

GAO

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Report Issued in April 1988

National Defense

Quality Assurance: Concerns About Four Navy Missile Systems

GAO/NSIAD-88-104, Mar. 24.

Quality assurance measures of four missile systems—Phoenix, High-Speed Anti-Radiation Missile, Harpoon, and Sparrow—for which the Navy has management responsibility failed in one respect or another to conform with contract specifications. The defects occurred because of inadequate manufacturing processes at the prime contractor, while several of the more significant problems were caused by poor manufacturing and inadequate quality oversight at subcontractors. The long-term effect of other defects, such as items not meeting the Navy's soldering specification, is not clear. However, this aspect of quality—compliance with the soldering specification—has been a point of debate within the Navy and industry for years and will probably not be resolved in the near future.

Navy Inventory Management: Inventory Accuracy Problems

GAO/NSIAD-88-69, Mar. 4.

Inventory reporting remains unreliable at the Norfolk Naval Supply Center and the Ships Parts Control Center thereby impairing the accuracy of information available to Navy decisionmakers. Indicators used to measure inventory accuracy at the Supply Center were based on inadequate and incomplete data on the number and dollar value of inventory adjustments. This resulted from the center's failure to comply with Defense and Navy policies and reversing previously recorded adjustments. The Control Center lacks adequate accountability over items sent to contractor and other services' facilities for repair. As a result, large quantities of repair parts are vulnerable to waste, fraud, and abuse.

Navy Maintenance: Naval Aviation Depots' Asset Capitalization Program Needs Improvement

GAO/NSIAD-88-134, Apr. 28.

Between FY 1983-87, the naval aviation depots were authorized \$384 million for plant modernization under the Asset Capitalization Program. However, many equipment purchases have not achieved expected benefits. The Navy needs to develop guidance for effective program management and to establish oversight procedures to measure program achievements within the aviation depots. In addition, generally accepted

elements of an effective capital investment program such as management support, well defined program criteria, and post investment analyses are needed.

**Navy Maintenance:
Competing Vessel
Overhauls and Repairs
Between Public and
Private Shipyards**

Acc. No. 135619 (GAO/NSIAD-88-109), Mar. 25.

Inherent differences preclude public and private shipyards from competing on an equal footing for Navy overhauls and repairs; however, private shipyards have successfully competed for work involving surface vessels. The public shipyard proposals GAO reviewed reasonably reflected those shipyards' costs to do submarine-related work. A revised Navy policy should result in more realistic cost estimates for work involving surface vessels. A more competitive environment appears to have been created and the Navy has taken steps to ensure that public and private shipyards are treated as equitably as possible. GAO identified some additional steps that should be taken in the interest of equity, even though these steps may not change the relative share of the amount of work awarded to public and private shipyards.

**Force Structure:
Army Needs to Further
Test the Light Infantry
Division**

GAO/NSIAD-88-115, Apr. 12.

The viability of Army's changes to its light infantry division's concept and design cannot be fully validated until these changes can be completed, implemented, and tested. Because of the division's greater reliance on nondivisional support units, an assessment of its sustainability is essential. And finally, in view of the importance of reserve units to the organizational structure of three of the five light divisions and the uncertainty about their deployment capability, an evaluation of the capability of these units to rapidly mobilize and deploy appears to be crucial to the certification of the light division concept. Consequently, although the Army has concluded that the light infantry division's design and concept are sound, some key questions about its capabilities remain unanswered.

**Internal Controls:
Status of Army Efforts to
Control Contractor Access
to the DOD Supply System**

GAO/NSIAD-88-98, Mar. 11.

The Department of Defense annually provides billions of dollars in material from its supply system to a large number of contractors to produce items, maintain them, or provide various services for the Armed Forces. Despite the fact that contractors have had almost unlimited

access to DOD's supply system in the past, Army has made little progress in adequately controlling the reporting systems provided to contractors. Also, the Army has not yet developed a government-furnished material accounting system that would provide an independent means of identifying how much GFM the contractors have on hand and receive annually and how it is being used. These control weaknesses offer the potential for fraud, waste, and abuse of GFM.

