

GAO



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Reports Issued in April 1987

National Defense

Defense Acquisition

GAO/NSLAD-87-128, Apr. 2.

Programs:

Status of Selected Systems

The 19 major defense acquisition programs reviewed in this report are scheduled to reach either milestone II—full-scale development—or milestone IIIB—full-rate production—by FY 1988 or 1989. Nine of the 19 programs had increased baseline cost estimates, 6 had current estimates which were the same as their baseline, and 4 had current estimates which decreased their baseline cost estimates by \$400 million to \$1.2 billion. Seven of the 19 programs are on schedule and 12 have experienced schedule slippages. The average delay was 17 months, and in most cases the delay resulted in increased costs. An overall performance characterization for 11 programs would be premature because they are early in the acquisition cycle. For the remaining 8 programs, 6 have achieved, or are expected to achieve, system performance expectations while 2 may not unless changes are made.

Missile Procurement:

AMRAAM Cost Growth and Schedule Delays

GAO/NSLAD-87-78, Mar. 10.

The Advanced Medium Range Air-to-Air Missile development and production program has experienced significant cost growth and schedule delays. Its estimated acquisition cost has more than doubled—from about \$3.4 billion for approximately 20,000 missiles to \$8.2 billion for 24,335 missiles. The current full-scale development phase schedule has been extended from 54 months to 79 months and the scheduled initial operational capability date has advanced from 1986 to 1989. Factors contributing to the understated cost estimates or added to the time and cost of developing the missile are (1) competition for program funding and pressure to justify the program over new or existing programs, (2) contractor competition for the missile design and development contracts, and (3) frequent program manager turnover.

Aircraft Procurement:

Status and Cost of Air Force Fighter Procurement Plans

GAO/NSLAD-87-121, Apr. 14.

Since 1984, when the Air Force issued its first Tactical Fighter Roadmap to modernize and expand its tactical air forces, over 600 new aircraft have been purchased, over 500 older aircraft have been retired, and the size of the TAF has increased to about 80 aircraft. These improvements

are intended to significantly increase the TAF's combat capability. However, high development and acquisition costs, together with funding constraints, have raised concerns about the affordability of acquiring, operating, and supporting a 40-wing force. These concerns have caused the Air Force to delay further expansion of the TAF. Its FY 1988 budget request calls for the annual procurement of 222 fighter aircraft in FY 1988 and 1989 which, according to the Air Force, are needed to replace TAF aircraft planned for retirement or transfer to the Strategic Air Defense Forces.

**Weapon Systems:
Shortfalls in Automatic
Fault Diagnostics**

Acc. No. 132758 (GAO/NSIAD-87-98), Apr. 24.

The Army has acknowledged that it was having problems with automatic diagnostics to verify system readiness, to detect faults, and to identify items to be replaced to correct the faults. It is spending billions to maintain its weapons and is depending more and more on automatic diagnostics to detect and isolate system failures. Army has initiated actions, such as developing testability standards, developing standard test equipment, and promoting automatic test technology to address the problems and when these actions are fully implemented the problems should be alleviated.

**Aircraft Basing:
Decision to Base Navy
TACAMO Aircraft at Tinker
Air Force Base, Oklahoma**

GAO/NSIAD-87-106FS, Apr. 3.

In January 1986 the Navy directed that immediate action be taken to provide required hangars and facilities to support E-6A TACAMO operations at Tinker Air Force Base, Oklahoma. Alternatives to Tinker were considered; Little Rock was considered the best candidate. The estimated cost to construct necessary facilities at Tinker is \$107.2 million, whereas the estimated cost for Little Rock is \$29.3 million. However, the Navy believes that, over time, the savings in logistics support will substantially exceed the increased initial costs. GAO was unable to verify cost estimates due to a lack of supporting data. Navy believes it will be possible to achieve further savings of \$16 million from basing at Tinker by being able to make a smaller initial investment in spare parts; it now estimates the total life-cycle cost advantage of Tinker, rather than Little Rock, as being \$70 million.

**Interoperability:
DOD's Efforts to Achieve
Interoperability Among C3
Systems**

GAO/NSIAD-87-124, Apr. 27.

The Department of Defense's efforts to achieve interoperability among the C3 systems—command, control, and communications—have been hindered by bureaucratic disagreements and have generally accomplished less than originally planned. DOD has had problems in developing an overall C3 architecture, in the length of time to revise its directive, and in fielding common and compatible equipment. Three causes for these problems are DOD's decentralized management structure, the lack of clearly defined joint requirements, and the absence of an effective central enforcement authority to make the necessary interoperability decisions. Interoperability could be enhanced if the service secretaries certified to the Secretary of Defense that C3 equipment being developed and procured will interoperate with other C3 equipment when required to do so.

**Internal Controls:
Air Force Contract Payment
Controls Should Be
Strengthened**

Acc. No. 132566 (GAO/IMTEC-87-13), Apr. 2.

The Air Force's Contract Management Division, which manages contract administration and payment disbursement functions has never determined the accuracy of information in the disbursement data base or the adequacy of its internal controls. As a result, Division management had neither identified nor corrected internal control weaknesses that allowed data base errors to go undetected and uncorrected. The Division's procedures had not prevented duplicate payments from occurring and although computer system and procedural controls eventually detected 24 duplicate payments made from May 1983 through December 1984, the government incurred over \$72,000 in unnecessary interest expense. Finally, the Division did not follow procedures to ensure the authenticity of contract documents before information was entered into the system. Failure to do so renders the system unnecessarily vulnerable to fraud.

**Army Maintenance:
Continuing Problems in
Performing Maintenance at
the User Level**

Acc. No. 132759 (GAO/NSIAD-87-104), Apr. 24.

The Army is not effectively maintaining its equipment to ensure maximum mission capability at the least cost. A long-standing problem is poorly performed maintenance and repairs at the user level. In addition, inadequate recordkeeping and reporting provide Army management a more optimistic picture of equipment condition and status than actually exists. Ultimately, these conditions stem from inadequate supervision,

training, and resource management at the local level, and insufficient monitoring of organizational maintenance operations by Army management.

**Contract Pricing:
DOD's Use of Unpriced
Contracts**

GAO/NSIAD-87-91, Apr. 30.

