 104,099 requests and delivered 175,493 packages to congressional offices as well as thousands of books borrowed from the Library's Loan Division. Of this total number of requests, the Senate Reference Center did 26,445; the Longworth Reference Center (which is suffering from a space shortage, yet serves three buildings) handled 16,535; the Rayburn Reference Center did 22,927, and the House Annex #2 Reference Center (which moved to larger facilities) handled 15,068. The Congressional Reading Room cleared a total of 23,124—with "hotline" telephone reference questions accounting for 17,148 requests.

Special Activities.—The division participated in a number of special activities throughout the year—with emphasis on seminars, briefings and tours. One team leader was the moderator for a seminar on Grants: Federal and Foundation Support, which was repeated at the Institute for District Staff. The resource specialists contributed to the revision of the intern briefing program, and also gave briefings on reference sources to groups of interns, as well as to participants at the different Legislative Institutes and the District Staff Institute. Finally, CRD developed a book list of some 400 basic sources to be used as part of the Library's contribution to the White House Conference on Libraries and Information Services in November, 1979.

(3) *Library Services Division*

For the Library Services Division, FY 1979 was a year of innovation, of reorganization, and of exploration of ways in which to improve and expand existing information and material support for its twofold clientele: the Congress and the research and reference staff of the Congressional Research Service.

In keeping with its tradition of pioneering in the application of technological innovations, the division contracted in FY 1979 to automate its manual serials check-in system, utilizing the OCLC serials subsystem. At the end of the fiscal year, the project was well underway and proceeding according to plan. Its anticipated completion during FY 1980 will provide the division with improved control over the receipt, routing, and claiming of over 6,500 copies of 3,600 serial titles to which CRS holds subscriptions.

Aware of the need to expand the reach of its Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service, the division contracted for a study and analysis of this vital current awareness service provided to congressional and CRS subscribers with a view to obtaining specifications for near-term and long-term requirements that would permit expansion of the service to all congressional offices that wished to avail themselves of it. At the end of the fiscal year, with the final study report in hand, division and CRS management were engaged in developing plans for an early implementation of several of the report's near-term recommendations.

During the fiscal year, the division undertook a reorganization intended to streamline and rationalize certain functions for improved

service to both Congress and the CRS research staff. The transfer of staff members responsible for answering SDI hard copy requests for "limited availability" materials to the Master File Unit of the Subject Specialization Section consolidated in one unit all responsibility for answering hard copy requests generated by this service. The Materials Control Unit was dissolved and its staff—together with the responsibility for processing incoming books, for maintaining the union catalog of books acquired for CRS divisional collections, and for maintaining the stock of CRS reports—was transferred to an enlarged and renamed Acquisitions and Materials Control Unit in the Library Resources Section. One staff member of the former unit was added to the Serial Unit to assist the unit in handling an increasing workload and to ease the transition to an automated check in system. At the same time, the responsibility for the maintenance and control of the Duplicate Collection was transferred to the Congressional Reference Division. Since the latter division had for some time been the sole user of that collection, it appeared logical that its own staff should select, arrange, and control both materials and records pertaining to that collection. The reorganization proceeded smoothly and has already resulted in improved workflow and control of operations.

After thirty years of Federal service, during 27 of which he made many valuable contributions to the work of the Congressional Research Service, the last six as chief of the Library Services Division, Merwin C. Phelps retired on December 19, 1978. While the search for a successor was conducted, assistant division chief Frederick J. Rosenthal performed yeoman service administering the division. The appointment of Jack McDonald, Jr., formerly chief of the Library's Loan Division, as the new chief, was announced by Director Gilbert Gude on July 11, and Mr. McDonald assumed the direction of the division on July 30, 1979.

One of the division's major activities was related to the forthcoming move of CRS to the Madison Building in late 1979 and early 1980. As CRS research divisions prepared for the move, they were urged to use the opportunity for an in-depth analysis of their reference and research collections, and to purge from them such materials as were no longer current or had outlived their usefulness for research purposes. Library Services Division support staff assigned to the research divisions assisted heavily in this effort. In the aftermath, the division was heavily engaged in "deprocessing" hundreds of items that had been returned for exchange or discard. Books were sent to the Library's Exchange and Gift Division and to the Shelflisting Section of Subject Cataloging Division; control cards were removed from the union catalog; and charge slips were returned to the Central Charge File so that all materials could be properly discarded.

In early FY 1979, the Congressional Research Service obtained approval from the Superintendent of Documents at the U.S. Government Printing Office to become a member of the Government Depository Library System. Administered by the Library Services Division for CRS, participation in the program has enabled the Service to select government publications (including congressional publications on microfiche)

from over 1,000 categories to enrich its research and reference collections. Already the Service has benefitted from the receipts of many valuable publications which are now automatically received soon after they are issued.

Traditionally, one of the major ongoing information support activities of the division has been the preparation of bibliographies on topics of legislative interest. Among these, special on-demand bibliographies prepared at the specific request of congressional offices from divisional and other automated data bases reached an all-time high of 659. In addition, the bibliographic staff prepared numerous bibliographies that appeared in or were issued as congressional committee prints, were issued as CRS reports, or supplemented policy studies and research reports of the Service's research divisions. During the fiscal year, a novel product—kit bibliographies—made its appearance. These are short lists of readily available reading matter, prepared in special support of the Congressional Reference Division's ready reference operations. In further support of the Congressional Reference Division's information activities, in FY 1979 the Library Services Division prepared a special notebook on a balanced federal budget and constitutional amendments, containing clippings from the daily press, periodicals, government documents, and other sources.

The assistance of the Library's Automated Systems Office was obtained to develop and implement a number of improvements to the division's automated data bases, including a new search option that permits a separate search of bibliographic citations from legal periodicals; a major enhancement to the on-line access to the Bibliographic Citation File through provision of title searches; and textual and visual refinement to facilitate manipulation of the on-line Legislative Indexing Vocabulary (LIV).

During FY 1979, the division issued two editions of the *Subject Catalog of CRS Reports in Print*, one in January and one in July 1979. The 12th edition of the *Legislative Indexing Vocabulary (LIV)* was distributed in October 1978; with 7,846 indexing terms, it contained more than twice the number of terms listed in the first edition. A new CRS publication, *CRS Studies in the Public Domain*, was prepared by members of the Subject Specialization Section, utilizing relevant citation entries in the Bibliographic Citation File. Subtitled, "A subject listing of those Congressional Research Service studies and reports which have been printed in some form by the U.S. Government Printing Office . . ." it lists CRS products which have appeared as committee prints, have been entered in published hearings of congressional committees, or have been inserted into the *Congressional Record* at the request of a Member, and thereby have become available for widespread distribution to the public. First issued in November 1978, the document is intended to appear with new listings every six months and should satisfy the interest of all those in the public and private sector who wish to be informed of what CRS studies are available to the public at large.

As regards the continuing activities of the Library Services Division, the work output in FY 1979 increased considerably over FY 1978, although the number of congressional inquiries answered dropped

slightly from 20,858 to 19,008. The number of pieces added to the Main Reference Files rose from 173,134 to 177,721; the number of citations added to the bibliographic data base also rose from 22,872 to 24,547.

(4) Language Services Section

The Language Services Section of CRS is composed of a small staff of skilled linguists. The section provides linguistic services to Members and committees of Congress and assists CRS researchers in the preparation of congressional analyses. Staff members work in 19 languages and provide a variety of services. Languages dealt with are Spanish, Italian, French, Portuguese, Latin, Romanian, German, Dutch, Yiddish, Afrikaans, Russian, Ukrainian, Hungarian, Polish, Arabic, Lithuanian, classical Greek, Chinese, and Japanese. The translator for Chinese and Japanese is in a temporary position and is assisting us with requests which have resulted from the diplomatic recognition of Mainland China.

Services provided by the section this fiscal year included the following: (1) translation into English of a wide variety of materials including technical journals, laws, speeches, news articles and office correspondence; (2) translation from English of speeches, press releases, newsletters, correspondence, and other materials, including translations of form letters used in congressional offices; and (3) oral interpretation in person or by telephone. There has also been an increase in cooperation with the Congressional Reference Division and the Library Services Division; most requests for reference searches of foreign newspapers and periodicals are now being handled by the Language Services Section. The section has also assisted the Congressional Reading Room with hot line questions on foreign language questions. Bibliographic assistance has been provided with the support of the Library Services Division.

In fiscal year 1979 the section completed more than 1,500 requests ranging from short letters to major projects. Examples of major projects included a lengthy economics study by the Government of Portugal in the field of energy; a series of articles on drug abuse translated for a committee print; the first bilingual committee print in Spanish and English; a series of publications dealing with Mexican petroleum, published in a committee print; and various technical French studies.

(5) Graphics Section

The Congressional Research Service, in recent years, experienced a sharp increase in the volume of requests for graphic services unrelated to the Service's mission. It was recognized that the nature of growth for these services could not be sustained indefinitely due to limited budgetary resources. Therefore, on October 1, 1978, the beginning of fiscal year 1979, CRS established a new graphics policy. This policy limited graphic support to CRS research studies. These products included

statistical charts, graphs, and other visual displays which supplemented the written analyses prepared by CRS researchers.

We also helped congressional staff to determine appropriate sources for the preparation of visual information which did not involve research or analysis by CRS staff and could no longer be provided under the provisions of our new policy. In this area we worked closely with the Congressional Reference Division to determine if the Library's Photoduplication Service could assist in areas of graphic support.

This graphics policy has been successfully implemented and has enhanced our graphics support of CRS written analyses and research during FY 1979. This fiscal year we completed 161 CRS requests for graphic products compared to 134 requests for FY 1978.

B. RESEARCH SERVICES

(1) Office of Senior Specialists

Senior specialists served the Congress as a whole during FY 1979 in a number of principal areas: energy policy, international trade legislation, tax legislation, Federal budget procedures, productivity studies, the new normalized relations with the People's Republic of China, the water project proposals, and the SALT Treaty. In addition to such issues that dominated the full attention of the Congress as a whole, specific issues of legislation and policy for particular committees were addressed: education, income maintenance, nuclear proliferation, technology and diplomacy, housing, and regional planning. In most of these areas of senior specialist involvement, specific legislation was passed and signed into public law during the recent session of Congress.

By coordinating interdivisional and interdisciplinary processes in energy, technology transfer, oceans, the Potomac River Basin, and foresight, the senior specialists expanded their unifying role within the Service and for the Congress as a whole.

Workshops for Members and staff, hearings, seminars, and informal meetings arranged and led by senior specialists in such diverse areas as SALT, inflation, legislative oversight, energy, and the Federal budget proved to be increasingly useful media for informing the Congress.

Senior specialists were also deeply involved in the Legislative Assistants Institutes of CRS. Coordination with the congressional service agencies (GAO, CBO, and OTA) was related to professional contacts in the executive branch and the nongovernmental and academic communities. Senior specialists often provided the professional bridge for Congress to the specialized communities in a variety of ways. Senior specialist ranks were expanded in FY 1979 to include a specialist in energy resource economics, John J. Schanz, Jr.

Foreign policy issues, such as the various arms talks, especially SALT, highlighted the increased congressional attention generated by foreign policy issues. The wide range of issues in foreign policy, from human rights to the use of military power, drew attention of various senior specialists, especially for the committees on foreign affairs and armed forces throughout the year. Paralleling the more extensive involvement

of the Congress in foreign policy determination, there were greater and more direct assessments, and international policy determinations and evaluations.

The range of international issues, including the Multinational Trade Negotiations (MTN), increased deficits and trade with countries such as Japan, the value of the dollar, monetary reform, and energy import negotiations were of heightened interest to Congress and expanded development of relevant senior specialists.

With the formal presidential proposals on energy legislation, the multitude of issues under that broad rubric came even more to the fore. Congressional concern continued to range from matters such as coal conversion, petroleum imports, divestiture, natural gas deregulation, nuclear, and other energy-related issues. The Three Mile Island nuclear outage drew particular senior specialist involvement.

Senior specialist lawyers continued to serve the committees and Members in a wide range of legal issues, mainly on a privileged basis. Every major congressional issue, whether it be a policy matter, a treaty, new legislation, or a Supreme Court decision, involved one or another of the senior specialist lawyers in some active consultative role to Congress. The change of treaty relations with the Republic of China and recognition of the People's Republic of China drew special attention from the international lawyers.

Heightened interest in technology transfer, the relationship of technology to diplomacy, negotiating with the Russians, and other forms of the national materials policy provided incentive for active congressional and senior specialist involvement in new legislation, hearings, analyses, and publications. Scientific issues, such as genetic engineering, research and development, and information technology were high on the agenda of senior specialist contributions to Congress.

A number of senior specialists continued to assist Congress directly in the functioning of special studies, e.g., the Special Study on Economic Change of the Joint Economic Committee. The roles of staff consultant and project director for various committees on a term basis all involved various senior specialists during the last year. Some also joined congressional delegations on trips abroad in special staff capacities to assist the relevant committees and Members, e.g., the Senate Interparliamentary Delegation to the Soviet Union in November 1978.