**Internal Controls:
Air Force Can Improve
Controls Over Contractor
Access to DOD Supply
System**

GAO/NSIAD-88-99, Mar. 18.

The Air Force has not complied with Department of Defense instructions that require a written evaluation or justification before providing government-furnished material to contractors; in some instances it has provided GFM even though the material was commercially available at lower cost. Also, the Air Force has not adequately implemented management control activities at the wholesale level and has not yet established a target date for implementing such controls at the retail level. As a result it cannot ensure that contractors requisition, receive, and use only the items and amounts of needed GFM provided for in their contracts. After GFM has been issued to contractors, government property administrators have not performed required annual surveys or identified excess GFM inventories at contractors' facilities. Finally, Air Force accounting systems do not provide adequate identification of or control over the total amount of GFM provided to contractors. These control weaknesses offer the potential for fraud, waste, and abuse of GFM.

**DOD Procurement:
Geographic Dispersion of
C-17 and C-5B
Subcontractors**

GAO/NSIAD-88-123FS, Apr. 12.

This fact sheet provides information on the geographical distribution of prime contracts and first-tier subcontracts for the C-17 and the C-5B aircraft. Specifically, it shows the dollar value of prime and subcontractor contracts, the congressional district where the subcontractor is performing the contract work, and whether competition was used in selecting the prime contractors and subcontractors.

**Financial Reporting:
Defense Agencies' Reports
on Financial Position Need
to Be Improved**

Acc. No. 135058 (GAO/AFMD-88-19), Apr. 14.

The defense agencies do not have a systematic way of compiling their Reports on Financial Position. As a result, the reports contain errors and do not provide complete information for each fund type represented.

Developing and implementing detailed written procedures which would provide for supervisory review and verification procedures would help ensure that these reports are completed more effectively and efficiently. Inaccurate and incomplete reporting at the agency level contribute to the problems with reporting units unable to obtain the required information from an accounting system which contains a centrally controlled data base with asset, liability, and budgetary data.

**Defense Health Care:
Cost of Care at Selected
Uniformed Services
Treatment Facilities**

GAO/HRD-88-67, Mar. 22.

The Military Construction Act of 1982 authorized 10 former Public Health Service hospitals and clinics to provide free comprehensive health care services for eligible beneficiaries of the armed services, the Coast Guard, and the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for 3 years. The 10 facilities, known as Uniformed Services Treatment Facilities, provided health care services in a cost-effective manner when compared to Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services providers in the same geographic area. Recent changes in reimbursement methodologies, however, have reduced federal expenditures to the USTF and will reduce CHAMPUS costs for certain covered services.

**Military Officers:
Assessment of the 1988
Defense Officer
Requirements Study**

Acc. No. 135642 (GAO/NSIAD-88-146), Apr. 1.

Because of its concerns about the growth in the number of officers compared to enlisted personnel between FY 1980 and 1985, the Congress mandated a 6-percent reduction in the number of commissioned officers on active duty to be completed by the end of FY 1989. A resulting Department of Defense study aimed at justifying the officer growth did not satisfy congressional concerns. GAO's analysis of the 1987 officer requirements study concluded that it did not provide sufficient information to fully explain and justify the reasons for the growth in the officer corps. A full explanation would show the relationship between specific changes in military activities or missions and officer growth, and also identify the direct impacts of reductions.

International Affairs

Nuclear Power Safety: International Measures in Response to Chernobyl Accident

Acc. No. 135620 (GAO/NSIAD-88-131BR), Apr. 8.

The International Atomic Energy Agency, the organization concerned with worldwide nuclear safety has produced two international conventions to provide (1) prompt notification of nuclear accidents and (2) procedures to facilitate mutual assistance during an emergency. IAEA has also expanded operational safety review team missions, enhanced information exchange on operational safety events at nuclear power plants, and planned a review of its nuclear safety standards to ensure that they include the lessons learned from the Chernobyl nuclear plant accident. However, there appears to be a nearly unanimous belief among IAEA members that any attempt to impose international safety standards verified by an international inspection program would infringe on national sovereignty. Although several Western European countries have proposed establishing binding safety standards and inspections, no specific plans have been made; IAEA's member states are unlikely to adopt such standards and an inspection program.