Unpriced contracts authorize contractors to start work and incur costs before final agreement on terms and conditions, including price. But because they are awarded without firm or final prices, such contracts are not desirable. As of September 1985, the Department of Defense's use of unpriced contracts was at its highest value ever—about \$28 billion. DOD has taken several actions to control the use of unpriced contracts and as a result, its unpriced contracts as of September 1986 totaled \$16.4 billion—an \$11.5 billion reduction from the end of the previous year.

International Affairs

**Overseas Construction:
Design and Construction of
U.S. Embassy Complex in
Moscow**

GAO/NSIAD-87-125BR, Apr. 10.

The U.S. embassy complex in Moscow has slipped from its completion date of July 1982 and costs have increased from between \$75 million and \$100 million to \$192 million. Contributing factors to the project delays and increased costs are (1) the contract with two American firms for planning and designing the project was amended 26 times and the designs were revised 130 times; (2) the Soviets were slow in completing early site preparations; (3) the Soviet contractor's failure to follow sequencing in the master construction schedule caused serious delays; (4) the Soviet contractor was unable to supply specified materials, provide enough specialty craftsmen to maintain progress, and meet accepted quality standards; and (5) construction and material contracts with U.S. firms were modified a number of times. All work on the new office building has been suspended and is now undergoing security and structural inspections.

**International Trade:
The U.S. Trade Deficit:
Causes and Policy Options
for Solutions**

GAO/NSIAD-87-135, Apr. 28.

Although foreign trade barriers and a loss of U.S. competitiveness are ongoing problems for U.S. trade, these two factors were not major contributors to the increase in the U.S. trade deficit in the 1980s. Rather, the major causes of the increased trade deficit were changes in U.S. and foreign macroeconomic policies that led to a strong U.S. dollar and relatively strong U.S. economic growth. It is essential that the current mix of U.S. macroeconomic policies be changed in order to lower the U.S. trade deficit. In particular, the U.S. budget deficit needs to be reduced. Efforts to remove foreign trade barriers and increase U.S. productivity should continue, although only a modest contribution to lowering the trade deficit should be expected from such efforts.

**International Trade:
Combating Unfair Foreign
Trade Practices**

GAO/NSIAD-87-100, Mar. 17.

Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, gives the President broad powers to enforce U.S. trade rights and authorizes the U.S. government to act against unfair trade practices that restrict U.S. access to foreign markets. GAO found that the use of section 301 had limited success in achieving the removal of unfair foreign trade practices, one reason being the lengthy process that complaints must go through to dispute settlements. The administration is emphasizing the strength of section 301 but since Presidential discretion involves the balancing of conflicting trade, foreign policy, and national security concerns, action based on a 301 petition may not always be appropriate. Therefore, despite the potential strength of this provision, it cannot be a panacea for all international trade problems.

**International Trade:
Observations on the U.S.-
Japan Semiconductor
Arrangement**

Acc. No. 132741 (GAO/NSIAD-87-134BR), Apr. 15.

The U.S.-Japan arrangement on semiconductor trade was intended to resolve three unfair trade practices: (1) below cost sales (dumping) of Japanese-manufactured semiconductors in the United States, (2) dumping of Japanese-manufactured semiconductors in third country markets, and (3) the presence of unfair trade barriers which limit the ability of U.S. producers of semiconductors to sell in the Japanese market. The Administration's announcement of planned sanctions against Japan should not necessarily be seen as an indication that the Arrangement is a failure. The antidumping provisions of the Arrangement are enforceable and the sanctions reflect U.S. resolve to ensure

compliance with Arrangement commitments, not its collapse. As such, the sanctions should serve as temporary measures to be removed when compliance improves. Over the long run, efforts to enforce compliance with the commitments contained in international trade agreements should strengthen the credibility of U.S. resolve on these matters.

**International Trade:
Strengthening Worldwide
Protection of Intellectual
Property Rights**

Acc. No. 132699 (GAO/NSIAD-87-65), Apr. 15.

Foreign piracy of intellectual property rights, such as patents, trademarks, and copyrights, is one of the more important international trade issues for the United States. Protection of such rights has previously been considered a technical matter and not as a trade policy concern affecting U.S. international competitiveness. The government now recognizes that foreign piracy of intellectual property rights affects U.S. trade in the same manner as other activities more traditionally considered as unfair trade practices and has strengthened worldwide protection of intellectual property rights in multilateral forums. It has also undertaken bilateral consultations with problem countries and utilized recently strengthened trade law provisions to take unilateral trade actions when adequate progress has not been made.

**International Trade:
Commerce Department
Conference on Mexico's
Maquiladora Program**

GAO/NSIAD-87-77BR, Apr. 3.

The Mexican government initiated the Maquiladora program to generate economic development and employment along Mexico's depressed northern border by attracting sub-assembly operations. The Department of Commerce staged a conference—Expo-Maquila '86—to promote U.S. firms' participation in Mexico's Maquiladora program. Due to concern about the appropriateness of Commerce's sponsorship of the conference, Congress placed in the 1987 Continuing Resolution a provision which aims to prohibit Commerce's participation in this and similar events. This report details the Mexican program and assesses whether Commerce could circumvent the Continuing Resolution prohibition.

**Embassy Blueprints:
Controlling Blueprints and
Selecting Contractors for
Construction Abroad**

GAO/NSIAD-87-83, Apr. 14.

State Department regulations require that U.S. architectural/ engineering and construction firms having access to classified information hold an industrial security clearance. GAO found that 10 out of 16 such firms under contract to design communication centers at 49 diplomatic

posts did not have this clearance. These regulations and heightened concerns about potential terrorist incidents directed against U.S. diplomatic facilities have resulted in the State Department better controlling the distribution of blueprints and a more secure environment during construction.

Science, Space, and Technology

Space Operations: NASA's Use of Information Technology

GAO/IMTEC-87-20, Apr. 17.

Some of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's significant objectives in its FY 1987 budget, are to (1) make the agency's Space Transportation System fully operational and cost effective, (2) move toward the establishment of a permanently manned space station, (3) conduct an effective and productive space and earth sciences program, and (4) conduct effective and productive space applications and technology programs. In FY 1986 \$784 million was allocated for information technology, out of a total agency budget of \$7.8 billion. NASA is planning to acquire more information technology over the next 5 years than almost every other federal civilian agency. Its long-range plan for FY 1987 through 1991 lists 460 projects costing \$1 million or more, totaling \$4.1 billion.

Weather Satellites: Economies Available by Converging Government Meteorological Satellites

Acc. No. 132760 (GAO/NSIAD-87-107), Apr. 23.