(2) American Law Division

As a firmly established continuum from prior years, the use by the Congress of the American Law Division in FY 1979 can be noted by the numerous requests made for legal information and analysis on most of the subject areas considered by it, repeatedly demanding in-depth research and exposition on complex issues that have not yet been settled. To expedite assignment and review of these projects, the research operation of the division has been divided into four formalized sections, each closely supervised by a section head. Also as in years past, the American Law Division has been called upon to address numerous problems pertaining to the operation of the Congress as an institution

and the rights and duties of its Members. A most notable achievement by the division in this area in FY 1979 was the preparation as a committee print of an Ethics Manual for Members and Employees of the U.S. House of Representatives. The great demand for and use of this manual has led to its being republished as a House document.

The trend established in the last fiscal year of an increased use and reliance upon the division's personnel for in-person consultations and counsel by the staff of committees and Members was reinforced in FY 1979. For example, close-at-hand advice has been given on such diverse matters as white collar crime and the criminal code reform, on legislation to overcome court decisions in the press-court arena, and on numerous proposals on energy.

Besides the analyses undertaken on individual issues as requested, the research staff involvement in other vitally informative and useful publications continued in FY 1979. Work on the biennial update of *The Constitution of the United States of America—Analysis and Interpretation* was completed, covering the October 1976 and October 1977 terms of the Supreme Court. Compilations for the next update are in progress. Tracking pending Supreme Court cases of special interest to the Congress by minibriefs in the Congressional Research Service issue brief system has been fully implemented in FY 1979 and will be ongoing. Involvement progressed also on three publications periodically issued under agreement with the Federal Election Commission: *The Federal-State Election Law Updates*; *The Election Case Law*; and *The Campaign Finance Law*. Updating was commenced on the book prepared every four years, *Nomination and Election of the President and Vice President*, which analyzes the constitutional provisions, Federal and State laws, and rules of the two major political parties governing the nomination and election of the President and Vice President.

Some of the subject areas in which issues were addressed by the four research sections can be noted as illustrative of the scope of service required.

Administrative Law Section.—Energy matters, particularly questions involving the creation of new authorities to handle problems; abortion; effect of freedom of information and privacy on various proposals; Indian land claims; and Social Security and health care funding problems.

Civil Rights/Courts Section.—Criminal code reform; FBI Charter; corporate criminal liability; parental kidnapping and child custody; religious cults; school prayer amendments; busing amendments; rights of the handicapped; and judicial reform.

Consumer Law Section.—FDA control over laetrile; securities law reform; nuclear accidents and hazardous waste; oil pollution; taxation; bankruptcy; and antitrust.

Congressional Affairs Section.—Campaign financing; apportionment and redistricting; State laws on registration and voting procedures; international trade; Panama Canal Treaty implementation; congressional ethics and immunity; lobbying with appropriated funds; legislative veto; committee investigations; and congressional ownership and disclosure of papers.

Besides the research sections, the Bill Digest Section of the American

Law Division continued in its responsibility for the preparation of summaries, indexing terms, and other related legislative information on bills and resolutions introduced in the Congress, which information appears in the *Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions* and in the CG 96 data base (SCORPIO). The Digest's Terminating Programs Unit successfully fulfilled its key role in compiling for committees at the start of the 96th Congress lists of programs and activities scheduled to terminate during this Congress.

(3) *Economics Division*

Congressional interest and activity in an expanding range of domestic and international economic problems and issues remained intense during FY 1979. The division responded to and completed just over 14,000 congressional requests for assistance in FY 1979. Of these, nearly 5,000 were rush requests requiring a response within 24 hours. Just under 1,400 original written analyses, reports, issue briefs, and memoranda were completed during the year, ranging from major in-depth studies to short, technical memoranda. Reflecting the increasing number of requests by congressional clients for comprehensive research and analysis, 196 major projects were completed. Of these, 44 projects involved coordination with other divisions within the Service, or with other support agencies of the Congress. A total of 78 major projects continued in progress at the end of the fiscal year. In addition to written responses, an increasing number of personal briefings and consultations were requested by Members, and 34 congressional seminars and workshops were sponsored by the division during the year.

Business and Industry Section.—Economic effects of regulation were major areas of congressional interest. Numerous in-depth studies were prepared on the cost of regulation, regulation of advertising, the concept of a regulatory budget, truth-in-lending simplification, conflicting and duplicative regulation, proposed major changes in communications regulation, and insurance regulation. Comprehensive tracking briefs on consumer affairs, children's advertising, and postal reform received wide circulation. Regarding government anti-inflation policy, studies on tax-based incomes policies, British experience with income policies, and the Carter Administration anti-inflation program were prepared. The section responded to numerous substantive requests on the communications, insurance, automobile, chemicals, copper, and aluminum industries. Section staff lead and coordinated the preparation of a major division study on the Chrysler Corporation situation (Labor, Tax, Quantitative, Money and Banking, and Government Finance Sections also made important contributions to this study).

Energy and Utilities Section.—Congressional requests involved oil company profitability, restructuring governmental participation within the oil and electric utility industries, electric utility rate reform, and the economic impact of nuclear accidents. Congress was especially concerned with the impact of energy policy on consumers in general and on low-income persons in particular. Significant work was undertaken to analyze the impacts on the economy of initiatives to decontrol oil prices,

tax oil company windfall profits, and subsidize alternative energy sources. Reports were initiated on solar tax credits, warrants for solar equipment manufacturers, and on the employment impacts of conservation subsidies implemented through a Conservation Bank. Reports on the uranium and the refining segments of the oil industry were completed and an economic analysis of helium as an energy product was begun.

Government Finance and Regional Development Section.—The staff prepared a report concerning the usefulness of a proposed National Development Bank which became a focal point in the deliberations of the Senate Committee on the Budget on funding recommendations. A major evaluation of the original economic justifications for the general revenue sharing program was printed in the hearing record. Another report investigated the financial condition of the city of Cleveland. Throughout the year, legislative support on a variety of issues was provided, including evaluations of the criteria for economic development grants. The section continues to be perhaps the Congress's main source for numerous detailed statistical summaries of the State/local fiscal system. Finally, the section provided extensive written and briefing services for the Senate Committees on the Budget and on the Judiciary on the balanced budget issue, including State budgeting techniques.

Housing Section.—Major areas of congressional interest during FY 1979 included the residential construction industry's role and importance in macroeconomic stabilization policy, inflation impacts on investment in housing, the role of differential tax treatment in altering flows of funds into housing and specifically into ownership tenure, the potential of energy problems for altering structure types and densities, the effects of statutory and regulatory changes in financial institutions on mortgage flows, and the proposed Federal restrictions on the State and local government use of tax exempt revenue bonds for single-family mortgages. The impacts of new, short-term, variable rate deposit certificates on availability and cost of funds to mortgage lenders were also analyzed, along with the rationale behind subsidized housing programs and implications of Federal budgetary policies for the future of such programs, and the problems of maintaining an adequate rental stock in the face of demographic growth, inflation, rent controls, and condominium conversions. In addition, the staff contributed to a major continuing Federal exploratory program initiated by a congressional committee concerning development of a land price index for the United States.

International Economics Section.—Implementing legislation for the Multilateral Trade Negotiations required numerous briefings, a series of seminars, and a major new issue brief. Two issues related to U.S. balance-of-trade difficulties—U.S. export policy and reorganization of the executive branch's trade policy functions—resulted in a report, a series of seminars on U.S. export policy, an issue brief, and extensive legislative support work for committees considering trade reorganization proposals. Import relief questions, a traditional concern of Congress, were addressed in a major report and an issue brief. Other substantial reports completed during the year concerned structural

differences between the economies of the United States and Germany, and Japan, and foreign investment in U.S. industry.

Labor Section.—Congress's labor-related activities and interests focused primarily on examination of those labor laws and programs which have been labeled potentially inflationary led to a seminar for senior staff members addressing such topics as the wage-price guidelines, labor standards and regulations and inflation, and detailed analyses of provisions of the Davis-Bacon Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act (minimum wage). Other legislative responses were in the areas of occupational and mine safety and health, plant relocation, productivity, implementation of the Humphrey-Hawkins Act, and alternative hours and patterns of work (including amendments to the Walsh-Healy Act). Significant activity was also required for issues in Federal, State, and local collective bargaining, the problems of employment and unemployment, and private sector labor-management relations. In addition, a major report was prepared giving a complete overview and summary of labor law reform in the 95th Congress.

Money and Banking Section.—Legislative and oversight activities relating to monetary policy and depository financial institutions were influenced by several major financial and regulatory innovations, the high rate of inflation which has contributed to changes in relationships among various types of financial institutions and their customers, and the implementation of the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978. Section contributions to congressional deliberations on these matters included: briefing documents and related analytical reports for monetary policy oversight; reports on legislative developments and analytical studies on various aspects of proposals for permitting interest bearing transaction accounts and relaxing interest rate ceilings on time and savings deposits; analyses of problems and legislative alternatives relating to Federal Reserve membership and monetary control; and hearings documents assessing current and prospective performance and structure of financial institutions.

Quantitative Analysis Section.—In addition to providing macroeconomic analysis and graphics assistance, this section completed numerous responses to questions concerning the general rate of inflation and price behavior for specific commodities. Questions related to various aspects of inflation comprised over 40 percent of all section responses to congressional clients during FY 1979. Major reports completed included: an economic analysis of the underground economy, a historical assessment of U.S. inflation, and a macroeconomic analysis of alternative crude oil equalization taxes.

Taxation Section.—A major section report was used as background material and Member briefings for hearings by the Oversight Subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee on the investment tax credit. A senior tax analyst also conducted the Members' briefing and testified at hearings on regulatory treatment of tax benefits in the public utility industry. Other in-depth studies included the impact of the Revenue Act of 1978 on individual tax payments, the effect of tax policy in determining the relative prices of electricity generated from nuclear versus coal fuel sources, the Canadian estate tax reform, the effect of airline

deregulation on tax payments by the airline industry, marital status as a determinant of tax liability, the dispute over independent contractor versus employee tax status, and a compilation of the significant tax legislation during the 1970's. The section also organized and participated in two series of workshops on seminars requested by Members of Congress: one on oil pricing and taxation, and the second on tax policy and capital formation. The section worked with the Quantitative Analysis Section to develop a computer model to analyze the effects of tax policy, inflation, and real economic variables in determining effective tax rates and rates of return on business investments. The section also responded to the normal heavy load of current congressional inquiries on tax policy, ranging from the potential need for a new tax cut to use of the tax code to stimulate energy conservation.

Transportation Section.—With airline deregulation legislation behind it, Congress increased its examinations of efforts to bring regulatory change to the interstate motor carrier industries and to the railroad industry, and introduced legislation which would bring sweeping changes in the U.S. merchant shipbuilding and merchant marine industries. The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978, has generated a large number of requests from Congress concerning how the appropriations will affect various cities and transit districts in the United States. The Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 similarly has generated great interest in the economic effects it is having in different locales and on different classes of airline passengers. The entire section participated in a two-day seminar and workshop on forecasting transportation problems in the eighties, sponsored by the General Accounting Office.

Members of the section worked closely with other sections in the division on such matters as international airline treaties and agreements, transportation matters pertaining to energy supply and demand, and the governmental funding of various transportation-related enterprises. Interdivisional team efforts included work on various international treaty matters affecting transportation, the economics of defense mobilization logistics, the potential ability of the commercial transportation infrastructure to respond in times of national emergencies, transportation and the environment, and transportation programs directed to the elderly, poor, and handicapped, and to rural communities.

(4) Education and Public Welfare Division

During FY 1979, responses to clients' requests ranged from immediate oral briefings to long-term assistance in designing and executing legislative and oversight activities. Computer simulation models were used extensively to assist the analysis of new proposals and program modifications. Dominating the workload were such issues as hospital cost containment, Social Security financing, refugees, Higher Education Act amendments, Headstart and vocational rehabilitation funding formulas, health insurance, and welfare program modifications. The following are activity highlights of the division's five subject sections during the year. The detail provided under the income maintenance section is illustrative of similar services and products in the other subject areas.

Income Maintenance Section.—Income maintenance analysts worked closely with committee members, committee staffs, and individual Members, providing technical assistance on all aspects of the legislative process from issue planning, issue development, and proposal design, through markup and report drafting. Major areas in which such activities occurred were Social Security financing, welfare reform, disability insurance reform, private pension amendments, increase in the food stamp authorization, development of low-income energy assistance, and the financial status of the unemployment insurance trust fund.

In carrying out these legislative support functions, section analysts drafted committee reports dealing with: (1) options for financing the Social Security system; (2) proposals for improving the administration of the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program; (3) amendments to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA); (4) the Food Stamp Amendments of 1979 which raised the expenditure ceiling; and (5) financial condition of the unemployment insurance trust fund. In addition to these activities, section analysts answered 1,491 separate requests from Member and committee offices. The main areas of concern were in Social Security, welfare, and food stamps.