NATO: U.S. Contributions to the Airborne Early Warning and Control Program

GAO/NSIAD-88-132, Apr. 14.

The United States and other participating countries provided contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Airborne Early Warning and Control Program in advance of specific funding requirements. NATO's Program Management Agency, which runs the Airborne Early Warning program, deposited these contributions in commercial, interest-bearing accounts. As a result, the program earned approximately \$250 million on participating nations' contributions. GAO estimates that as much as \$80 million in interest earnings could be attributed to U.S. contributions which were made until 1985. No U.S. laws were violated; however Treasury's policies and procedures for providing funds to international organizations were not adhered to. In addition, the premature release of funds to NAPMA most likely resulted in increased borrowing and interest costs for the Treasury.

**Foreign Investment:
Canadian Investment in
U.S. Publishing and Cable
Television Industries**

GAO/NSIAD-88-153FS, Apr. 14.

The U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement exempts "cultural industries" and has prompted concern about the impact on future trade in these sectors. This report identifies the extent of Canadian investment in two U.S. cultural industries—publishing and cable. Eight Canadian corporations have investments in the U.S. publishing sector. The largest holding is by Thomson Newspapers Ltd. and International Thomson Organization Ltd. Their combined annual sales in the United States is over \$1.2 billion. Five Canadian corporations have investments in the U.S. cable television industry with a total of 918,379 subscribers. A rough estimate of the value of their holdings is \$1.8 billion.

**Science, Space, and
Technology**

**National Aero-Space Plane:
A Technology
Development and
Demonstration Program to
Build the X-30**

GAO/NSIAD-88-122, Apr. 27.

The National Aero Space Plane Program is a \$3.3 billion joint Department of Defense/National Aeronautics and Space Administration technology development and demonstration program to build and test the X-30 experimental flight vehicle. It is being designed to take off horizontally from a conventional runway, reach hypersonic speeds of up to 25 times the speed of sound, attain low earth orbit, and return to land on a conventional runway. It would fly 10 times faster and higher than existing air-breathing aircraft. Potential mission applications include hypersonic military aircraft, single-stage-to-orbit space launch vehicles, and commercial hypersonic transport aircraft. Industry is making significant investments in the program; however, NASP contractors are concerned about (1) cost-sharing with no near-term product or payoff, (2) sharing their proprietary design concepts with the U.S. government and other contractors, and (3) reporting current and projected proprietary NASP-related investments.

Energy

Nuclear Regulation: Action Needed to Ensure That Utilities Monitor and Repair Pipe Damage

GAO/RCED-88-73, Mar. 18.

In December 1986, a pipe rupture at Virginia Electric and Power Company's Surry Unit 2 nuclear power plant injured eight workers; four subsequently died. In July 1987, widespread pipe deterioration was discovered at General Electric's Trojan plant in Oregon. These events raise questions about the long-term safety of pipe systems in nuclear power plants. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission has now required utilities to provide information on the extent of known pipe deterioration at each plant. As of January 1988, NRC staff identified 34 new and mature plants with erosion/corrosion damage. It expects to gather additional information and use it to determine whether specific regulatory action is needed. In addition, a utility industry group has developed a program to help companies detect and repair pipe damage.

Nuclear Health and Safety: Summary of Problem Areas Within the DOE Nuclear Complex

GAO/RCED-88-130, Mar. 28.

Many of the Department of Energy's facilities are deteriorating to the point that new facilities or major upgrades are needed to maintain the nation's capability to produce nuclear material. Important safety and environmental concerns have been raised about DOE reactors and other nuclear defense facilities. GAO believes that tens of billions of dollars will be needed to rebuild, clean up, and improve safety at DOE installations; DOE has stated that environmental cleanup at DOE facilities could cost as much as \$100 billion. At this time, however, it is unclear how, where, and in what time frame these corrective actions will be accomplished.