The United States operates two separate, but similar, polar orbiting meteorological satellite systems—the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Television Infrared Observation Satellite and the Department of Defense's Defense Meteorological Satellite Program. Converging the two systems is technically and operationally feasible, user needs could be satisfied, and several hundred million dollars in cost savings could be realized by eliminating areas of duplication, using multi-year procurement contracting, and purchasing parts more economically. The two systems, however, continue to operate separately because of international concerns, security implications, and differences in the systems' missions. Sufficient impetus is lacking for the federal agencies involved to take action toward greater convergence and GAO believes

that the Departments of Defense and Commerce should place more emphasis on the matter.

**Small Business Act:
NASA's Disadvantaged
Business Advocate Not
Reporting to Proper
Management Level**

Acc. No. 132604 (GAO/GGD-87-50), Apr. 6.

The Small Business Act requires each federal agency with procurement powers to establish an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization and requires that the agency head appoint a Director for this office. The Director shall be responsible only to and report directly to the agency head or deputy. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Director has reported and continues to report to the Associate Deputy Administrator. Therefore, GAO concludes that the Director's reporting level is not in compliance with the Small Business Act.

Energy

**Nuclear Security:
DOE's Reinvestigation of
Employees Has Not Been
Timely**

GAO/RCED-87-72, Mar. 10.

The Department of Energy is responsible for conducting reinvestigations of its clearance holders to determine whether their lifestyles have changed such that they would be susceptible to engaging in espionage, sabotage, or theft of nuclear materials. But almost 76,000 people who work at the nation's three nuclear weapons facilities have not had their security clearances reinvestigated within the last five years, which the department now requires. Shortcomings in the reinvestigation program existed because of management inattention, inadequate budget and staff resources, and insufficient support from the Office of Personnel Management. A new DOE policy increased the number of clearances requiring employee reinvestigations from 12,000 to more than 218,000 and called for these to be up to date by 1991. The resulting annual workload could range from almost 200 percent at headquarters to over 1,100 percent at Albuquerque, making the 1991 goal difficult to attain.

**Nuclear Waste:
Status of DOE's
Implementation of the
Nuclear Waste Policy Act**

Acc. No. 132701 (GAO/RCED-87-17), Apr. 15.

States, Indian tribes, and other groups have initiated numerous lawsuits against the Department of Energy primarily concerning its procedures to select a nuclear waste repository site. The groups have expressed dissatisfaction about their level of participation in DOE's program and implementation of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982. Potential delays resulting from litigation have jeopardized DOE's ability to begin repository operations for which the beginning target date has been extended to 2003.

**Naval Petroleum Reserve-1:
Data Inaccuracies
Complicate Production and
Ownership Issues**

GAO/RCED-87-105BR, Mar. 24.

The proposed sale in the near future of the Naval Petroleum Reserve located at Elk Hills, California, could result in about 11.9 million barrels of oil being lost to the federal government. NPR-1 is jointly owned by the federal government and Chevron, U.S.A., Inc. and managed by the Department of Energy but because of inaccuracies in NPR-1 production data, DOE's ability to accurately compute each owner's actual share of production data is hampered. Underlying the inaccuracies is an absence of effective internal controls that could have prevented or would have limited the impact of the problems.

**Energy Conservation:
Funding State Energy
Assistance Programs**

GAO/RCED-87-114FS, Mar. 31.

During FY 1982-86, the Congress appropriated about \$11.3 billion for state energy assistance programs—\$1.4 billion for four Department of Energy conservation programs and about \$9.9 billion for a Health and Human Services low-income energy assistance program. As of September 1986, DOE oil overcharge collections totaled about \$5.6 billion. Of this amount, about \$4.6 billion was distributed to injured parties and states. States received about \$3.2 billion of oil overcharge funds and as of September 1986 had spent about \$200 million of the funds. About 81 percent of the \$200 million was used for DOE programs and 19 percent for the HHS program.

Natural Resources and Environment

Water Pollution:

Application of National Cleanup Standards to the Pulp and Paper Industry

GAO/RCED-87-52, Mar. 18.

The Clean Water Act requires industrial facilities to have permits for effluent discharge. Mills sampled by GAO were generally discharging the key industry pollutants at levels in line with their permit limits as written but GAO found, however, two problems with the way in which permit limits are being set—(1) mill production figures available in setting some permit limit did not include 5-year historical production figures and (2) permit writers are not consistently applying more stringent new-source standards to some expansions of existing pulp and paper mills. As a result, some expansions have not been required to meet the more stringent discharge standards.

Endangered Species:

Limited Effect of Consultation Requirements on Western Water Projects

GAO/RCED-87-78, Mar. 26.

Federal efforts to provide enough water in the West to ensure the survival of endangered fish, animal, and plant species have generated considerable controversy. Competitors for the available water have claimed that reserving water for these species has hampered their ability to develop water resources for irrigation, municipal water supply, industrial development, or related purposes. The Endangered Species Act's consultation requirements have, on the whole, had little effect on western water development and limited impact on projects' timing, scope, and cost. No water project was terminated as a result of a consultation, and cost increases caused by consultation requirements generally represented a small percentage of total project costs. For these affected projects, other concurrent difficulties, such as lack of funding, often had more serious effects than consultation requirements.

Timber Program:

A Cost Accounting System Design for Timber Sales in National Forests

Acc. No. 132739 (GAO/AFMD-87-33), Apr. 21.

The Forest Service, which plans and administers timber sales, does not have an accounting system that can provide an accurate comparison of the costs and revenues associated with growing and selling timber in specific locations. The basic design proposed by GAO for a timber cost

accounting system includes provisions for making the system flexible enough to be adaptable to all forests, yet standardized enough to generate comparable information that should meet both Forest Service and congressional information needs. Specifically, the design includes requirements for (1) establishing timber management cost centers for matching costs and revenues, (2) establishing a set of categories for sorting out the great variety of timber sales, (3) using cost pools to capture and apportion multiyear costs, and (4) developing useful formats for reporting financial results.

Agriculture

Farm Credit: Actions Needed on Major Management Issues

Acc. No. 132605 (GAO/GGD-87-51), Apr. 1.