During 1979, new issue briefs were written in six legislatively active program areas: (1) Unemployment Insurance: Financial Trouble in the Trust Fund; (2) Social Security: Possible Effect of an Economic Downturn; (3) Social Security's Disability Programs: Proposed Amendments of 1979; (4) Cost of Living Increases Under the Civil Service Retirement (CSR) Act; (5) Food Stamps: Appropriation Ceiling, Benefit Reductions, and Program Reforms; and (6) Pension Plans: Multiemployer Pension Plan Termination Insurance. Several special CRS reports were published on subjects of concern to the Congress. These included interdivisional and intersectional major projects such as: (1) Women and Retirement Income Programs: Current Issues of Equity and Adequacy; (2) The President's 1979 Welfare Reform Program Compared with Current Law: Changes Proposed by the Social Welfare Reform Amendments of 1979 (H.R. 4321/S. 1290) and the Work and Training Opportunities Act of 1979 (H.R. 4425/S. 1312); (3) A Summary of the 1979 Report of the Trustees of the Social Security Program and Comparison to Last Year's Report; and (4) Brief Description of Selected Legislative Proposals and Other Initiatives in the 1980 Budget for Social Security, Cash Assistance, Social Services, Medicare, Medicaid, and Food Assistance Programs.

Division and section analysts worked on two sophisticated computer-based microsimulation models which will enable the section to provide better analytical support to the Congress. One project will result in a substantial adaptation of existing technologies to allow computer model simulation of welfare reform proposals now being considered by the Congress, and to provide certain State-by-State impact data for the first time. The second model, developed internally, will simulate integration of Social Security programs with various pension systems. This will enable section analysts to examine overall replacement rates, the most useful measure of income adequacy from retirement programs, under various retirement and economic assumptions.

Section analysts planned and conducted CRS-sponsored seminars during the year. The Public Issues Institute seminars at Georgetown University included large sessions on welfare reform and on retirement income programs. In addition a successful Member seminar on Social Security and the Future was held.

Crime and Immigration Section.—Extensive assistance was provided to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees regarding Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) reauthorization legislation, and the Refugee Act of 1979. Among other things, the section developed a computer model to assist the committees in the development and testing of new funding formulas for LEAA, and prepared committee prints reviewing recent U.S. refugee resettlement programs and U.S. immigration law and policy. Substantial assistance was also provided to the committees and the Congress as a whole in the areas of immigration, white collar crime, sentencing, and victims of crime.

Education Section.—FY 1979 opened with work based upon major legislation to amend and extend Federal programs of assistance to elementary and secondary education (the Education Amendments of 1978). During the remainder of the year, education section analysts focused their efforts on four areas of legislative activity. Assistance was provided to the staffs of subcommittees considering legislation to extend the Higher Education Act. Analyses of proposals to create a Cabinet-level Department of Education were prepared. Interest in issues related to desegregation of public elementary and secondary schools was stimulated by House floor consideration of a proposed "anti-busing" constitutional amendment. Several analysts helped prepare a study of a proposal to consolidate Federal elementary and secondary education programs.

Health Section.—Hospital cost containment, catastrophic and national health insurance, medicare and medicaid, and health manpower were the principal health issues to receive congressional attention during FY 1979. Health section analysts provided extensive support to the committees which considered these issues. In addition to providing background analysis and technical assistance, their work appeared in a variety of House and Senate reports and prints.

The section also developed and presented several briefing programs for congressional staff during FY 1979. Briefing sessions were held for House and Senate staff on the Administration's hospital cost containment proposal. In addition, the section participated in CRS's Legislative Assistants Institute, lecturing on the issues surrounding the medicare and medicaid programs, Public Health Service Act programs, and national health insurance.

Social Services Section.—Analysts provided extensive assistance to committees in the areas of vocational rehabilitation, manpower training programs, the Older Americans Act, veterans benefits, children and youth (particularly the Headstart program), and families. Substantial day-to-day staff support was made available to committees on all phases of major legislative activity affecting these programs.

(5) Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division

The division's activities in FY 1979 reflected the congressional emphasis on oversight and the demand for specific information, issue analyses, consultations and background briefings, and formal organized seminars and workshops. The division continued its strong support of the CRS issue brief system with approximately 75 active briefs and 80 archived but available briefs in the system.

Environmental Protection Section.—A committee print, *Environmental Protection Affairs of the 95th Congress*, summarized environmental protection statutes, reviewed major reports, and analyzed continuing and emerging issues. The section, with assistance from associated senior analysts, also devoted much of its attention to four issue areas: hazardous wastes, compensation of pollution victims, energy-environment relationships, and economic impact of environmental regulations.

The section supported congressional staff preparation of legislation to deal with abandoned or inactive hazardous waste sites, as highlighted by the Love Canal incident in Niagara Falls, New York. Also, issue briefs were prepared on an overview of wastes management, and hazardous wastes.

A major committee print, *Compensation for Victims of Water Pollution*, was prepared for the House Committee on Public Works. The section sponsored a workshop, *Estimating Toxic Substances Cleanup and Compensation Cost*, at which field experts discussed the topic—focusing on a major EPA-contracted report—and responded to questions from congressional staff.

With respect to impact of environmental controls on energy policy, section members contributed to committee prints on the coal industry and synthetic fuels from coal. A major study of the environmental implications of gasohol was also prepared. Six case studies of energy projects were prepared and analyzed to assess the extent to which environmental constraints contributed to project delay.

Economic implications of environmental regulations were the subject of a committee print, *The Status of Environmental Economics: an Update*.

Other major activities of the section included: preparation of a report on Colorado River water; extensive contributions to a committee print on agricultural and environmental relationships; and a workshop on the National Environmental Policy Act.

Food and Agriculture Section.—The conclusion of the "Tokyo Round" of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN) was followed by the presentation of a trade agreement to the Senate for approval. An analysis of the implications of the MTN for U.S. agriculture was published as a committee print. Numerous briefings were conducted for members on this topic as well.

Following the MTN agreement, a new round of OPEC oil price increases led to proposals to utilize the United States' food exports more effectively as a diplomatic tool. A section analysis of possible cartel and barter arrangements was inserted into the hearing record, and a section analysis of a proposal to create a national grain board to control U.S. wheat exports was inserted in the *Congressional Record*.

The section assisted in the selection of topics and speakers, and reviewed papers presented by the speakers at a monthly series of congressional seminars on world hunger issues sponsored by Senator Henry Bellmon and Representative Paul Simon, with CRS assistance. The section prepared a multilith describing all U.S. food assistance programs and a bibliography of world hunger literature for distribution at the seminars.

The section worked closely with congressional members of the Presidential Commission on World Hunger, preparing an overview of past hunger commission reports and studies for distribution to all Commission members.

A major study of the interrelationship between agricultural and environmental concerns became a joint committee print and served as the centerpiece for two days of hearings on this topic.

Fuels and Minerals Section.—Analysts provided close information support of Congress as it wrestled with three energy emergencies during FY 1979—the Iranian revolution, the Three Mile Island accident, and the spring gasoline crunch. Analytical reports were prepared and published dealing with Mexican oil and gas policy, Venezuelan oil policy, the problems and prospects of the nation's coal industry, the applicability of the Defense Production Act to synthetic fuels manufacture, State-Federal energy relationships, decentralized electricity generation, and the energy activities of the 95th Congress.

Section members organized and hosted Member and staff seminars and other functions dealing with gasoline allocation, synthetic fuels crash programs, nuclear power after Three Mile Island, oil pricing and the President's programs, the coal industry's problems, the Energy Mobilization Board proposal, and other timely subjects. During the first session of the 96th Congress, analysts of the section briefed more than 50 members at their request on energy issues, and set up educational briefings of full committees by renowned experts in the field.

Oceans and Natural Resources Section.—Major issues confronting section analysts during the past year included National Forest Management and U.S. timber taxing and pricing policies; Antarctic resource policy; Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas development and amendments to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act; marine oil pollution/spills and related compensation funds and legal liabilities; administration of the Coastal Zone Management Act and coastal zone program consistency between States and the Federal Government; participation of the U.S. in the Interim Convention for the Conservation of North Pacific Fur Seals; amendments to the Endangered Species Act and the Tellico Dam-snail darter conflict, in particular; conservation of prime agricultural lands; public land implications of the proposed deployment of the MX missile system; deforestation of tropical forests; African elephant conservation and commercial trade in ivory; proposed natural resources reorganization in the Federal Government; the Alaskan "D-2" lands issue; population and global resources; assessment of environmental and other risks by society; and congressional oversight techniques and process.

Issue briefs on Roadless Area Review, phase II (RARE II), the Endangered Species Act, oil in the marine environment, coastal zone

management, Alaskan lands, and prime agricultural lands were produced and maintained. Section analysts contributed chapters for committee prints which have appeared in print on such topics as Environment and Rural Development; Energy Reorganization; Renewable Natural Resources: Some Emerging Issues; Ocean Pollution; Ecological Effects of Weather Modification; Fish and Shellfish Inspection Programs; and Parks and Recreation Issues in the 95th Congress. Committee prints have been prepared on the Legislative History of the Endangered Species Act, including 1978 Amendments, and the Legislative History of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including 1978 Amendments; these histories were not yet printed at fiscal yearend.

(6) Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division

The Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division continued during FY 1979 to diversify both the scope of its issue coverage and the mechanisms employed to meet congressional needs. Major efforts were devoted to strengthening the span and quality of coverage in the issue brief system. Extensive planning and analytic effort went into providing a broad range of materials that would anticipate congressional demands for information and analysis on the SALT II treaty. A series of workshops designed to strengthen individual work products brought together key congressional figures, experts from the executive and specialists from the corporate, nonprofit, and academic sectors on issues of immediate concern to Congress. Seminars for Members and staffs of Congress were used to present information and analysis in settings wherein issues could be discussed with experts from CRS and from other institutions. And finally, a number of major analytic studies, many of which have appeared as committee prints, were prepared on issues of concern to Congress.

One of the most significant strengths of the division is its ability to draw together analytic expertise in diverse areas from several of its sections to focus attention on a single issue. Coverage of the SALT II treaty debate provides one of the most striking and successful examples of this capability. Beginning more than a year before the treaty was presented to the Senate, the division began preparation of a series of analyses which were then ready for distribution when the Senate began consideration of the treaty. These included not only studies of the provisions of the treaty and their implications for the strategic balance, but also assessments of such matters as Soviet strategic objectives in SALT II, foreign perceptions of the treaty, and foreign policy considerations—and particularly linkage issues—associated with the treaty. These materials appeared not only in the form of CRS reports, but also as committee prints, issue briefs, videotapes, and audiobriefs.

Two other major efforts reflected the benefits of combining the division's area expertise with its specialized skills in functional issues. In response to a request from the Committee on Foreign Relations, the first major assessment of the implementation of the Carter Administration's human rights policy was made. Based on extensive interviewing in the executive branch, the study drew on U.S. experiences in dealing

with 15 countries of Latin America, Africa, and East Asia to analyze strengths and limitations of the human rights policy initiative and to identify potential congressional roles. Regional expertise was also combined with specialized knowledge of refugee problems in a major assessment for the Senate Committee on the Judiciary of the worldwide status of refugees.

Individual analysts and small teams drawn from individual sections remain, of course, the primary sources of analysis on most of the specific issues facing Congress. Illustrative of the variety and scope of these efforts are the following:

Europe, Middle East, Africa Section.—A series of major studies on Europe, most of which were published as committee prints, reflects a renewed congressional concern both with Western Europe and with the Warsaw Pact countries. A comprehensive review of issues in U.S. relations with the countries of Central and Eastern Europe, prepared for the Committee on Foreign Affairs, identifies and analyzes matters of concern to Congress in a set of bilateral relations studies, placing these concerns in the broader context of options for U.S. policy in the region as a whole. A study of U.S. relations with Spain and Portugal focuses on issues and opportunities for congressional involvement in developing more effective relationships with two countries that have recently undergone major shifts toward more open and democratic political systems. Also published this year was a study of Western European approaches to nuclear energy that assesses views of leaders in the region on U.S. anti-proliferation legislation and policy. Other studies included a review of the role of the North Atlantic Assembly, and an interview-based assessment of European views and responses to Arab efforts to boycott firms that do business with Israel. Efforts relating to the Middle East and Africa focused primarily on development and maintenance of a series of issue briefs designed to assist Congress in keeping abreast of such issues as the Sadat-Begin negotiations, implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace, U.S. options in the Rhodesian conflict, and the evolving status of Namibia.

Asia and Latin America Section.—The primary focus of congressional attention in the regions during this year was on China, and the scope and variety of CRS products developed on China-related issues reflects both anticipation and careful analysis of the issues. A study of the experiences of major U.S. allies following their recognition of the Peoples' Republic of China (PRC) anticipated the U.S. decision to proceed with recognition. An issue brief on U.S.-Chinese relations identified and analyzed decisions facing Congress in responding to the Administration's recognition of the PRC. A subsequent brief on U.S.-Taiwan relations tracks progress in implementation of the reporting legislation. The associated effects of recognition for other aspects for U.S. foreign policy have become of increasing concern in Congress; a study entitled, "Playing the China Card?" explored these implications for U.S.-Soviet relations. An analysis of Chinese foreign policy in Asia suggests some of the issues likely to face U.S. policymakers as relationships in the region adapt to U.S.-PRC normalization. Other Asian and Latin American issues of congressional concern were monitored and analyzed through new issue

briefs: the Indo-China refugee problem, negotiations over U.S. bases in the Philippines, and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea. In anticipation of legislation implementing the Panama Canal treaties, a volume documenting the Senate's debate and actions on the treaties was produced for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Defense Policy and Arms Control Section.—In addition to work done in preparation for SALT II, analysts in this section focused attention on two major weapons and force structure issues that are now emerging as priority congressional concerns. The first is the future role and structure of the Navy. One study explores the vulnerability of U.S. carriers and options for fleet-air defense. A related work identifies and analyzes naval shipbuilding issues facing Congress. Another component of this effort is a study that focuses on naval tactical air procurement options. The second major issue is the emerging debate over development and deployment of a new land-based mobile missile (MX). Studies of the hard-target capabilities of the MX and Minuteman III missiles and of relative deployment costs for the two missiles are two of the early products of this effort.