Energy Regulation: Enforcement of Requirements Imposed on Hydropower Projects Needs Strengthening

GAO/RCED-88-60, Mar. 4.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission conducts physical inspections of projects in accordance with its established procedures and monitors correction of any identified problems. Because of ineffective controls, however, FERC's monitoring of compliance with items required by the licenses and exemptions, such as emergency action plans and dam safety reports, does not always result in timely and consistent follow-up of overdue items. Furthermore, because of inaccurate data, FERC's computerized tracking system is of limited use as a tool to carry out and

oversee its monitoring. Correction of these problems is important to proper implementation of new civil penalty requirements in the Electric Consumers Protection Act.

Natural Resources and Environment

Indoor Radon: Limited Federal Response to Reduce Contamination in Housing

GAO/RCED-88-103, Apr. 6.

Potentially hazardous levels of radon may be present in one out of every eight houses in the United States. One of the Environmental Protection Agency's major radon identification efforts has encountered delays, and its planned national assessment is still years from completion. Its initial tests of various mitigation techniques have demonstrated significant radon reductions but the techniques still need to be tested in a larger number of houses. Agencies which finance and insure civilian housing have radon activities ranging from responding to a few site-specific problems to not being involved with indoor radon issues at all. The limited involvement is due to the lack of a specific legislative mandate for an agency radon program. Courts have not addressed whether the federal government is required to compensate for or mitigate radon in housing when it acts as a seller, insurer, or landlord.

Hazardous Waste: Problems and Cleanup Efforts at an FAA Facility in Oklahoma City

GAO/RCED-88-113FS, Mar. 3.

State and local regulatory agencies cited the Mike Monroney Aeronautical Center in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma for noncompliance with industrial wastewater discharge and hazardous waste regulations several times between November 1984 and August 1987. The citations included discharging untreated toxic liquid wastes into sanitary sewers; spilling industrial wastes into storm sewers; and improperly documenting the transportation and disposal of hazardous waste. The Center's pollution problems will be solved if its plans for managing hazardous waste and cleaning up contaminated sites are funded and implemented.

**Tongass National Forest:
Timber Provision of the
Alaska Lands Act Needs
Clarification**

GAO/RCED-88-54, Apr. 11.

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 set aside a portion of the Tongass National Forest—the largest national forest in the United States—as wilderness but sought to guarantee that sufficient timber would be available to sustain a viable timber industry. The Forest Service felt compelled to prepare and offer timber that the market could not absorb, incurring a loss of about \$22.1 million. The timber industry contends that federal assistance should have been greater but GAO disagrees. The number of jobs in the Tongass timber industry has declined sharply. In addition, controversy has developed over the Forest Service's implementation of the act and its priorities for spending the annual \$40 million appropriation derived from timber receipts.

**Forest Service:
Evaluation of "End-
Results" Budgeting Test**

GAO/AFMD-88-45, Mar. 31.

The primary elements of the Forest Service's end-results budgeting proposal are conceptually sound and will facilitate accountability for appropriations. Through the end-results concept, the Forest Service expects to have the ability to better manage its programs and help carry out the forest plans mandated by the Congress. The full potential of the new budget approach will not be realized immediately and the Service must strengthen its accuracy in reporting how time and money is spent and whether annual program targets are met. It must also strengthen its linkage of targets for use in congressional oversight, in a forest's land management plan, and budgeting and performance reporting.

**Federal Land Management:
An Assessment of
Hardrock Mining Damage**

Acc. No. 135599 (GAO/RCED-88-123BR), Apr. 19.

GAO estimates that 424,049 acres of federal land are currently unreclaimed as a result of hardrock mining operation in 11 western states. Of this amount, about 281,581 unreclaimed acres relate to abandoned, suspended, or unauthorized mining operations. The estimated cost to reclaim this land is about \$284 million. The remaining 142,468 acres of federal land are currently being mined and will need reclamation. Between 1974 and 1987, state and federal agencies spent over \$3.2 million to reclaim federal land disturbed by hardrock mining in these 11 states. State agencies spent the majority of these funds—about \$2.9 million.