The Farm Credit System now faces severe financial difficulty, as reflected by the poor quality of its loan portfolio and its high cost of debt. It is further burdened by a complex and decentralized organizational structure devoid of centralized decisionmaking, accountability, and authority. In part, the problems resulted from poor management practices and decisions, such as lax credit standards and mismanagement of interest rate risk. GAO believes that a focal point for Systemwide accountability and authority needs to be established, particularly if the federal government provides assistance; any structural changes need to be considered in the context of broader proposals to address the System's problems.

Farm Payments: Farm Reorganizations and Their Impact on USDA Program Costs

GAO/RCED-87-120BR, April 1.

There is a \$50,000 limitation on direct support payments made to eligible U.S. producers by the Department of Agriculture under the crop subsidy and acreage reduction programs for wheat, corn and other feed grains, cotton, and rice. The number of producers paid under USDA's crop programs increased by 49 percent from 1984 to 1986. USDA estimates that total payments subject to the \$50,000 limitation will more than double to almost \$8.8 billion in 1986. The number of new producers from 1984 to 1986 that were the result of farm reorganizations involving a producer nearing the payment limit increased from about 1,400 in 1984 to almost 5,700 in 1986. Continuation of the 1984 to 1986 trend over the 1987 to 1989 crop years could result in about 22,300 new

producers by 1989 from voluntary farm reorganizations related to the payment limit. As a result of this trend, government costs for payments to the estimated 31,280 new producers created from farm reorganizations for 1984-89 could be almost \$900 million per year in 1989. Cumulative costs of new producers from 1984 to 1989 could be as much as \$2.3 billion.

**Farm Programs:
Payments and Loans to
Foreign Owners of U.S.
Cropland**

GAO/RCED-87-81BR, Mar. 19.

GAO collected farm program payment and loan data for 401 counties across the country which represents payments and loans made on about 90 percent of all foreign-owned cropland in the United States. The information collected for 1985 shows that (1) total farm payments to foreign owners of U.S. cropland were \$7.73 million in the 401 counties; (2) the median farm payment for foreign owners was \$8,472 and foreign corporations received a median payment of \$12,862; (3) thirty-seven, or about 6 percent, of the 598 foreign owners who participated in the 1985 farm programs received farm payments of at least \$50,000; twenty-one, or about 8 percent, of all the foreign corporations who participated received at least \$50,000 each; and (4) foreign owners took out price-support loans of about \$12.3 million.

**Small Business Act:
Agriculture's
Disadvantaged Business
Advocate Not Reporting to
Proper Management Level**

Acc. No. 132603 (GAO/GGD-87-45), Apr. 6.

The Small Business Act requires each federal agency with procurement powers to establish an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization and requires that the agency head appoint a Director for this office. The Director shall be responsible only to and report directly to the agency head or deputy. GAO concludes that because Agriculture's OSDBU's Director does not report to the Secretary of Agriculture or his deputy, the Director's reporting level is not in compliance with the Small Business Act.

**Internal Controls:
Agriculture Finance Center
Actions to Improve Controls
in Selected Areas**

GAO/AFMD-87-32FS, Mar. 20.

GAO had previously recommended that the Department of Agriculture's National Finance Center report quarterly on the status of efforts to resolve (1) providing adequate disaster planning, (2) developing appropriate program documentation, (3) implementing an independent certification function, and (4) limiting access to ADP programs and data. Reports of this nature have now been made and NFC has taken some action of these items.

Transportation

Air Traffic System: Pilot Program to Contract Out Maintenance at Selected Facilities

Acc. No. 132704 (GAO/RCED-87-104BR), Apr. 17.

The Federal Aviation Administration's design for the proposed pilot test program to contract out for maintenance provides a reasonable framework for testing contracting performance. Specifically, GAO found that (1) FAA will be able to determine the feasibility of contracting out lower risk facilities on a nationwide scale; (2) the test has some potential for accelerating attrition in FAA's maintenance work force; (3) the proposed test allows the contractor to use FAA resources, such as training facilities and supply and support equipment; and (4) complete cost estimates for the pilot test have not yet been developed.

Department of Transportation: Enhancing Policy and Program Effectiveness Through Improved Management

Acc. No. 132655 (GAO/RCED-87-3), Apr. 13.

This report concentrates on ways that the Department of Transportation can strengthen management performance to achieve major policy and program goals. This includes building on and institutionalizing achievements gained from the National Air Transportation Inspection Program, the Department's Safety Review Task Force, and other initiatives to improve management control. Needed improvements include (1) a continuing, systematic approach for measuring progress in achieving safer transportation, (2) reassessing and clarifying the Department's role in administering grants, (3) modernizing the Department's financial, information resource, and procurement systems, (4) providing a Departmentwide focus for human resource management, and (5) a stronger role for the Office of the Secretary in policy direction and management.

Aviation Information: Movement of Personnel and Data Bases

GAO/RCED-87-116FS, Mar. 27.

The Department of Transportation's Research and Special Programs Administration plans to transfer functions and personnel from Washington, D.C. to Cambridge, Mass., to increase its operation efficiency. RSPA has not yet completed its transition planning; it has given its commitment to meeting user concerns but has no specific plans for this and it has personnel cost estimates for the operation in Washington and Cambridge but has not yet estimated other costs involved in the transfer. The requirements of Circular A-76, making an agency perform

a cost comparison study before using contractor personnel to perform functions handled by federal civil servants, do not apply because RSPA plans to use contractor staff only for positions already vacated by Washington staff.

**Internal Controls:
Transportation Acts to
Correct Weaknesses in Its
Bus Program**

GAO/RCED-87-97, Apr. 28.

Some transit systems are not collecting sufficient information to determine the service lives of buses when they are stockpiled or replaced. As a result, the Urban Mass Transportation Administration may expend more funds than provided for by its policy to replace buses before the end of their normal service life or may not recover from grantees all funds representing the federal interest in the remaining useful life of buses disposed of early.

**Housing and
Community
Development**

**Chet Holifield Federal
Building:
GSA's Decision to Renovate
and Retain Appears
Appropriate**

Acc. No. 132703 (GAO/GGD-87-47), Apr. 20.

The Chet Holifield Federal Building in Laguna Niguel, California, has been used by GSA primarily for records storage and office space. GAO proposed to Congress that the building be completely renovated so that it could be used for long-term occupancy. GAO found the decision to renovate an appropriate one. The present value costs, over a 30-year period, of acquiring alternate building space in which to relocate the more than 1,800 federal employees now in or planned to be in the building considerably exceed the costs of keeping the building and renovating it to improve its suitability for federal agency occupancy.