Policy Management, Manpower, and Budgets Section.—Analysts made extensive contributions to division studies on human rights and SALT II. In addition, one major study focused on issues associated with Selective Service registration and possible reinstatement of the draft. A second study provides Congress with extensive background on the World Administrative Radio Conference, a little-noticed, but highly significant treaty-making assembly that is meeting in late 1979. New issue briefs outline the major proposals and options Congress faces in considering both foreign assistance and defense budget legislation. Another brief analyzes sources and causes of increases in defense manpower costs over the past decade.

International Organization, Development, and Security Section.—Analysts in this section provide much of the functional expertise that contributed to the success of major divisionwide studies of the global refugee problem and the implementation of human rights policy. Other efforts covered the broad range of specific issues for which this section is responsible. A detailed analysis of U.S. proposals for organizational reform of the United Nations was published by the Committee on Foreign Relations. That Committee also published a major reassessment of U.S. overseas bases in light of a changing international environment and evolving U.S. policy objectives. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs published an analysis of organizational options for the management of U.S. economic assistance programs.

Central Research Section.—The capacity of the division to anticipate and respond to congressional needs for information and analysis on critical foreign policy issues was immeasurably strengthened by its ability to respond to the short deadline requests that do not permit in-depth research and analysis. The efforts of division analysts who rotate through this section for periods of one to three months are supplemented by the work of graduate student research fellows who join the division's staff for three-month tours.

(7) *Government Division*

The researchers in the Government Division respond to congressional requests relating to the Congress; the executive branch; inter-governmental relations, planning, rural and urban development, survey research and public opinion polls; civil rights, including discrimination based on sex, race, or color, and minorities; and elections, lobbying, political parties and processes, the territories, and U.S. history.

They responded to more than 9,000 requests during FY 1979. Of these, 109 were major projects completed during the year, of which 29 were interdivisional. At the end of the year 78 major projects were pending. Of those completed, 97 were for committees and Members, while 41 were anticipatory in nature (usually issue briefs or multilithed reports).

In addition 21 research staff participated in 14 seminars, workshops, or institutes, including ones on congressional oversight, sunset proposals, budget limiting proposals, single issue politics, the Shi'ite religion in Iran, lobby law reform, executive reorganization, urban policy, executive-legislative behavior, Senate and House committee and procedural changes, and the legislative process in the House and Senate.

At the close of the year the division had 40 issue briefs online. Fifteen new issue briefs were prepared in FY 1979. An additional 43 issue briefs are archived, 21 of which were added to this file in FY 1979. Thirty-seven multilithed reports were written or revised during the year. The division contributed to several committee prints or reports. Thirty-three research staff participated in preparing committee subject and policy lists for the 96th Congress. The division coordinated lists for eight committees.

Civil Rights Section.—The Civil Rights Section provided assistance and analytical reports to congressional committees and Members on Federal equal employment opportunity programs, Hispanics in urban areas, congressional voting representation for Puerto Rico, privacy protection, women in America (demographics, education, work, health, aging, and availability of child care), the economic problems of women at midlife and in retirement, religious cults, and current programs and issues relating to Indians. Assistance was also provided to the Select Committee on Assassinations.

Congressional Organization and Operations Section.—Formed in May, the section responded to inquiries relating to committee and Member staffing, committee jurisdiction, congressional pay and allowances, legislative scheduling, committee organization, congressional reform, bill referral practices, committee histories, the televising of floor proceedings, and congressional workload. Major assistance was provided to the House Select Committee on Committees with one staff member on assignment to that Committee.

Executive Organization and Administration Section.—Its staff produced analytical reports and provided assistance to committees and Members on proposed presidential reorganizations; various aspects of regulatory reform; improved procedures for exercising program oversight, including the structuring and use of the legislative veto and alternatives to it;

information security procedures in Congress and the executive branch; and the development of operating charters for the intelligence community and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In addition, the section's staff prepared studies on Government printing reform, the role of inspectors general, archival administration, records management practices of committees in the House, the structure and functioning of Government corporations, the activities of the Executive Office of the President, Federal intelligence operations, efforts at controlling terrorism, development of policy alternatives defining the relationship between Government and sports matters, and scandals in the General Services Administration.

Government Operations and Personnel Section.—The section provided major analytical reports and consultations with committees and Members on sunset, sunrise, and program review legislation; the legislative veto issue; rules and practices of the appropriations and authorizations process; Government public information and publishing programs; the Federal payment to the District of Columbia; fraud and corruption investigations of the General Services Administration; the process of appointing Federal judges; and Federal employees' salaries and benefits. Other analyses produced by the section's staff concerned implementation of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978; State procurement practices; reform of the Federal pay systems; waste and fraud in the Federal Government; Federal advisory committees; a proposal to permit the appointment of incumbent Members of Congress to the President's Cabinet; and subsidized parking privileges for Federal employees.

Legislative Process Section.—The section assisted the Congress in its continuing review of its operations and procedures. Analytical support was provided in the revision of House and Democratic Caucus rules, as well as proposed changes in Senate rules; in a workshop, at the request of the House leadership, for Members and staff on oversight techniques; in an extensive management study undertaken to assist a Senate committee in revising its organizational, procedural, and operational systems; and in the implementation of House floor telecasting. In addition, a number of committee histories were drafted. Assistance was also provided to committees in areas relevant to the operations of Congress, such as proposed revisions of the congressional budgetary process (including one researcher on assignment to the House Committee on Rules), authorization and appropriations timetables, financial disclosure, lobbying disclosure, congressional staffing, and administration. Considerable research support was provided the House Select Committee on Committees.

Planning, Development, and Survey Research Section.—The section assisted committees and Members in the design and administration of surveys, in the evaluation of survey research findings, in congressional review and legislative hearings related to preparations for the 1980 Census, in the use of social science research methods, and in the analysis of urban and rural development issues and policies. Examples of congressional documents to which the section's analysts contributed during the year are *Women in America: A Sourcebook*, published as an

appendix to hearings by the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, and Rural Development: An Overview, published as a committee print by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Forestry, and Nutrition.

Political Institutions and Processes Section.—It provided analytical assistance to congressional committees and Members concerning the direct election of the President, lobby law revision, campaign finance regulation, voter registration and turnout, the presidential nominating process, and State petitions for a constitutional convention. In May section members conducted a seminar for congressional staff on the subject of special interest groups and single issue politics.

(8) *Science Policy Research Division*

Division analysts continued their participation in the general expansion of the variety of services being provided to the Congress. For example, a special series of Members and staff roundtables on world food and population issues and certain new congressional activities, such as the Congressional Clearinghouse on the Future received support. In accomplishing these and many other tasks, division analysts answered thousands of requests and maintained in a current status approximately 49 new and continuing special issue briefs; provided 13 special CRS comprehensive reports; prepared all or part of 41 committee prints; initiated 107 major projects and closed out work on 100 major projects covering a wide variety of subjects. Energy policies and the impact of economic factors on science and technology continued to demand special attention.

Energy, Aerospace, and Transportation Technology Section.—Energy policy issues continued to require a major portion of the effort of this section. Among the many activities in this area were Member and staff seminars on gasohol and new energy technologies; the coordination of a major interdivisional study on the production and use of alcohol fuels; the preparation of a Factbook on Non-Conventional Energy Technologies; and contributions for a committee print on alternative breeding cycles for nuclear power to assist in committee review of options on the issue of breeder reactors. Contributions also were made to committee prints on energy policy initiatives including a report on risk/benefit analysis as it pertains to nuclear energy, and a report on nonconventional energy sources for the New England region.

Work on aerospace issues was highlighted by reports on U.S. preparations and prospects for the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference; the preparation of a major overview committee print on the United States civilian space program; and contributions to committee prints and hearings assistance on international space activities and the issues surrounding the reentry of Skylab.

The congressional concern with the DC-10 crash in Chicago on May 25, 1979, and its implications for aircraft certification and maintenance procedures highlighted aviation safety issues during this fiscal year and resulted in numerous committee requests for assistance. An issue brief was prepared to assist in responding to the many requests on this subject

as well as to provide support during congressional hearings. Congressional support was also provided in another area of aviation safety in the form of an issue brief and hearings assistance on the Federal Aviation Administration's proposed controlled airspace regulations. An increasing congressional interest in issues related to aircraft noise regulations resulted in the preparation of a new issue brief on this subject.

Geophysical and Materials Sciences Section.—Major committee support activities in this section included the following: the availability of petroleum and natural gas; oversight of the DOE budget, and its relation to DOE's annual report and the National Energy Plan II; reviews of atmospheric and ocean affairs of the 95th Congress; analysis of relevant programs relevant to the NOAA organic act; and reviews of legislative activities in the areas of geothermal energy, deep seabed mining, and national materials policy.

Major committee prints were prepared in several important areas: energy conservation in the cities, which focused upon impediments to more effective U.S. energy conservation programs and which was the outgrowth of a seminar on this subject held last year; development of synthetic fuels, which analyzed existing technological capabilities and the technical, economic, and environmental issues involved with syn-fuels development and commercialization; transportation of hazardous materials, which assessed the effectiveness of existing regulations and their enforcement by DOT; and weather modification, which analyzed existing programs, problems, and policy and reviewed the potential for future developments. Other committee prints, or chapters therein, were prepared in the areas of current U.S. oceans policy; deep seabed mining to the year 2000; mineral resources of the Antarctic and the impact of such resources on U.S. Antarctic policy; reconfiguration and expansion of U.S. oil refineries; possible atmospheric effects of large-scale helium extraction from the atmosphere; analysis of Mexican oil and gas policy; and energy initiatives of the 95th Congress.

Other activities included the organization of, or participation in, workshops or seminars on new energy technologies; the pros and cons of a crash development program for synthetic fuels; and U.S. vulnerability to imports of strategic and critical materials imports from abroad. A lithographed report was written on the energy potential of Gulf Coast geopressed deposits.

Life Sciences Section.—Work in the Life Sciences Section continued to be responsive to a high level of interest by Members and committees. Published studies in this section included: three committee prints summarizing hearings on specific drug categories (chloramphenicol, combination antibiotics, and oral hypoglycemics); a comprehensive contribution to a committee print on Federal food safety programs; a committee print on Federal programs of study of the health effects of trace elements in the environment; a contribution to a major committee print on U.S. civilian space programs, covering a history of the U.S. space life sciences effort; several contributions under various health categories in a legislative review report; and a contribution to a report on radiation health and safety. New reports in the form of CRS issue briefs were published in support of congressional interest in toxic substances

regulatory issues and the urgent need for the development of a "Federal Cancer Policy." Analytical support also was provided to Members and committees conducting investigations to determine the extent, nature, and potential health effects of the disposal of hazardous chemicals. A special analytical study of the regulatory processes affecting the nitrite in foods issue is being used in congressional evaluations of this issue.

Other support included: development of comprehensive analytical questions for congressional oversight and appropriations hearings for the National Institutes of Health programs; on radiation safety and health with special attention to the Three Mile Island incident; and special analytical effort was provided during congressional consideration of the saccharin issue. Contributions were included in interdivisional projects on conflicting and/or duplicative regulations in the chemical industry and an analysis of hearings testimony and support for hearings (in such subjects as nutrition, cancer, and the aging).

Policy, Information and Behavioral Sciences Section.—A two-year status report of the implementation of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 was published as a committee print as was a study of scientific and technical information and related issues and opportunities of national importance. Several reports on research, development, and economic change were prepared by members of the section for incorporation into a joint committee print on economic change. The print included reports on the existing state of knowledge of the process of technological innovation, the intermediate-term outlook for science and technology as it relates to economic change, and the role of small-scale technology in innovation.

Other reports were prepared for committees on the relationship of Federal support of basic research in universities to industrial innovation and productivity and on industrial innovation and its relation to the U.S. domestic economy and international trade competitiveness; the latter report also was issued as a CRS multilithed report. A committee print was prepared on U.S. preparations and policy formulation for the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, to provide, among other things, background information for the congressional delegation to that conference. A related study was prepared, for a Senator attending the conference, on the role of the United States in providing scientific and technical information assistance for the developing nations.

A domestic information policy committee report was prepared on the information systems and procedures involved in child neglect and abuse cases. An analysis of hearings on the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) was submitted as part of a committee print on hearings which reviewed OTA and its organic act. An analysis of women and minorities in science and engineering education was prepared for a Member of Congress planning to introduce legislation on the subject. Several analyses recently prepared by section staff have also been issued as CRS multilithed reports, including one on the role of appropriate technology in U.S. Government programs for technology transfer and assistance.

PART IV: MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

A. BUDGET AND STAFFING

A total of \$25,553,000 was appropriated for the year, \$21,418,000 for personal services and \$4,135,000 for nonpersonal services. The total had been reduced by \$1,784,000 in an across-the-board base reduction by an economy-minded Congress. Forty-three new positions were authorized, increasing total budgeted positions in CRS to 856.