**Parks and Recreation:
Interior Did Not Comply
With Legal Requirements
for the Outdoors
Commission**

GAO/RCED-88-65, Mar. 25.

The Department of the Interior did not comply with a number of administrative requirements for advisory committees as prescribed in the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Specifically, Interior did not ensure that (1) advance notices for meetings were published in the Federal Register, (2) required procedures for closing meetings to the public were followed, (3) detailed minutes for meetings were maintained, and (4) each of the President's Commission on American Outdoors meetings were attended by a designated federal official. The department committee management officer thought that responsibility for FACA requirements were being handled by the Commission, but Commission officials were unaware that a transfer of responsibility had occurred.

Agriculture

**Food Marketing:
Frozen Pizza Cheese—
Representative of Broader
Food Labeling Issues**

GAO/RCED-88-70, Mar. 31.

Frozen pizza toppings may contain a mixture of traditional cheese and cheese analog, a manufactured alternate whose main ingredient is a mix of vegetable oil and either casein or soy protein. Controversy exists on whether the presence of cheese analog should be prominently displayed on the pizza box, in addition to being listed on an ingredient panel. The issue typifies the inconsistencies in federal food labeling regulations. Controversies also surround the nutritional issues that underlie regulatory decisions. Thus, common criteria for determining the relative nutritional values of manufactured and natural foods are also lacking. The result is uncertain consumer and buying decisions that send confused signals back to the industry. Although prominent labeling legislation could alleviate the controversy over frozen pizzas containing cheese analog, it would not resolve the underlying food labeling issues.

Commerce and Housing Credit

Securities Regulation: Hostile Corporate Takeovers: Synopses of Thirty-Two Attempts

GAO/GGD-88-48FS, Mar. 4.

This fact sheet provides information on hostile corporate takeovers and identifies the target and bidding companies involved, and the result of each contest. Specifically, it focuses on terms, conditions, and stated purposes of the tender offers; sources and terms of the bidding companies' financing for the takeover attempts; the amount of target company stock held by the bidders and its company officers, directors, and others associated with management at or around the time when the contest began; identification of financial advisors to bidding and target companies, including fee arrangements; actions taken by the contest participants before and after the initial tender offers; and outcomes of the contests in terms of whether the target companies were taken over, acquired by friendly third-party companies, or remained independent.

Financial Audit: Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation's 1987 and 1986 Financial Statements

GAO/AFMD-88-43, Apr. 22.

Since the early 1980s, the commercial banking industry has been adversely affected by the weak financial condition of the energy, agricultural, and real estate sectors of the economy, and by the difficulties certain less developed countries have experienced in servicing their debt to larger U.S. commercial banks. Consequently, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation has had to substantially increase its expenditures for regulatory action. Between 1980 and 1985, FDIC's net income exceeded \$1 billion each year, but in 1986, net income declined to less than \$300 million, and further declined to less than \$50 million in 1987. FDIC is currently anticipating that it may incur a net loss in 1988.

Telecommunications Acquisitions: Information on GSA's Procurements

GAO/IMTEC-88-24, Apr. 13.

GAO could find no information to suggest a potential conflict of interest involving a former General Services Administration contracting officer and the Federal Telecommunications System 2000 procurement. GSA allowed the appearance of a conflict of interest situation to exist from March 1987 to July 1987 when it transferred the contracting officer to

other duties; GSA could have settled the situation in a more timely manner.

Transportation

Bridge Safety: Structural Soundness of the Zilwaukee Bridge

GAO/RCED-88-96, Mar. 29.

The Zilwaukee Bridge, a large concrete bridge on Interstate 75 near Saginaw, Michigan, has generated public controversy throughout its life concerning construction problems. A near collapse of a 300-foot section in 1982 delayed the bridge's completion for several years. Repairs were completed in March 1984 at a cost of about \$7.8 million. Construction resumed in 1985 under a new contractor. GAO now finds the Zilwaukee Bridge is structurally sound and concrete strength and durability meet or exceed design requirements. GAO also finds that construction problems did not affect the bridge's ability to perform as designed and that when the Michigan Department of Transportation maintenance manual is revised to include recommendations, it will provide for adequate maintenance in the future.