Social Services

Child Support: Need to Improve Efforts to Identify Fathers and Obtain Support Orders

GAO/HRD-87-37, Apr. 30.

Nearly 75 percent of the more than 7 million children in the program Aid To Families With Dependent Children lack child support orders. Nearly half of the children who apply for AFDC are born out of wedlock. To get a support order, they must have a paternity determination that legally identifies the father. Many of these children who needed this determination and/or support order did not receive it because their cases (1) were never opened, (2) were closed prematurely, or (3) remained open but unattended. Federal oversight was inadequate, and state reporting on program operations was not sufficiently accurate and complete to assess program performance.

Dislocated Workers: Exemplary Local Projects Under the Job Training Partnership Act

GAO/HRD-87-70BR, Apr. 8.

The Job Training Partnership Act created a program directed at helping workers dislocated by business closures or permanent layoffs. GAO shows that 563 local JTPA title III dislocated workers projects reported an average placement rate of 69 percent and an average placement wage of \$6.61 an hour. Eighty of these projects reported both placement rates and wage levels above the national averages. Key project features may have contributed to their exemplary outcomes but no single combination of factors was always associated with exemplary projects. Projects that focused on a specific business closure or permanent layoff achieved above average results about twice as often as projects not having such a focus. This report analyzes eight case studies to see how factors such as geographic region, industrial bases, economic conditions, and participant characteristic influence above average outcomes.

Legal Services Corporation: Reprogramming of Funds and Service Delivery Research Projects

GAO/HRD-87-50BR, Mar. 16.

In November 1985, the Legal Services Corporation entered an agreement to purchase 160 microcomputer systems for about \$735,000. Its budget justification for FY 1985 and 1986 did not mention the computer purchase or related training. LSC's 1985 and 1986 appropriations acts require that the Senate and House Appropriations Committees be notified of reprogramming funds in excess of \$250,000 or 10 percent but LSC

did not consider this to be a reprogramming action and did not notify the committees. LSC implemented three research and demonstration projects totaling about \$3 million. For a project involving law schools, LSC extended the grants and provided additional funds totaling about \$140,000. Another project received an additional \$30,000 for administrative expenses. As of January 1987, only one of the three research projects had been completed and evaluated.

Personnel Practices:
Use of Consultants and
Experts in the Immediate
Office of the Secretary, HHS

GAO/GGD-87-49BR, Mar. 18.

During Margaret M. Heckler's tenure as Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services (March 1983 to December 1985), about 1,800 consultants and experts were employed. About 400 were special experts employed by the National Institutes of Health and were paid over \$29 million. The consultants and experts hired under the governmentwide authority and the authority for the Public Health Service were paid over \$5 million during calendar years 1983, 1984, and 1985.

Small Business Act:
Education's Disadvantaged
Business Advocate Not
Reporting to Proper
Management Level

Acc. No. 132652 (GAO/GGD-87-53), Apr. 10.

The Small Business Act requires each federal agency with procurement powers to establish an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization and requires that the agency head appoint a Director for this office. The Director shall be responsible only to and report directly to the agency head or deputy. GAO concludes that because the Director, OSDBU, is not responsible only to and does not report directly to the Secretary of Education or the Under Secretary, his reporting level is not in compliance with the Small Business Act.

Health

Cancer Patient Survival: What Progress Has Been Made?

GAO/PEMD-87-13, Mar. 31.

Survival rates for cancer has improved but the extent of improvement for specific cancers is often not as great as that reported. One reason is that biases artificially inflate the amount of "true" progress. Improvements in patient survival have been most dramatic for the rarer forms of cancer and least dramatic for the more prevalent cancers. As a result, even though the absolute number of lives extended is considerable, this number remains small relative to all cancer patients. Despite the limited nature of progress in extending the lives of cancer patients, strong evidence exists that the quality of survival for these patients has improved considerably since 1950.

Medical Malpractice: Characteristics of Claims Closed in 1984

GAO/HRD-87-55, Apr. 22.

An estimated 73,472 medical malpractice claims were closed in 1984. Fifty-seven percent were closed with no indemnity; however, payments for claims closed with indemnity totaled \$2.6 billion and ranged from \$1 to \$2.5 million. The median was \$18,000 and the average was \$80,741. Claims closed with an indemnity of \$250,000 or more accounted for 61 percent of the total payments. The insurers spent \$807 million to investigate and defend all of the claims closed in 1984. The average cost was \$10,985. Injuries most frequently occurred in hospitals. Three-quarters involved four allegations of negligence—surgical, diagnostic, treatment, or obstetrics errors. The average time from injury to claim and from claim to disposition was 16 months and 25 month, respectively. About half the claims were closed after suit but before trial, while 5 percent were resolved by court verdict. The more severe injuries and those receiving the largest indemnity payments took longer to resolve.

Medicaid: Addressing the Needs of Mentally Retarded Nursing Home Residents

GAO/HRD-87-77, Apr. 15.

Adequate program controls do not exist in nursing homes to ensure that mentally retarded persons are getting active treatment to develop them to their full potential. The Department of Health and Human Services should amend Medicaid regulations to require states to specify the role of nursing homes in the state's program for the mentally retarded and

the roles of retardation agencies in addressing the needs of retarded nursing home residents. HHS should also establish plan-of-care and inspection-of-care requirements similar to those for intermediate care facilities for the mentally retarded.

**Medicare and Medicaid:
Effects of Recent
Legislation on Program and
Beneficiary Costs**

GAO/HRD-87-53, Apr. 8.

GAO estimates that, had prior cost growth trends continued, actual inflation-adjusted Medicare costs may have been about \$13 billion more from 1981 through 1985 than they actually were. Actual Medicaid cost growth for FY 1981 through 1985 shows a sharp decline in FY 1982 followed by increases later in the period, which were still lower than the historical trend. The average inflation-adjusted out-of-pocket cost per Medicare enrollee for services increased between 1980 and 1985 by about 49 percent for part A services and about 31 percent for part B services. Varying state cost-sharing requirements and nonavailability of state data precluded an analysis of the change in Medicaid recipients' out-of-pocket costs. However, 26 states have increased cost-sharing requirements for Medicaid recipients as a result of the Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982.

**Medicaid:
Determining Cost-
Effectiveness of Home and
Community-Based Services**

GAO/HRD-87-61, Apr. 28.