During FY 1979, Jack McDonald, Jr., was appointed chief of the Library Services Division, replacing Merwin C. Phelps, who retired after long, distinguished service with the Library. David E. Gushee was appointed chief of the Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division.

James M. McCullough was appointed chief of the Science Policy Research Division, replacing Charles S. Sheldon II, who assumed full-time responsibilities as senior specialist in space and transportation technology. Earl Canfield was temporarily promoted to chief of the Education and Public Welfare Division vice William H. Robinson who is spending one year in research as part of the Service's management improvement program. Margaret E. Whitlock was appointed assistant chief of the Congressional Reference Division.

B. LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

The most significant event during the year in the area of labor relations was the signing of an initial collective bargaining agreement between management and the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) in September, 1979. The contract, which will remain in effect for eighteen months, resulted from several years of negotiations, including an interest arbitration proceeding conducted by Dr. Jacob Seidenberg, a leading labor arbitrator. Among the subjects covered by the agreement are relocations, overtime, leave, equal employment opportunity, and a new merit selection system based upon the rating of applicants by trained panels.

Other matters of importance included: the commencement of operations by the Federal Labor Relations Authority, an independent agency created by the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 and empowered with the authority to oversee labor-management relations throughout the Federal sector; the planned move of CRS staff to the new James Madison Memorial Building, which was expected to be the subject of extensive impact bargaining between management and CREA; and the designation of supervisory section heads in the Service's research divisions in an effort to provide enhanced management resources and capabilities, particularly in the discharge of the responsibilities associated with CRS' labor relations program.

C. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

Major emphasis during the year continued on affirmative action programs. In addition to full participation in Librarywide programs, including the CRS Crossover component of the Library's Training and Promotion program. CRS gave special attention to recruitment of women and minorities. Postings of CRS vacancies are now given to nearly 200 associations, colleges, and universities targeted for women and minorities. Consideration of applications for each posting is delayed 30 days to allow for returns from these sources. Advertisements for selected positions are placed in women's and minority publications. To accent the Service's dedication to affirmative action, the CRS deputy director and the associate director for research, analysis, and review continued to play major roles in recruitment and oversight.

The existence of promotion plans covering a majority of our positions affords us an opportunity to assure equity of treatment of incumbent employees; a corollary, however, is that promotion plans limit the number of positions posted, thereby reducing the opportunity to change the mix of employees by outside recruitment. Nevertheless, the results for FY 1979 continue to be encouraging.

In FY 1979 women accounted for 47 percent of qualified applicants and 56 percent of selections. They now are 49.1 percent of CRS staff. Minorities comprised 22 percent of the qualified applicants and 29 percent of the selections. They are now 24.3 percent of CRS staff.

Of the women, 64.4 percent are in professional positions; 78.0 percent of male staffers are professionals. Of minority employees, 37.5 percent are classified as professionals as compared to 82.6 percent for nonminority employees.

Women hold only one (recruited in FY 1978) of the 13 division chief or office coordinator positions, and two (of which one was appointed in FY 1979) of the 11 assistant chief positions; however, 24 (39 percent) of the 62 section head positions, and one of three deputy and associate director posts were held by women. One division chief (recruited in FY 1979) is the only minority member at the senior management level, although 10 (16.1 percent) of the 62 section head positions are held by minorities.

Finally, 251 women received professional training during FY 1979, an increase of 72 percent over the previous year. One hundred and ten minority members received professional training, a 129 percent increase.

D. TRAINING

A variety of training opportunities is available to CRS staff members. Inservice training is provided by the Library's training office and within CRS. The former offers a professional orientation to the Library of Congress and other courses in legal research, techniques of management, and basic office skills. On a regular basis CRS offers an orientation program for new staff members and occasionally features courses on such subjects of interest to the staff as congressional operations, legislative research, and the Federal budget process. CRS also arranges

in-house seminars with outside experts so that our staff can take a closer look at questions in such specialized areas as international economics and actuarial science.

Opportunities for upward mobility are provided by the Library's tuition support program and by CRS Program Crossover. Tuition support enables staff at GS-8 and below to obtain career-related training in outside educational institutions; 25 CRS staff members received tuition support for 57 courses this year. Program Crossover permits nonprofessional employees to compete for positions that offer a combination of on-the-job training and formal educational courses during off-duty hours leading to both professional and paraprofessional positions. There were four new participants in the professional component this year. This brought to 34 the total number who have entered Program Crossover since its inception in FY 1974.

Funding is provided for outservice courses conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School, other Government agencies, and various colleges and training institutions in the Washington area. Training was received by 559 staff members in addition to those receiving the Library's tuition support. They took 435 outservice courses at an average cost of \$183.

APPENDIX A

Statutory Mandates for CRS Activities and a Summary of CRS Implementation The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970

1. *The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970*

The functions and responsibilities of the Congressional Research Service were revised and expanded by Section 321 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-510), which amended Section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (2 U.S.C. 166). The following excerpts of the major provisions of Section 321 are accompanied by a summary of CRS implementation progress during fiscal years 1972-1979.

Major Provisions of Section 321

"... It shall be the duty of the Congressional Research Service, without partisan bias—

"(1) upon request, to advise and assist any committee of the Senate or House of Representatives and any joint committee of Congress in the analysis, appraisal, and evaluation of legislative proposals . . . to assist the committee in—

"(A) determining the advisability of enacting such proposals;

"(B) estimating the probable results of such proposals;

"(C) evaluating alternative methods for accomplishing those results; and, by providing such other research and analytical services as the committee considers appropriate for these purposes . . ."

The Service is "... to make available to each committee of the Senate and House of Representatives and each joint committee of the two Houses, at the opening of a new Congress, a list of subjects and policy areas which the committee might profitably analyze in depth . . ."

Summary of Implementation, FY 1972-1979

Policy Analysis and Research for Committees.

Since FY 1973 the Service has identified and monitored major committee projects which have met the criteria of requiring analysis, having a direct connection to legislation, and requiring a significant investment of CRS manpower and time. During that initial year, 220 such projects were initiated involving work with 36 committees and 41 subcommittees, a total of 77. In FY 1979, 1,181 major projects were initiated which served all 53 committees and 121 subcommittees for a total of 174, some 52 percent of all committees and subcommittees. Committee projects currently account for 54 percent of all CRS major projects. The Service continues to invest a significant amount of time in such areas as energy, international economic policy, oceans, and food and agriculture.

Subject and Policy Area Lists. The Service has prepared subject and policy area lists for committees in successive Congresses and in many cases supplemented these with background reports. Ad hoc interdivisional teams of analysts worked with committee staff members at various stages of preparing the lists. Many major research projects have been requested by committees as a result of this liaison and of the lists themselves.

*Major Provisions of Section 321**Summary of Implementation, FY 1972-1979*

"... The Service shall maintain continuous liaison with all committees ..."

Committee Liaison. In addition to the work of the Office of Member and Committee Relations (see Part II.B.), the use of ad hoc interdivisional teams in preparing subject lists from FY 1973 through FY 1979 has contributed to better internal coordination of CRS liaison with congressional committees. As a result of preparing subject and terminating program lists, some form of liaison has been extended to nearly all committees; extensive liaison with several committees and subcommittees is underway in connection with major research projects.

The Director of CRS "... may procure the temporary or intermittent assistance of individual experts or consultants ... (and) the temporary or intermittent assistance of education, research or other organizations of experts and consultants ..."

See "External Research Contracts", Part II.E.

The Service is authorized "... upon request, or upon its own initiative in anticipation of requests, to collect, classify, and analyze in the form of studies, reports, compilations, digests, bulletins, indexes, translations, and otherwise, data having a bearing on legislation, and to make such data available and serviceable to committees and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and joint committees of Congress ..."

This is addressed in detail in Part I, Highlights of the Year; Part II. C., Automated Information Services; and Part III, Research, Analysis and Reference Services.

The Service is directed "... to make available to each committee of the Senate and House of Representatives and each joint committee of the two Houses, at the opening of a new Congress, a list of programs and activities being carried out under existing law scheduled to terminate during the current Congress, which are within the jurisdiction of the committee ..."

Terminating Program Lists. Beginning in late 1971, the American Law Division examined over 4,000 statutes enacted during the preceding ten years (beginning with the 87th Congress in 1961) and identified some 730 programs and activities scheduled to expire during the 93rd and subsequent Congresses. The Service prepared and submitted lists of the 458 programs scheduled to expire during the 93rd Congress, and has submitted to the committees lists for each session of Congress since. The lists have included basic identifying information on each program and a legislative history or more extensive background report.

CRS is required "... upon request made by any committee or Member of the Congress, to prepare and transmit to such a committee or Member a concise memorandum with respect to one or more legislative measures upon which hearings by any committee of the Congress have been announced, which memorandum shall contain a statement of the purpose and effect of each measure, a description of other relevant measures of similar purpose or effect introduced in the Congress, and a recitation of all action taken theretofore by or within the Congress with respect to each such other measure ..."

The Service shall "... prepare summaries and digests of bills and resolutions of a public general nature introduced in the Senate or House of Representatives ..."

The Service is authorized "... upon request, or upon its own initiative in anticipation of requests, to prepare and provide information, research, and reference materials and services to committees and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives and joint committees of Congress to assist them in their legislative and representative functions ..."

Purpose and Effect Memoranda. To respond to requests for memoranda on the purpose and effect of bills scheduled for hearing, the Service established the Legislative History Unit in the American Law Division. The unit is also responsible for answering requests for legislative histories of enacted measures, and for other legal materials, and for compiling legislative history documents for CRS use.

Digest of Status of Bills. Since 1935 CRS has been required by statute to provide a current record of legislation. The Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions, serving this purpose, was automated in 1970 and is now a component of the automated Legislative Information Display System (LIDS). This system is accessible in many congressional offices via CRT terminals.

The former Legislative Status Report was renamed and substantively altered in FY 1973 to provide more emphasis on major legislation and current issues before Congress.

In addition to legislation status and bill content information, Major Legislation of the 96th Congress contains background information on the issues and identifies Presidential messages, court cases, CRS multiliths, and other relevant reports.

This, again, is treated in Part I, Part II, and Part III. Briefly summarizing:

Reference Assistance. Most of the Service's reference requests are handled by the Congressional Reference Division. The division answered 118,552 requests in FY 1973, 134,683 in FY 1974, 158,473 in FY 1975, 181,853 in FY 1976, 178,601 in FY 1977, 191,862 in FY 1978, and 195,223 in FY 1979. The division manages the CRS Congressional Reading Room, reference centers, and mail deliveries to congressional offices.

The Service has opened reference centers for the convenience of congressional staff in the Rayburn House Office Building, the Longworth House Office Building, the Russell Senate Office Building, and House Annex 2 Reference Center ("HARC"). It is continuing to provide translation and graphics consultation services.

During recent years, especially during the months of FY 1979, CRS both increased its use of a variety of automated facilities to assist in answering congressional queries, and at the same time provided more direct ADP support to the Congress through the Library's SCORPIO system. By the end of the year, the SCORPIO retrieval system, accessible by remote computer terminals located in congressional offices, contained nine separate files of descriptive material about legislation and related activities, background material, and information resources and systems. These data banks were available at about 150 access points in the Senate and over 300 in the House. SCORPIO training and documentation continued to be provided by the CRS. The Service has also increased its own use of SCORPIO and other bibliographic retrieval systems, and its use of data manipulation resources such as computer models. By subscribing to commercial bibliographic systems to complement SCORPIO, the CRS research staff has access to over one hundred data bases on virtually all subjects; and by manipulating computer models and statistical capabilities, the Service is applying computer technology in new ways to the information needs of Congress.

"... The Librarian of Congress is authorized to appoint in the Congressional Research Service, upon the recommendation of the Director, Specialists and Senior Specialists in ... (22) broad fields ... (and) such other broad fields as the Director may consider appropriate ..."

"... The budget estimates of the Congressional Research Service ... shall be prepared separately by the Director in detail for each fiscal year as a separate item of the budget estimates of the Library of Congress for such fiscal year."

See Part III. B. (1), Office of Senior Specialists.

See Part IV. A., Budget and Staffing.

*Major Provisions of Section 321**Summary of Implementation, FY 1972–1979*

“... The Director of the Congressional Research Service shall prepare and file with the Joint Committee on the Library at the beginning of each regular session of Congress a separate and special report covering, in summary and in detail, all phases of activity of the Congressional Research Service for the immediately preceding fiscal year . . .”

Annual Reports. Annual reports have been prepared on Service activities during fiscal years 1971–1979.

2. *Other Statutes and Legislative Provisions Affecting CRS*

The following is a summary of other statutory and legislative provisions which affect the work of CRS, together with a brief description of current CRS implementation.

*Other Statutory and Legislative Provisions**Summary of Current Implementation*

1. National Debate Topics (P.L. 88–246)

The Librarian of Congress is authorized and directed to “prepare compilations of . . . appropriate materials relating to (1) the subject selected annually by the National University Extension Association as the national high school debate topic and (2) the subject selected annually by the American Speech Association as the national college debate topic.”

Appropriate CRS divisions prepare the two debate topic compendiums annually. For each compendium pertinent excerpts from books, articles, and reports are selected to present a balanced analysis of the issue, supplemented by a detailed bibliography. See Part II. F.