Railroad Safety: Reporting Time Frames and Results of Post- Accident Drug Tests

GAO/RCED-88-120, Apr. 8.

The Federal Railroad Administration exclusively uses a laboratory in Utah for conducting drug and alcohol tests of crew members involved in certain types of railroad accidents. In April 1987, when the laboratory first contracted for the work, it took an average of 16.2 working days to report initial screening test results for accidents where all crew members tested negative; by October, the reporting time frame fell to an average 4.8 working days. Similarly, the time frame to report results for accidents where at least one crew member produced a positive result declined from 23.6 working days to 13.0 working days. FRA reported that at least one crew member in about 1 out of every 5 of the 102 accidents between April and October 1987 tested positive for the presence of drugs or alcohol; its records also indicated that at least one positive test result in 20.7 percent of the accidents subjected to its drug and alcohol testing program.

**Highways:
Acquiring Land for
Federal-Aid Projects**

GAO/RCED-88-112, Mar. 30.

States and local governments generally own and maintain the nation's highways but the federal government provides funding assistance. For federal-aid highway projects states, with authorization from the Federal Highway Administration, acquire the right-of-way and FHWA reimburses the states for a portion of the acquisition cost. In extraordinary cases, federal regulations allow FHWA to authorize federal funding of right-of-way acquisition costs incurred before environmental requirements are met. Under an approach known as advanced acquisition, FHWA can authorize such federal participation to alleviate a hardship to the property owner or to prevent imminent development of the land. Broadening these criteria to allow advanced acquisitions under circumstances other than these would require legislative authority.

**Housing and
Community
Development**

**Housing Programs:
Funding Approach for
HUD's Section 8
Certificate Program Needs
Changing**

Acc. No. 135643 (GAO/RCED-88-136), Apr. 18.

In FY 1987, the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Section 8 Rental Assistance Program enabled about 800,000 low-income families to obtain decent, safe, and sanitary housing in private accommodations. HUD's budgeting approach underestimated the amount of funds needed over the 15-year budget authority period because it did not compute the cost of all factors having an impact on the program. As a result, many public housing agencies have depleted their originally authorized funding authority, and the Congress has had to provide supplemental authority totaling about \$1.3 billion. Any future units authorized under the program will likely require supplemental authority until HUD changes its funding approach to more accurately estimate total program costs. Additionally, most PHAS are reimbursed substantially more than their cost to administer the program, which results in a funding surplus. PHAS use these surplus funds for various purposes.

**Housing Programs:
HUD Policies to Minimize
Costs in Acquiring
Foreclosed Properties**

Acc. No. 135591 (GAO/RCED-88-141BR), Apr. 18.

By revising its policies and procedures, the Department of Housing and Urban Development can avoid certain property acquisitions; for properties it must acquire, it can improve the property acquisition process to reduce costs. Specifically, HUD can avoid acquisitions and the related costs by taking actions to (1) encourage homeowners to sell their property prior to foreclosure and (2) stimulate more competitive bidding at foreclosure sales by parties other than lenders. HUD can also establish procedures and policies to expedite property acquisition to reduce costs by (1) obtaining more property deeds, (2) not delaying foreclosure actions while it is deciding whether to provide borrowers long-term assistance, (3) obtaining less expensive title insurance policies, (4) requiring lenders to convey properties in a more timely manner, and (5) ensuring that property under foreclosure is preserved and secured in an economical manner.

**Public Housing:
Problems Continue to
Plague the Cuyahoga
Metropolitan Housing
Authority**

GAO/RCED-88-122, Apr. 20.

The Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority in Cleveland, Ohio, has been severely criticized for mismanagement over the past several years with substantive weaknesses in virtually all areas of its operations. CMHA has violated internal controls established to ensure that contracts for consultant and architectural and engineering services are properly awarded and paid for. Because of the seriousness of the weaknesses, GAO believes that CMHA's internal controls do not provide reasonable assurance that federal funds are adequately safeguarded against waste, loss, or misuse.