Information collected during the first 5 years of the federally financed Medicaid program has been neither accurate nor consistently reported and consequently is not useful for evaluating the operating experience of most waiver programs—home and community-based services. The Department of Health and Human Services must find ways to discriminate between those who use waiver services instead of nursing homes and those who use waiver services to augment their care in the community. The Health Care Financing Administration now assumes that all those receiving home and community-based care otherwise would use nursing homes. As a result, when the costs of care for waiver recipients are less than the costs of nursing home care, HCFA concludes that the waiver is cost-effective. This assumption is not supported. Many people who have participated in community care demonstration projects would not have entered a nursing home had the community-based care been unavailable. As a result, community-based alternatives have frequently increased costs to Medicaid.

**Document Requests:
Response Time to
Congressional Committees
Could Be Improved**

Acc. No. 132757 (GAO/HRD-87-45), Apr. 24.

Delays in the Food and Drug Administration's responsiveness to congressional committees requests for documents have adversely affected the Subcommittee on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations' ability to oversee its regulatory activities. FDA cited the delays because it (1) lacked written guidance concerning their roles and responsibilities, (2) lacked sufficient resources to process responses to requests promptly because of other competing demands, and (3) were not required by FDA to meet internal target dates for completing their work. Congressional requesters generally asked FDA to provide documents within 1 week of the date it received the request, but FDA responded to only 1 out of 12 requests within this time, taking an average of 41 days; responses were late by an average of 34 days, including a range from 1 day to over 4 months.

Income Security

**Pension Plans:
Government Insurance
Program Threatened by Its
Growing Deficit**

GAO/HRD-87-42, Mar. 19.

The Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation's single-employer pension plan insurance program's growing deficit was caused by (1) an increasing trend in claim amounts since the program's inception, (2) low recoveries from employers causing the claims, and (3) inadequate premium revenue from ongoing plans. In recent years, most of the claims have been caused by relatively few employers terminating underfunded plans. During FY 1983-85, the large claim amounts resulted primarily from the federal funding standards not requiring sufficient contributions to pay for the plans' underfunded benefits by the time they were terminated. The Single Employer Pension Plan Amendments Act of 1986 included provisions that should alleviate some of the program's difficulties but these positive steps may not be enough to ensure the program's long-term financial viability. Further changes may be needed to control program claims and finance those that do occur.

**Social Security:
Staff Reductions and
Service Quality**

GAO/HRD-87-66, Mar. 10.

The Social Security Administration plans to reduce its staff by 17,000 full-time equivalent positions through FY 1990. The announcement generated widespread concern that the 21 percent reduction would impair SSA's ability to provide quality service to its clients. Overall SSA service has remained stable during the first two years of the staff reduction program which started in January 1985. But in units which lost staff, most managers and employees believed the reductions had adversely affected the work of their unit; only 16 percent categorized the effect as significant. To help ensure that reductions are not hurting service, SSA must closely watch for early warning indicators, such as increased workloads, in affected offices and must have a sound basis for deciding the size and type of staff needed at each location to process projected workloads.

**ADP Systems:
SSA's Modernization Efforts
Need Redirection**

GAO/IMTEC-87-16, Apr. 10.

The Social Security Administration has spent over \$400 million in the past 5 years in acquiring computer equipment and expanding the data communications network but it has not met the objectives of modernizing its software and implementing an integrated data base. It did not (1) follow the 1982 modernization plan's technical strategy, (2) use an agency-wide, long-range plan to guide the modernization effort, and (3) adequately plan, integrate, and manage the effort. Its 1987 updated modernization plan does not adequately address the status, current systems deficiencies, and methods for correcting these deficiencies. The overall effort has proven too large and complex and unless SSA revises its modernization approach, it may not solve past problems or achieve anticipated benefits.

Veterans Administration

Small Business Act:
VA's Disadvantaged
Business Advocate Now
Reporting to Proper
Management Level

Acc. No. 132756 (GAO/GGD-87-60), Apr. 27.

The Small Business Act requires each federal agency with procurement powers to establish an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization and requires that the agency head appoint a Director for this office. The Director shall be responsible only to and report directly to the agency head or deputy. In November 1982, the Veterans Administration's Associate Deputy Administrator for Logistics was designated as the agency's Director, OSDBU, reporting to the Deputy Administrator, the second highest agency official. In an internal reorganization, however, the Administration created a new position of Chief of Staff and directed the Associate Deputy Administrator to report to this official. GAO then concluded that the Director's reporting level was not in compliance with the Small Business Act and proposed that his reporting relationship be changed to conform with the requirements of the act. VA is now in compliance with the law.

General Government

Financial Markets:
Federal Reserve Board
Opposition to Credit Card
Interest Rate Limits

Acc. No. 132629 (GAO/GGD-87-38BR), Apr. 7.

At a congressional hearing, a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System opposed federal legislation for limiting the rate of interest which may be charged on credit card accounts, and outlined the basis for the FRS opposition. GAO found that while the information on credit card costs and profitability contained in the testimony was factually accurate, much of the data came from annual FRS surveys which were not designed to provide representative information on the banking industry as a whole and thus should have been accompanied by appropriate cautions concerning its potential shortcomings. GAO also found that while some of the data relied on by the FRS lends itself to differing interpretations and conclusions regarding the degree of competition in the credit card industry, FRS used the data logically and rationally to support its arguments.

**Bank Powers:
Insulating Banks From the
Potential Risks of Expanded
Activities**

Acc. No. 132665 (GAO/GGD-87-35), Apr. 14.

Nontraditional bank activities, such as discount securities and financial futures brokerage, insurance sales, and investment advising, exposes the banks' insured deposits to risks. By separating these activities legally, economically, and in the perception of the market, these risks can be minimized. This report is concerned with the potential for losses and the implications for the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. GAO's observations of banks using the three primary organizational structures—department, bank subsidiary, and bank holding company subsidiary—to conduct nontraditional activities showed that none of these structures could by itself completely insulate a bank's deposits. Insulation varied with the structure used and with each institution's individual characteristics, management, and methods of operation. There also seems to be a positive correlation between the degree of insulation afforded the bank and the resulting cost to the bank.

**U.S. Government Securities:
The Federal Reserve
Response Regarding Its
Market-Making Standard**

Acc. No. 132740 (GAO/GGD-87-55FS), Apr. 21.

Market-making is one of the standards the Federal Reserve System uses in naming U.S. government securities dealers to its published list of daily reporting primary dealers. This report contains an analysis of primary dealers' adherence to the market-making standard several questions to the Federal Reserve, and its response to these questions.