2. Compilation of Precedents of the House of Representatives (Hinds' and Cannons' Precedents) (P.L. 89–90, P.L. 91–510)

The House Parliamentarian is authorized to “utilize the services of personnel of the Library of Congress” in compiling and preparing the precedents of the House.

CRS has provided consultation, research, and reference support to the House Parliamentarian in the preparation of five-year editions and condensed biennial editions of the House Precedents.

3. The Constitution Annotated (2 U.S.C. 168 et seq.)

The Librarian of Congress is directed to prepare decennial revised editions of *The Constitution of the United States of America: Analysis and Interpretation* and to prepare cumulative supplements at two-year intervals.

The seventh edition of *The Constitution Annotated* (S. Doc. No. 92–92), some 2,000 pages in length, was published in 1973. Supplement III of the seventh edition, which includes analysis of Supreme Court decisions through July 1978, was issued in January 1979. Supplement IV is being prepared.

4. Technology Assessment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-484)

The Director of the Congressional Research Service is designated to serve as a member of the Technology Assessment Advisory Council.

"To carry out the objectives of this Act, the Librarian of Congress is authorized to make available to the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) such services and assistance of the Congressional Research Service as may be appropriate and feasible.

* * * * *

(b) Such services and assistance made available to the Office shall include, but not be limited to, all of the Services and assistance which the Congressional Research Service is otherwise authorized to provide to the Congress.

(c) Nothing in this section shall alter or modify any services or responsibilities, other than those performed for the Office, which the Congressional Research Service under law performs for or on behalf of the Congress. The Librarian is, however, authorized to establish within the Congressional Research Service such additional divisions, groups, or other organizational entities as may be necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act.

(d) Services and assistance made available to the Office by the Congressional Research Service in accordance with this section may be provided with or without reimbursement from funds of the Office, as agreed upon by the Board and the Librarian of Congress."

5. Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-344)

The Director of the Congressional Budget Office is authorized to "obtain information, data, estimates, and statistics developed by the . . . Library of Congress," and, upon agreement with the Library, to utilize the Library's "services, facilities, and personnel with or without reimburse-

CRS has provided a variety of research and reference services for the Office of Technology Assessment. This has included the preparation of an inventory of interdisciplinary issues of technology of probable interest to congressional committees and assistance in developing OTA's information system and its library. In FY 1979, CRS responded to 1,089 OTA inquiries.

CRS has provided a variety of research and information services for the Congressional Budget Office and the House and Senate Budget Committees. In FY 1979 there were 3,145 inquiries from CBO.

ment." The Librarian is authorized to provide the Budget Office with the assistance described above. (Section 201 (e).)

6. *Committee Reform Amendments of 1974*
(H. Res. 988)

Clause 5(d) of House Rule X, as amended, provides as follows:

"After the introduction in the House of each bill or resolution the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress shall prepare a factual description of the subject involved therein not to exceed one hundred words; such description shall be published in the Congressional Record and the Digest of Public General Bills and Resolutions as soon as possible after introduction."

Section 286 et seq. of Title 2, U.S.C., provides for a House Legislative Classification Office, which is directed to "coordinate with" CRS in the "development, implementation, and operation" of a cross-referencing service, based upon authorization statutes for Federal programs, that would show committee jurisdiction, appropriation acts, budget authority, budget outlays, unexpended balances, and other relevant items.

The Legislative Documentation Section of the American Law Division has been compiling factual descriptions of House bills and resolutions since the 94th Congress. These are being forwarded weekly for publication in the Congressional Record, are appended to each issue of the Bill Digest, and are available for searching in the SCORPIO retrieval system.

The House Legislative Classification Office has not been formally organized.

APPENDIX B

Highlights of CRS Management Initiatives as Related to Congressional Oversight Studies of the Service

The following summary statements are grouped according to the five broad areas addressed by the various congressional studies.

1. *Liaison with Congressional Clientele*

– The Office of Member and Committee Relations has continued to make significant progress in liaison planning and implementation in the areas of day-to-day liaison, Member and staff seminars, institutes, workshops, briefings, and CRS publications.

– Regular prospectus meetings of top CRS management officials and every operating segment of CRS, initiated in 1977, have improved their focus on the currently perceived needs of Congress and required actions.

– CRS seminar and training programs showed a one-third increase in number and 43 percent more Members and Hill staff participated in FY 1979, a total of 5,400. In addition to the highly popular Legislative Institutes and Advanced Institutes, 17 Member seminars and three special institutes were held.

– Periodic written communication to Congress about all CRS printed material, seminars, institutes, and audiovisual material available has been consolidated into two monthly publications, the *CRS Review*, and the typewritten intermediate *CRS Update*, thus decreasing the number of different documents sent to Member and committee offices. As a result of a recent survey to improve service to district offices, the number of congressional subscribers increased from 700 to more than 2,000.

– Audiovisual presentations about CRS and CRS automated services were shown to approximately 7,000 congressional staffers. CRS staff has continued to make significant contributions to the House/Senate/Library of Congress Coordinating Group task forces on LEGIS, audio and video technology, orientation and training, computer hardware and software, micrographics, and word processing. Reports in these areas have resulted in actions by congressional oversight and operational organizations.

– CRS has continued to work closely with appropriate committees of the House and Senate in developing television's potential for service to Congress, with due consideration to the qualifications imposed by the House Appropriations Committee in its report on the Legislative Branch Appropriation Bill, 1980. Progress has been made in videotaping CRS seminars and workshops for transmission on the planned Hill cable network.

– The CRS Office of Automated Information Service (AIS) has expanded its SCORPIO and other training services to Member and committee offices as much as possible under current constraints on staff

growth; staff enhancements are requested once again in the Service's FY 1981 budget justification. In the interim, emphasis has been on coordination with House and Senate automation counterparts to maximize effectiveness. In FY 1979, AIS began a limited outreach program of followup visits to Member offices to reinforce training already given, and to explain other CRS services.

- CRS has continued its program to take its services to the client by expansion of existing Congressional Reference Centers in House and Senate office buildings. These centers undertook active outreach efforts again in FY 1979 and responded to more than 70,000 requests, up eight percent from the previous year.

- Opening of a demonstration Information Self Service facility as an adjunct to the Senate Reference Center for a ninety-day test period has been planned and developed to coincide with the beginning of the second session of the 96th Congress. The establishment of the facility has as its goal making CRS research and reference material more quickly and readily available to congressional offices with a corresponding reduction in workload in Reference Centers, the Reference Division, and the Research Divisions.

- CRS management has continued to work closely with the staff of the Joint Committee on the Library.

2. Administrative Procedures and Organizational Changes

- At the time of the congressional studies, a number of key management positions were not filled. Permanent appointments to all cited positions have been made, and mechanisms for filling supervisory and management vacancies as they occur receive special priority attention.

- Top management organizational changes described in previous letters addressed the issues of "span of control" raised in the congressional studies. Span of control at the division level has been addressed by increased first line supervisory positions. During FY 1979 the number of individuals in this category increased from 45 to 62; intensified supervisory training was instituted.

- The need to consolidate the administrative structure in consonance with the rapid growth in size and mission of CRS since the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 has been addressed in our FY 1979, 1980, and 1981 budget submissions to the Appropriations Committees.

- Pending affirmative FY 1981 appropriations action, the maximum practicable reallocation of resources among CRS activities has been effected for FY 1978, 1979, and 1980.

- For every line item possible, budgetary authority has been delegated to the division level in consonance with division chiefs' responsibilities as the principal operating officials. All chiefs have expressed satisfaction with the revised system. Further development of ISIS, the CRS management information system, will add immeasurably to the ability of managers at all levels to exercise their increased responsibilities.

- A decentralization of some administrative support activities to the division level has been accomplished by functional assignment of a part-time administrative liaison officer to each division. While this

program has already reaped many benefits, its full implementation will await relief from current budgetary restrictions, which have stretched administrative staff dangerously thin.

– To address the comments of the congressional studies concerning the Service's personnel procedures, internal reporting relationships, staff needs, career ladders, and promotion plans, CRS contracted a preliminary appraisal by an expert in Office of Personnel Management classification policies. The consultant continues to work with CRS staffers in developing and implementing programs for:

—Reviewing all position descriptions and, where necessary, reclassifying positions (in collaboration with an ongoing position maintenance review by the Library classification office).

—Establishing CRS "norms" for intradivisional supervisory structure which will assure that acceptable standards of individual performance are maintained. The vital professional flexibility of a research organization will be retained by allowing deviation from the "norm" upon appropriate rationalization of need by each division.

—Re-examining criteria and opportunities for promotion to assure that overgrading is avoided, on the one hand, and that maximum potential for career development at all levels is offered, on the other.

In FY 1979, the consultant's proposed standards for research positions were accepted by OPM, in consonance with the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, as a basis for seeking acceptance governmentwide.

– Planning for the new Madison Building quarters includes, inter alia, location of senior specialists in relation to divisions with whom they interact, and provision for offices for interdisciplinary task forces. In the interim, moves have been made, as current space allows, to relieve the most significant overcrowding in divisions, and to locate most of the Director's principal lieutenants in a contiguous area.

– Staff has been augmented to provide for effective implementation of CRS' labor relations program, including the conduct of collective bargaining negotiations as well as careful management assessment of the consideration which must be given to the labor relations implications of proposed reorganizations, relocations, and changes in personnel policies and practices. A contract with the Congressional Research Employees Association was signed in September 1979.

3. Improvement of Research Effectiveness and Capabilities

– In addition to appointment of an associate director for senior specialists in FY 1977, and planned location of each with related divisions, the selection procedures for senior specialists have been revised and improved: the deputy director and the associate director are included on all selection panels; and recruitment has been widened to provide access to superior candidates with appropriate attention to affirmative action recruiting at the highest levels. In addition to emphasis to all candidates of the necessity for integration of their activities with the Service's overall commitments to the Congress, increased attention is also given to the requirements of nonpartisanship and objectivity for

effective congressional support. Research assistance and secretarial support for senior specialists have been augmented to the extent funding allows.

- In response to Hughes Commission recommendations, CRS has developed twelve permanent interdivisional teams to facilitate "interdisciplinary research that addresses policies as a whole." The associate director for interdisciplinary programs monitors and gives general direction to the teams. As appropriate to the needs of Congress and to give the team members additional exposure to interdisciplinary aspects of the several subject areas, seminars and workshops, often with outside experts, are a principal activity. In addition, numerous ad hoc teams exist at any given time to address major current issues. Teams are headed by senior specialists, specialists, or senior analysts. Interdivisional teams spent 8,676 staff days on projects in FY 1979, an 86 percent increase. Division level review procedures continue to be strengthened by broadening first line supervision. A *CRS Style Manual* has been developed to help maintain uniform quality of CRS products.

- Maximum effectiveness of policy analysis staff requires that analysts be relieved to the greatest feasible degree of work of a reference nature, and that the best possible clerical support be afforded. An internal study resulted in production of more routine responses at the lowest appropriate level, and efforts continue to provide equipment and clerical support required to free analysts to analyze. The Service's FY 1981 budget justification again accents this concern.

- We concur with the Hughes Commission that CRS should "receive authorization to make a more substantial investment in the development of its research staff than it has in the past." While the appropriations committees granted modest relief for FY 1979, CRS and other legislative support agency travel funds were reduced for FY 1980. To enable our staff to stay on the cutting edge of current knowledge and policy development we are requesting increased funding for professional training for FY 1981.

- We have acted on the recommendation that CRS make greater use of contracting power to supplement CRS research capability. We sought and obtained an increase in contract funds for FY 1978 and FY 1979. Each year contract funds not required to answer specific client requests are allocated to development of improved CRS products.

- Internal communication to break down artificial "we vs. them" barriers (front office/divisions, research/reference, management/staff) continues to receive attention to generate a feeling of common purpose and to sharpen perception of the needs of our clients. Examples are the prospectus meetings which bring together senior specialists, division and related support functions; a CRS internal newsletter which allows CRS management to address issues of concern to all employees; and periodic informal meetings between various elements of CRS staff and management to exchange ideas.

4. *Service and Product Evaluation and Priorities*

In addition to the congressional studies, the survey of CRS computerized services done by our Science Policy Research Division for the

Senate Rules and Administration Committee, and a CRS-commissioned McKinsey and Company study evaluating the CRS legislative documentation system are addressed below.

- Periodic review of CRS services and products is now built into the prospectus meeting process, a strengthened budget preparation and review process, and the ongoing activities of the Office of Member and Committee Relations, and is supplemented by such inputs as the McKinsey study. As a result of these mechanisms major changes have been made in graphics procedures and policy, and in the flow of work between divisions.

- The frequency of publication of the printed Bill Digest was modified to reflect the development of computer access to the abstracts. A program to make the on-line file totally current to best complement the House Information System and the Senate LEGIS system has received maximum available resources. The FY 1980 and 1981 budget justifications have sought much-needed enhancement of staff. We are currently implementing a suggestion by Chairmen of the House Committee on Administration and the Senate Committee on Rules to assure that bills on which floor action is likely receive priority processing.

- The products of the Major Issues System have been upgraded beyond what was envisioned in any study. Printed and on-line issue briefs have multiplied and been supplemented by audio and video issue briefs. A minibrief modification to the system is making many more timely CRS issues summaries instantly available to the Congress. The system responded to more than 27,000 requests in FY 1979, more than 25 percent higher than in FY 1977. The utility of Major Legislation of Congress has been significantly improved by a new photocomposition process and similar improvements to the issue brief system should be forthcoming.

- A number of recommendations for enhancing the utility of the SCORPIO system are being addressed in the wider context of the work of the House/Senate/CRS Policy Coordinating Group to avoid duplication and to maximize cost-effectiveness. Budgetary constraints on the Library's computer and software resources limit rapid improvement in CRS automated services, as will similar constraints on the size of the CRS training staff.

- The quality of response by the CRS inquiry recorders has been enhanced by development of a procedures manual for recorders, ongoing sharpening of definitions of division subject responsibilities, a slight increase in inquiry staff, closer supervision, and an upgrading of facilities for the unit. Several further improvements are being studied.

- The Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) service is being provided to more Member offices. A contractor study of the entire SDI program resulted in near-term and long-term recommendations to upgrade processing to the end that all Members may be served. Initial streamlining of SDI coverage to essential citations will allow steady widening of Member coverage throughout FY 1980.

- The balance of services between those to Members and to committees is a primary concern of the Office of Member and Committee Relations, and is consistently addressed at prospectus meetings and various management councils.

The current development of a computerized Inquiry Status and Information System (ISIS) had its genesis in an investigation of CRS by staff of the House Committee on Appropriations in 1971, shortly after the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 became effective. Concerns expressed by committee staff led CRS to create a revised Management Data System (MDS). In 1976, staff of the Brooks Commission found MDS to be "... a very good work reporting system ...," which should be "... extended to fill critical gaps in coverage."

– The Director appointed an ISIS project team in February 1977, to be headed by the new deputy director, who joined CRS in April 1977. Major coding changes were introduced in January 1978 and the inquiry status subsystem went on-line in April 1978. In consultation with the Library's Automated Systems Office (ASO), we determined that ASO did not then have sufficient project capability to allow ISIS development to proceed on an expeditious basis and that ad hoc contractor assistance was required.

– In September 1978 a contract for report formulation and functional specification for the full ISIS was granted to Informatics, Inc., one of five contractors who bid for the job. In January 1979 Informatics produced the first newly formatted reports (covering the last nine months of FY 1978). The contractor began systems analysis for functional specification in February 1979. ASO will assume full reporting responsibility in March 1980.

– The next steps in the inquiry status subsystem are direct transmission of requests from the Inquiry Section to a printer in each action division, and direct input by each division via its own terminal. These capacities will be exploited as divisions are moved to the Madison Building. The various subsystems of a full management information system which will be added incrementally include, inter alia, pending workload reporting, client utilization profiles and communication, personnel processing, and financial activities. Close ASO involvement in these phases will assure that other elements of the Library can "piggyback" by using appropriate elements of subsystems developed for ISIS. FY 1981 budget justifications include requests for a permanent ISIS coordinator for CRS and dedicated systems development staff for ASO's CRS Applications Section.

5. Relationship With Other Support Agencies and the Intellectual Community

We continue to believe that the proper context for addressing this topic is contained in the Brooks Commission statement that "of the four congressional information agencies (CRS) is the only one that is comprehensive in coverage and is equipped to provide immediate response as well as to undertake special studies and research projects."

– The Research Notification System, maintained and distributed by CRS, continues to minimize inadvertent duplication of effort among agencies, and provide for useful interchange of subject information among agency staffs. In accordance with a recommendation, the more routine GAO audits were dropped from the system. At the request of the Senate Committee on Rules, we are in the process of adding Senate committee contracted studies to the RNS to eliminate another potential source of duplication.

- The monthly meetings of the interagency council have steadily become more productive, and have been of special value as the relatively new roles of CBO and OTA are examined and modified. To reinforce interagency cooperation and to further insure avoidance of overlap and duplication the Director has appointed a senior specialist liaison for each of the three agencies. A recent CRS-sponsored seminar on oversight attended by more than 400 committee staffers included panels participated in by the four support agencies to explore better use of the agencies by Hill staff. The "how to" manual on oversight and the cable television presentations which evolved from this seminar further emphasize the agencies' disparate roles.

- A feature of the popular Legislative Institutes is a panel of the four legislative support agencies, explaining the disparate roles.

- CRS contracted for duplication of microfiche files of the GAO's unique legislative histories for inclusion in CRS's data bases in FY 1978.

- CRS has made its SCORPIO system available to GAO, CBO, and OTA and has advised GAO on how to design its data banks to be compatible with SCORPIO. Two GAO data bases have been put on-line in SCORPIO; the recurring reports file contains information on regular reports due to Congress from Federal agencies; the systems and sources file is an inventory of Federal sources and systems in the areas of fiscal, budgetary and program-related information.

- Each of the four agencies is preparing a description of its services and of the best way to use those services, to be included in a joint publication of the agencies to serve as a user guide to all congressional clients. *Staff*, the Hillwide newsletter, has featured such a users guide.

- The principal staff contacts with the intellectual community are at seminars and conferences. As previously stated, such contact has been sharply constrained by restrictions on travel funds. This limits the access of CRS staff to work in progress. It also restricts the role of CRS staff as a bridge for Congress with the professional community. FY 1979 appropriations actions provided some relief; further increased funding requested for FY 1980 was denied by the House Committee on Appropriations.

- Recruitment activities to fill senior specialist vacancies are being expanded to assure that the entire intellectual community is fully represented among candidates, especially women and minorities.

- A program has been established to bring in the brightest graduates as "research fellows" to assist senior specialists for up to two year post graduate years. In addition, outstanding graduate students are rotated through 90-day assignments involving lower level analysis in several research divisions. A more comprehensive fellowship program has been designed by a consultant and will be implemented during FY 1980.

- A program has been planned to provide opportunities for senior experts from the intellectual community to join CRS for limited periods in a capacity similar to that of senior specialists. Implementation of the program must await a more favorable climate for appropriations for new programs.

- CRS continues to use contract funds to tap the best expertise in the country on a consulting basis. Contracting capacity has been especially useful in the planning and development of services to the Congress.

STUDIES OF CRS OPERATIONS IN CALENDAR 1976

*The "Brooks Commission"—The House Commission on Information and Facilities
Organizational Effectiveness of the Congressional Research Service (House
Document No. 95-15)—January 4, 1977*

Addendum to above. *Management Study of the Congressional Research
Service*

*The "Hughes Commission"—The Commission on the Operation of the Senate
Toward A Modern Senate (Senate Document No. 94-278)—Decem-
ber 31, 1978*

Congressional Support Agencies—Committee Print—1976

*The Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, Subcommittee on Computer
Services*

*Information Support for the U.S. Senate: A Survey of Computerized CRS
Resources and Services—Committee Print—January 12, 1977*

McKinsey and Company

*Evaluating the Legislative Documentation System—Contracted Study
for CRS—January 1977*

APPENDIX C

CRS STUDIES IN THE PUBLIC DOMAIN

A subject listing of those Congressional Research Service studies and reports which have been printed in some form by the U.S. Government Printing Office and have been made generally available between May 1, 1979, and November 30, 1979.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Ahearn, Raymond. Multilateral trade negotiations. [June 25, 1979] 13 p.

Appears in a joint committee print, Joint Economic Committee. The U.S. role in a changing world political economy: major issues for the 96th Congress. 1979. p. 48-60.

----- Summary of trade function reorganization approaches. [Sept. 18, 1979] 2 p.

Appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 125, Sept. 25, 1979: H8496-H8497.

Bresnick, Ronda. East-West commercial relations. [June 25, 1979] 11 p.

Appears in a joint committee print, Joint Economic Committee. The U.S. role in a changing world political economy: major issues for the 96th Congress. 1979. p. 285-295.

Bresnick, Ronda. Hardt, John. Policy considerations on export licensing. [Mar. 6, 1979] 20 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Extension and revision of the Export Administration Act of 1969. Hearings and markup, 96th Cong., 1st sess. 1979. p. 914-933.

Cole, Leon. Thompson, Stephen. Transportation in rural America. [Jan. 15, 1979] 10 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture,

Nutrition, and Forestry, Subcommittee on Rural Development. Rural development: an overview. 1979. p. 139-148.

Congressional Research Service. Schusheim, Morton. Osbourn, Sandra. Rural development: an overview. Aug. 20, 1979. 257 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Subcommittee on Rural Development, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Fletcher, W. Wendell. Cook, Kenneth. Foreign investment in U.S. farmland—an overview. [Sept. 1978] 19 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Foreign investment in United States agricultural land. 1979. p. 3-21.

Hardt, John. Bresnick, Ronda. Soviet economy in a time of change: a compendium of papers. Oct. 10, 1979. 2 v. (1,532 p.)

Issued as a joint committee print, Joint Economic Committee, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Dr. Hardt helped to plan the scope of the research. He also coordinated and edited the contributions and wrote summaries for each volume. He was assisted by Ronda Bresnick.

Lowenthal, Mark. Whitson, William. Reifman, Alfred. The U.S. role in a changing

world: political economy: major issues for the 95th Congress. June 25, 1979. 668 p.

Issued as a joint committee print, Joint Economic Committee, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

CRS assisted the committee in preparing this compendium of papers.

McMurtry, Virginia. Federal payment proposals since 1940. [Aug. 8, 1979] 95 p.

Appears in a committee print, House Committee on the District of Columbia. The Federal payment to the District of Columbia, 1790–1980: a reference compendium of documents, studies, reports, and proposals. 1979. p. 23–95.

Miles, Barbara. Vanhorenbeck, Susan. Prices of new and existing houses: current data; issue brief number IB78231. Apr. 9, 1979. 11 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Education and Labor. Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education. Reauthorization of the Higher Education Act and related measures. Hearings, 96th Cong., 1st sess. Part 4. p. 122–132.

Mitchell, Douglas. The political impact of U.S. economic relations with Japan. [June 25, 1979] 17 p.

Appears in a joint committee print, Joint Economic Committee. The U.S. role in a changing world political economy: major issues for the 96th Congress. 1979. p. 386–402.

Osborn, Sandra. Local implementation of national rural development programs and policies. [Jan. 25, 1979] 35 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Subcommittee on Rural Development. Rural development: an overview. 1979. p. 209–243.

Patrick, Hugh. Drysdale, John. Reifman, Alfred. An Asian-Pacific regional economic organization: an exploratory concept paper. July 1979. 74 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Phillips, Charlotte. West European perceptions of Atlantic economic relations. [Feb. 1, 1979] 8 p.

Appears in a joint committee print, Joint Economic Committee. The U.S. role in a changing world political economy: major issues for the 96th Congress. 1979. p. 243–250.

Schick, Allen. Proposed constitutional limitations on the Federal budget. Mar. 5, 1979. 10 p.

Appears in House report no. 96–96. Toward a balanced budget: report pursuant to Public Law 96–5. 1979. p. 14–23.

Schnittker Associates. Multilateral trade negotiations: results for U.S. agriculture. Apr. 1979. 234 p.

Issued as committee print CP 96–11, MTN studies 1: results for U.S. agriculture, Senate Committee on Finance, 96th Cong. 1st sess.

Schussheim, Morton. Smith, Anne. Estimating the need for assisted housing production. [July 13, 1979] 13 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs. Condominium housing issues. Hearing, 96th Cong., 1st sess. 1979. p. 838–850.

Terpstra, A. Ellen. An analysis of possible cartel and barter arrangements to influence the price and availability of wheat on the international market. [May 30, 1979] 44 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Subcommittee on Foreign Agricultural Policy. International grain agreements oversight. Hearing, 96th Cong., 1st sess. 1979. p. 58–101.

----- Coffee prices. Aug. 27, 1979. 2 p.

Appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 125, Sept. 25, 1979: S13437–S13438.

Thompson, Stephen. Fischer, John. Brown, Teresa. ICC implementation of the 4R Act (synopsis of views presented at hearings before the Subcommittee on Surface Transportation of the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, February 7, 1979). May 1979. 187 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Wells, F. Jean. White, Roger. Jackson, William. Leisenring, Carol. Briefing materials for mid-year 1979 monetary policy oversight. [July 18, 1979] 35 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs. Federal Reserve second monetary policy report for 1979. Hearings, 96th Cong., 1st sess. 1979. p. 4-38.

Wells, F. Jean. White, Roger. Leisenring, Carol. Briefing materials for mid-year 1979 monetary policy oversight. July 16, 1979. 20 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Conduct of monetary policy (pursuant to the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, P.L. 95-523). Hearing, 96th Cong., 2d sess. 1979. p. 109-128.

Wells, F. Jean. White, Robert. Jackson, William. Briefing materials for monetary policy oversight. Feb. 16, 1979. 6 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. House. Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs. Conduct of monetary policy (pursuant to the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act of 1978, P.L. 95-523). Hearings, 96th Cong., 1st sess. 1979. p. 166-171.

White, Roger. Jackson, William. U.S. financial institutions: selected data series illustrating financial conditions. [May 21, 1979] 41 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Banking, Housing,

and Urban Affairs. Third meeting on the condition of the financial system. Hearing, 96th Cong., 1st sess. 1979. p. 49-89.

EDUCATION AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Bailey, Susan. Klebe, Edward. Proskauer, Martha. Materials relating to existing Federal programs providing or financing health care for mothers and children. June 1979. 18 p.

Issued as committee print 96-16, Senate Committee on Finance, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Carr, Geraldine. Carcinogen testing programs. [Feb. 6, 1979] 9 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Food safety: where are we? 1979. p. 59-67.