**Tax Administration:
Administration of the Bad
Check Penalty**

GAO/GGD-87-52BR, Mar. 30.

The Internal Revenue Service is authorized to assess a penalty on taxpayer checks that are returned unpaid. The penalty shall not apply if the check was tendered in good faith and with reasonable cause to believe that it would be duly paid. IRS assessed penalties on about 82 percent of the 184,000 checks that were returned from depositaries during the first 6 months of 1986. The deterrent effect of the bad check penalty is difficult to determine. Taxpayers who submit bad checks are also subject to bank processing charges and possibly other IRS penalty and interest assessments which may act as deterrents. IRS' processing costs exceeded the amount of the penalty assessment for about 59 percent of the bad checks processed during the first 6 months of 1986. The average penalty assessment was \$20.35.

**Consumer Product Safety
Commission:
Administrative Structure
Could Benefit From Change**

Acc. No. 132647 (GAO/HRD-87-47), Apr. 9.

GAO found several indicators suggesting that the Consumer Product Safety Commission could benefit by changing to a single administrator. Such a change would save about \$1 million a year. The high turnover rate of chairpersons and executive directors, including the acting status of many of these, indicates a lack of stability in Commission leadership. CPSC was created as an independent commission but GAO could not identify any objective criteria for determining whether it should remain a separate agency or become part of the Department of Health and Human Services.

**ADP Acquisitions:
OCC's Procurement of Laser
Printers Is Proper but ADP
Statutes Apply**

GAO/IMTEC-87-17, Apr. 9.

The Office of the Comptroller of the Currency procured laser printer equipment to support its field offices at a cost of \$1.3 million. OCC placed more weight on technical rather than on cost considerations in selecting the winning vendor. GAO believes that OCC's rationale in establishing and implementing its technical evaluation criteria was valid and reflected this rationale in its evaluation criteria contained in the Request for Proposals.

**Decennial Census:
Local Government Uses of
Housing Data**

GAO/GGD-87-56BR, Apr. 8. .

Local governments reported using decennial housing data collected from 100 percent of the nation's households. Some of the data were used for administering federal, state, and local programs and for small area planning. This use, however, is only one factor that needs to be considered in determining the appropriate number of questions to be asked of all U.S. households during the decennial census. Other factors to be considered include mail response rates, quality of responses, the need for the data, and the escalating costs of the census. To determine whether the census form should eliminate the housing questions, it will be necessary to obtain a reliable estimate of the savings should this action be taken.

Federal Pay: Executive Salaries in Government-Related Banking Organizations	GAO/GGD-87-68FS, Apr. 30. Within the six banking organizations of the Federal Reserve Banks; Federal Home Loan Banks; Office of Finance; Office of Regulatory Policy, Oversight, and Supervision; the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation; and the Federal Asset Disposition Association, GAO identified 171 employees who received salaries in 1986 exceeding \$86,200. Their median salary was \$103,958. The salaries ranged from \$86,500 to \$250,000.
Impoundment of Funds: Impermissible Reimpoundments of FY 87 Funds	Acc. No. 132653 (GAO/OGC-87-4), Apr. 6 The President's third special message for FY 1987 includes 73 rescission proposals, three new deferrals, and three revised deferrals. GAO found that, in three instances amounts that were proposed for rescission were impermissibly reimposed and should not have been withheld from obligation. These funds were released subsequently.
Impoundment of Funds: Unapproved Funds Proposed for Rescission	Acc. No. 132654 (GAO/OGC-87-5), Apr. 7. In his third special message, the President proposed 73 rescissions, three of which were impermissibly reimposed and should not have been withheld from obligation. All the funds proposed for rescission, including those impermissibly withheld from obligation, were made available for obligation by the agencies to which they were appropriated.
Impoundment of Funds: Deferrals Found Illegal	Acc. No. 132606 (GAO/OGC-87-7), Apr. 1. Twenty-five deferrals in the President's fourth special impoundment message for 1987 are not in accordance with existing law. Despite this conclusion, GAO lacks authority to take any action to compel release of the funds. Its authority to do so was linked to the now-invalidated section 1013 of the Impoundment Control Act.

**Impoundment of Funds:
Improper Deferral of Social
Security Administration
Funds**

Acc. No. 132700 (GAO/OGC-87-8), Apr. 13

The deferral of \$18 million in Social Security Administration funds is pending congressional action on proposed legislation to transfer that amount to finance federal employee pay raises. The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia has invalidated section 1013 of the Impoundment Control Act, the section authorizing policy deferrals, because of an unconstitutional legislative veto provision in that section. Because of the court's action, the Impoundment Control Act provides no authority for this deferral.

**Financial Audit:
Senate Barber Shops
Revolving Fund for the
Years Ended December 31,
1986 and 1985**

Acc. No. 132755 (GAO/AFMD-87-26), Apr. 23.

The examination of the financial statements of the Senate Barber Shops Revolving Fund included such tests of the accounting records and other auditing procedures, such as tests of compliance with laws and regulations, that were necessary. The Fund complied with these terms and provisions. Its net income was \$116,675 for 1986 and \$106,973 for 1985.

**Small Business Act:
Treasury's Disadvantaged
Business Advocate Not
Reporting to Proper
Management Level**

GAO/GGD-87-62, Apr. 28.

The Small Business Act requires each federal agency with procurement powers to establish an Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization and requires that the agency head appoint a Director for this office. It also requires that the Director shall be responsible only to and report directly to the agency head or deputy. Because the Director, OSDBU, does not comply with these requirements, his reporting level is not in compliance with the Small Business Act.

**Congressional
Testimony by GAO
Officials**

Farm Reorganizations and Payments to Foreign Owners of U.S. Cropland, by Brian P. Crowley, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Wheat, Soybeans, and Feed Grains, House Committee on Agriculture, April 1. GAO/T-RCED-87-11. Acc. No. 132557.

Family and Medical Leave Act of 1987, by Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General of the United States, before the Subcommittee on Civil Service, House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, April 2. GAO/T-CRO-87-1. Acc. No. 132568.

Management of the Social Security Administration, by Richard L. Fogel, Human Resources Division, before the Subcommittee on Social Security, House Committee on Ways and Means, April 2. GAO/T-HRD-87-6. Acc. No. 132569.

The Federal Budget and the Budget Process, by Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General of the United States, before the Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security, House Committee on Government Operations, April 2. GAO/T-AFMD-87-8. Acc. No. 132583.

Observations on the Defense Enterprise Program, by Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General of the United States, before the Subcommittee on Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense and on Defense Industry and Technology, Senate Committee on Armed Services, April 2. GAO/T-NSIAD-87-26. Acc. No. 132597.

Legislative and Administrative Obstacles to Writedowns and Swapping of Less Developed Country Debt, by Allan I. Mendelowitz, National Security and International Affairs Division, before the Subcommittee on International Finance and Monetary Policy, Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs, April 2. GAO/T-NSIAD-87-29. Acc. No. 132584.

Reauthorization of the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Block Grant, by J. William Gadsby, Human Resources Division, before the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, House Committee on Energy and Commerce, April 3. GAO/T-HRD-87-7. Acc. No. 132585.

EPA's Region VII PCB Enforcement Actions Concerning PCB Treatment, Inc. and Environmental Resources Management, Inc., by Hugh J. Wesinger, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources, House Committee on Government Operations, April 6. GAO/T-RCED-87-13. Acc. No. 132598.

Options For Dealing With Farm Credit System Problems, by Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General of the United States, before the Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, and Rural Development, House Committee on Agriculture, April 7. GAO/T-GGD-87-11. Acc. No. 132607.

Procurement Strategy For Acquiring Two Nuclear Aircraft Carriers, by Frank Conahan, National Security and International Affairs Division, before the Subcommittees on Conventional Forces and Alliance Defense

and Projection Forces and Regional Defense, Senate Committee on Armed Services, April 7. GAO/T-NSIAD-87-28. Acc. No. 132630.

Financial Condition of the Single Employer Pension Plan Insurance Program, by Joseph F. Delfico, Human Resources Division, before the Subcommittee on Oversight, House Committee on Ways and Means, April 7. GAO/T-HRD-87-8. Acc. No. 132608.

GAO's Review of Contractor Cost Estimating Systems, by Frank C. Conahan, National Security and International Affairs Division, before the Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security, House Committee on Government Operations, April 8. GAO/T-NSIAD-87-25. Acc. No. 132621.

IRS' Efforts to Help Taxpayers During the 1987 Tax Filing Season, by Jennie S. Stathis, General Government Division, before the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs, House Committee on Government Operations, April 8. GAO/T-GGD-87-12. Acc. No. 132622.

The Future of DOE's Uranium Enrichment Program, by Keith O. Fultz, Resources, Community and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power, House Committee on Energy and Commerce, April 8. GAO/T-RCED-87-15A. Acc. No. 132631.

National Airspace System (NAS) Plan Delays, by Herbert R. McLure, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Aviation, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, April 8. GAO/T-RCED-87-16. Acc. No. 132632.

Security Clearance Reinvestigations of Employees Has Not Been Timely at the Department of Energy, by Keith O. Fultz, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Environment, Energy, and Natural Resources, House Committee on Government Operations, April 9. GAO/T-RCED-87-14. Acc. No. 132633.

Profitability of the Medical Malpractice and General Liability Lines of Insurance, by William J. Anderson, General Government Division, before the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness, House Committee on Energy and Commerce, April 21. GAO/T-GGD-87-13. Acc. No. 132719.

FAA Appropriation Issues, by Herbert R. McLure, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Transportation, House Committee on Appropriations, April 21. GAO/T-RCED-87-20. Acc. No. 132742.

Federal Aviation Administration's Acquisition of the Advanced Automation System, by Carl Palmer, Information Management and Technology Division, before the Subcommittee on Transportation and Related Agencies, House Committee on Appropriations, April 21. GAO/T-IMTEC-87-4. Acc. No. 132743.

A Cost Accounting System Designed for Timber Sales in National Forests, by Frederick D. Wolf, Accounting and Financial Management Division, before the Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies, House Committee on Appropriations, April 22. GAO/T-AFMD-87-9. Acc. No. 132749.

S.552—The Federal Employee Compensation Equity Act of 1987, by Rosslyn S. Kleeman, General Government Division, before the Subcommittee on Federal Services, Post Office and Civil Service, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, April 22. GAO/T-GGD-87-14. Acc. No. 132745.

Farm Reorganizations and Their Impact on USDA Payments, by Brian P. Crowley, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Cotton, Rice, and Sugar, House Committee on Agriculture, April 22. GAO/T-RCED-87-19. Acc. No. 132744.

S.249, The "Parental and Medical Leave Act of 1987," by William J. Gainer, Human Resources Division, before the Subcommittee on Children, Families, Drugs, and Alcoholism, Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, April 23. GAO/T-HRD-87-10. Acc. No. 132771.

Navy Ship Construction Contracts, by Bill W. Thurman, National Security and International Affairs Division, before the Subcommittee on Defense, House Committee on Appropriations, April 23. GAO/T-NSIAD-87-30. Acc. No. 132762.

IRS' Fiscal Year 1988 Budget Request, by Jennie S. Stathis, General Government Division, before the Subcommittee on Oversight, House Committee on Ways and Means, April 23. GAO/T-GGD-87-9. Acc. No. 132761.

Attainment of EPA's Ozone Standard, by J. Dexter Peach, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, House Committee on Energy and Commerce, April 27. GAO/T-RCED-87-8.

Federal Oil and Gas Royalties, by John F. Simonette, Accounting and Financial Management Division, before the Subcommittee on Mining and Natural Resources, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, April 28. GAO/T-AFMD-87-10.

Considerations in Measuring the Relationship Between Tort Reform and Insurance Premiums, by Joseph F. Delfico, Human Resources Division, before the House Committee on Small Business, April 28. GAO/T-HRD-87-11.

Air Force and Navy Radar Warning Receiver Programs, by Richard Davis, National Security and International Security Division, before the Subcommittee on Legislation and National Security, House Committee on Government Operations, April 28. GAO/T-NSIAD-87-31.

Results of GAO's Review of the Department of Agriculture's Federal Crop Insurance Program, by J. Dexter Peach, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, and Rural Development, House Committee on Agriculture, April 29. GAO/T-RCED-87-18.

Federal Regulation of Pesticide Residues in Food, by J. Dexter Peach, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, House Committee on Energy and Commerce, April 30. GAO/T-RCED-87-21.

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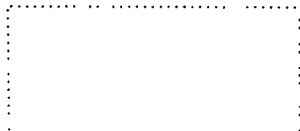
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