----- Chemical contaminants in food: animal drugs. [Feb. 6, 1979] 11 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Food safety: where are we? 1979. p. 81-91.

Cavalier, Kay. Kline, Janet. Price, Richard. O'Sullivan, Jennifer. Spielman, Alan. Campbell, Susan. Summary of testimony presented on the President's hospital cost containment proposal—H.R. 2626. July 1979. 52 p.

Issued as committee print 96-IFC 22, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Cavanagh, Suzanne. Ahmuty, Alice. Lewis, Karen. Melnick, Daniel. Olson, Janice. Taylor, Bette. Zegel, Vikki. Women in America: a source book. [Jan. 5, 1979] 116 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Labor and Human Resources. The coming decade: American women and human resources policies and programs, 1979. Hearings, 96th Cong., 1st sess. Part 1. 1979. p. 1343-1458

- Dodge, Christopher. Food additives. [July 1979] 25 p.
Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Food safety: where are we? 1979. p. 34-58.
- Education and Public Welfare Division. Health Section. Background material on health insurance: description of bills pending in committee and the administration proposal. June 14, 1979. 55 p.
Issued as committee print 96-17, Senate Committee on Finance, 96th Cong., 1st sess.
- Comparison of major features of health insurance proposals. June 1979. 29 p.
Issued as committee print CP 96-20, Senate Committee on Finance, 96th Cong., 1st sess.
- Forbes, Stephanie. Competitive problems in the drug industry: psychotropic drugs; summary and analysis. Sept. 20, 1979. 112 p.
Issued as a committee print, Senate Select Committee on Small Business, 96th Cong., 1st sess.
- Ford, Renee. Competitive problems in the drug industry: fixed-dose combination antibiotic drugs; summary and analysis. May 1, 1979. 94 p.
Issued as a committee print, Senate Select Committee on Small Business, Subcommittee on Monopoly, Economic Concentration and Anti-competitive Activities, 96th Cong., 1st sess.
- Hartman, Sarah. Case history of FDA actions on MIT nitrite study. Aug. 1, 1979. 6 p.
Appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 125, Sept. 12, 1979: H7787-H7792.
- Factory sanitation inspection. [Feb. 6, 1979] 14 p.
Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Food safety: where are we? 1979. p. 92-105.
- Jolly, William. Fish and shellfish inspection programs. [Jan. 1979] 16 p.
Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Food safety: where are we? 1979. p. 106-121.
- Kline, Janet. Price, Richard. Bailey, Susan. Violet, Joyce. Current health manpower issues. Oct. 1979. 78 p.
Issued as committee print 96-IFC-34, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 96th Cong., 1st sess.
- Knisbacher, Susan. History of Federal food protection. [Feb. 6, 1979] 25 p.
Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Food safety: where are we? 1979. p. 1-24.
- Koitz, David. Background material on options for financing the social security programs. Sept. 24, 1979. 44 p.
Issued as committee print WMCP: 96-35, House Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Social Security, 96th Cong., 1st sess.
David Koitz assisted the subcommittee in preparing this document.
- Lemke, Janet. Competitive problems in the drug industry: drug testing; summary and analysis. Nov. 9, 1979. 142 p.
Issued as a committee print, Senate Select Committee on Small Business, 96th Cong., 1st sess.
- Malone, Margaret. Koitz, David. Issues related to Social Security Act disability programs. Oct. 1979. 139 p.
Issued as committee print CP 96-23, Senate Committee on Finance, 96th Cong., 1st sess.
CRS assisted the staff in the development of this document.
- McNally, Jo-Ann. Chemical contaminants in food: pesticides. [Feb. 6, 1979] 13 p.
Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Food safety: where are we? 1979. p. 68-80.

Reiss, Kay. Klebe, Edward. National health insurance: background print on selected health proposals on which testimony will be received during November 29, 1979, hearing. Nov. 27, 1979. 17 p.

Issued as joint committee print WMCP: 96-40 96-IFC 35, House Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Health, and House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

CRS assisted the committees in preparing the document.

Richardson, Joe. Food stamp eligibility standards: for the 48 states and the District of Columbia (July to December 1979). [June 21, 1979] 1 p.

Appears in Senate report no. 96-236, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. 1979. p. 12.

Shipp, Royal. Ahmuty, Alice. Gladstone, Leslie. Goldich, Robert. Greenberg, Joel. Gronouski, Julie. Koitz, David. Morris, Marie. Schmitt, Raymond. Women and retirement income programs: current issues of equity and adequacy. Sept. 27, 1979. 225 p.

Issued as a committee print, House Select Committee on Aging, Subcommittee on Retirement Income, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Smith, Nancy. Meat and poultry inspection programs. [Jan. 1979] 9 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. Food safety: where are we? 1979. p. 25-33.

Spielman, Alan. System for Hospital Uniform Reporting (SHUR). July 25, 1979. 7 p.

Issued as committee print WMCP: 96-32, House Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Health, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Tager, Evelyn. Older Americans Act: a staff summary. July 1979. 124 p.

Issued as a committee print, House

Select Committee on Aging, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Zegel, Vikki. An outline of some cancer research policy options. May 11, 1979. 4 p.

Appears in U.S. Congress. House. Select Committee on Aging. Frontiers in cancer research for the elderly. Hearings, 96th Cong., 1st sess. 1979. p. 465-468.

ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Agnew, Allen. Basile, Barbara. Annotated bibliography on selected areas of coal mining research and development. Feb. 15, 1979. 51 p.

Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Energy Development and Applications, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Agnew, Allen. Speidel, David. Knisbacher, Sandra. McCullough, James. An overview of research in biogeochemistry and environmental health. Mar. 1979. 269 p.

Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Behrens, Carl. Kaufman, Alvin. Bodilly, Susan. Centralized vs. decentralized energy systems: diverging or parallel roads? [May 1, 1979] 312 p.

Issued as committee print 96-IFC 17, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Bell, Norma. Bamberger, Robert. Federal oversight of middle distillate inventories winter 1979-1980. Sept. 7, 1979. 2 p.

Appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 125, Oct. 11, 1979: S14397-S14398.

Biniek, Joseph. Carr, A. Barry. Blodgett, John. Smith, Nancy. Musgrove, Connie. Reisch, Mark. Womach, Jasper. Simmons, Malcolm. Wilcox, Walter. Agricultural and environmental relationships: issues and priorities. June 1979. 696 p.

Issued as a joint committee print, House Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Natural Resources and Environment, and House Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Conservation and Credit, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Biniek, Joseph. The status of environmental economics: an update. July 1979. 459 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Blodgett, John. Reisch, Mark. Musgrove, Connie. Lee, Martin. Costello, George. Basile, Barbara. Compensation for victims of water pollution. May 1979. 372 p.

Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Public Works and Transportation, Subcommittee on Oversight and Review, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Blodgett, John. Biniek, Joseph. Copeland, Claudia. Grimes, Maria. Hughes, Steve. Simmons, Malcolm. Armitage, Amelia. Energy development project delays: six case studies. Sept. 21, 1979. 144 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Brancato, Carolyn. The economic impact of a conservation bank. Oct. 15, 1979. 11 p.

Appears in Senate report no. 96-372, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. Conservation Bank Act. 1979. p. 36-46.

Bullis, Harold. Huddle, Franklin. A national policy for materials: research and resources; interim report. Dec. 1978. 126 p.

Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology, 95th Cong., 2d sess.

The report was written in major part by Harold Bullis with the assistance of Dr. Huddle and subcommittee staff.

Congressional Research Service. Bamberger, Robert. Energy initiatives of the 95th Congress. May 1979. 338 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Crane, Langdon. Energy conservation in cities. Dec. 1978. 117 p.

Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Advanced Technologies and Energy Conservation Research, Development and Demonstration. The print is volume II in a series entitled "Foresight."

Davis, David. Critique of the Energy Management Partnership Act (EMPA). Apr. 20, 1979. 44 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Davis, David. Mark, Clyde. Oil imports: a range of policy options. Nov. 1979. 31 p.

Issued as committee print 96-IFC 36, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Environment and Natural Resources Policy Division. Environmental protection affairs of the Ninety-fifth Congress. May 1979. 697 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Fletcher, W. Wendell. Energy impact assistance: a background report. Oct. 1979. 25 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Grimes, Maria. A case study of the proposal by the Hampton Roads Energy Company for construction of an oil refinery and marine terminal at Portsmouth, Virginia. Sept. 4, 1979. 15 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. Energy development project delays: six case studies. 1979. p. 89-103.

----- A legislative history of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977: a continuation of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970; together with a section-by-section index. Vol. 4. Aug. 1978. 1,667 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, 95th Cong., 2d sess.

----- A legislative history of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977: a continuation of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1970; together with a section-by-section index. Vol. 5. Aug. 1978. 1,060 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, 95th Cong., 2d sess.

Hartman, Sarah. Case history of 2, 4, 5-T regulation. Oct. 19, 1979. 2 p.

Appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 125, Nov. 29, 1979: H11394-H11395.

Hogan, Harry. Analysis of Amendment 389 to Reclamation Reform Act of 1979. [Aug. 28, 1979] 3 p.

Appears in the Congressional record [daily ed.] v. 125, Sept. 10, 1979: S12303-S12305.

Hughes, Steve. A case study of the Pittston Company's proposal for construction of an oil refinery and marine terminal at Eastport, Maine. Sept. 17, 1979. 28 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee Energy development project delays: six case studies. 1979. p. 61-88.

Hughes, Steve. Bishop, Susan. List of enactments of the 95th Congress pertinent to natural resources, energy policy, and environmental management [Apr. 1979] 165 p.

Appears in a committee print, Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. Environmental protection affairs of the Ninety-fifth Congress. 1979. p. 385-549.

Kaufman, Alvin. Bodilly, Susan. The economic impact of energy conservation. Dec. 1978. 492 p.

Issued as a committee print, House Committee on Science and Technology, Subcommittee on Advanced Energy Technologies and Energy Conservation Research, Development and Demonstration. The print is volume III in a series entitled "Foresight."

Kaufman, Alvin. World energy and the U.S. economy. [Jan. 2, 1979] 11 p.

Appears in a joint committee print, Joint Economic Committee. The U.S. role in a changing world political economy: major issues for the 96th Congress. 1979. p. 98-108.

Morrison, Robert. Possible effects on the atmosphere of large-scale helium extraction from the atmosphere. [July 26, 1979] 14 p.

Issued as committee print 96-IFC 30, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Phillips, Charlotte. Donnelly, Warren. Murphy, Patrick. West European nuclear energy development: implications for the United States. June 1979. 111 p.

Issued as a committee print, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Subcommittee on European Affairs, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Profozich, Russell. Segal, Migdon. Biniak, Joseph. Kaufman, Alvin. Bodilly, Susan. Kiefer, Donald. Federal Government incentives to coal and nuclear energy. May 1979. 65 p.

Issued as committee print 96-IFC 20, House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy and Power, 96th Cong., 1st sess.

Rothberg, Paul. Gushee, David. Cost estimates: synfuels that might be commercialized under the provisions of the proposed "energy trust fund." July 17, 1979. 1 p.

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APPENDIX D

MAJOR PROJECTS

Table D-1

Major Projects, by Source, FY 1979

	New Projects	+ Projects Carried Over in Previous Years	= Total Projects	Completed	= Projects in Process Sept. 30
Committee	423	220	643	400	243
Member	125	63	188	102	86
Anticipatory	249	65	314	171	143
Congressional Support Agencies + Miscellaneous	24	12	36	17	19
Totals	821	360	1,181	690	491
Percent	70	30	100	58	42

Table D-2

Major Projects by Division, FY 1979

Division	Total Projects in Process at the end of FY 1979	Projects Completed	Staff Days Spent on Completed Projects
AL	14	16	580
ECON	90	149	3,633
EPW	33	61	2,939
ENR	41	54	1,524
FAND	65	79	4,023
GOVT	89	94	2,986
SPR	35	66	2,029
SS	32	18	446
Inter	92	153*	8,676
Totals	491	690	26,836

*Senior Specialists also contributed 50 of the 153 interdivisional projects completed.

Table D-3

**Major Projects for Committees, by Type of Committee,
FY 1979 and FY 1978**

Type of Committee/ Subcommittee	FY 1979	Percent	FY 1978	Percent Change
House Standing	324	50	328	-1
House Select	24	4	16	+50
Senate Standing	253	39	261	-3
Senate Select/Special	18	3	21	-14
Joint	24	4	18	+33
Full Committees	358	56	354	+1
Subcommittees	285	44	290	-2
Total Projects	643	100	644	-

Table D-4

Committees Served by Major Projects, FY 1979

Type of Committee	Full Committee Served*	Subcommittee Served*
House Standing	22	80
House Select	9	2
Senate Standing	15	37
Senate Select/Special	4	1
Joint	3	1
Total Served	53	121
Total Possible	53	252
Percent of Total Served	100	52

*Includes major projects of previous fiscal years which are still active.

Table D-5
Committees and Subcommittees Served by Major Projects,
FY 1973-79

Fiscal Year	Number Served	Total Possible	Percent of Total Served
1979	174	305	57
1978	171	321	53
1977	164	316	52
1976	181	351	51
1975	129	340	38
1974	125	315	40
1973	77	315	24



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