Social Services

**Plant Closings:
Evaluation of Cost
Estimate of Proposed
Advance Notice
Requirement**

GAO/HRD-88-71, Mar. 3.

This report assesses the study methodology and conclusions contained in the Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., report, The Private and Public Costs of Proposed Mandatory Advance Notification Legislation. In particular, it comments on the (1) methodology used to estimate that an advance notice requirement would have resulted in 460,000 fewer jobs in the United States at the end of 1986; (2) validity of the assumption

that establishments covered by the advance notice requirement would incur an average administrative cost of \$15,000 per year; (3) cost associated with employees quitting after receiving notice but before the closing, which is referred to as a "talent drain;" and (4) estimated cost of legal penalties associated with noncompliance. The jobs impact and administrative and penalty costs are among the factors that should be considered in debating the issue of advance notice. But GAO believes that the methodology and analysis used by Nathan Associates to construct cost and employment estimates are inadequate to support the study's conclusions.

**Legal Services Corporation:
Benefits and Costs of Proposed Information System Improvements Not Clear**

GAO/HRD-88-5, Mar. 8.

The Legal Services Corporation proposed improvements to its management information system which evaluates grantees' performance. However, LSC's design and development and activities of the system are not adequate to support the need for a timekeeping requirement at the level of detail proposed; they do not explain how timekeeping and functional-reporting information will be used to improve LSC's ability to monitor grantee performance, nor do they ensure than grantees will use timekeeping and functional-reporting information to better manage their programs and achieve the benefits LSC projects.

Health

**Medicare:
Refinement of Diagnosis Related Groups Needed to Insure Payment Equity**

GAO/HRD-88-41, Apr. 22.

One of the primary concepts behind Medicare's prospective payment system is to encourage hospitals to operate efficiently while providing quality care. To work as intended, it is essential that diagnosis related group patients are classified with similar resource needs. The concept is not being achieved. Rather, the variation of expected treatment costs for the diagnoses and procedures falling under certain DRGs was high. Moreover, high and low expected treatment cost cases were not evenly distributed among hospitals. The results are (1) hospitals profit or lose on the wide-variation DRGs—a premise that is contrary to PPS which states that hospitals should be rewarded for efficiency, and (2) wide variations in treatment costs within DRGs give hospitals financial incentives to seek patients with diagnoses in the low expected treatment cost range and

avoid those at the high end. This could adversely affect access to care for patients with high expected treatment costs and/or result in financial burdens from inequitable PPS payments for hospitals that do treat such patients.

**Medicare:
Contractor Services to
Beneficiaries and
Providers**

GAO/HRD-88-76BR, Mar. 16.

Timeliness and accuracy of claims processing under Medicare improved in 1987 after increasing each year since 1983; whether the improved performance will continue into 1988 is uncertain. Beneficiary telephone service has also improved as have claims processing accuracy and carrier processing of reviews and hearings. Program education continued its decline through 1987.

**Medicare:
Performance of Blue
Shield of Massachusetts
Under the Tri-State
Contract**

GAO/HRD-88-81BR, Mar. 31.

The New Hampshire, Vermont, and Maine congressional delegations cited numerous beneficiary and provider complaints about Medicare program services in their states. The areas of complaint were claims payment timeliness, payment accuracy, telephone service, reviews of denied claims, responses to written inquiries, and requests for information already provided. GAO finds that Blue Shield's performance has improved. The number of its employees working on the tri-state contract increased substantially with staffing levels reflecting (1) a 76-percent increase over the level it proposed in its response to Health Care Financing Administration's request for proposal, and (2) a 60-percent increase over its actual staffing levels when the contract became operational in October 1985.

**Medicare Claims:
HCFA Proposal to
Establish an
Administrative Law Judge
Unit**

Acc. No. 135618 (GAO/HRD-88-84BR), Apr. 20.

The Health Care Financing Administration has proposed to establish, at a cost of about \$15 million, its own hearings and appeals unit to handle Medicare cases, using 42 administrative law judges and operating from one central location. HCFA believes that its proposed ALJ unit will provide faster and less expensive hearings that are currently experienced, costing about \$420 per case. It also believes that its proposed central location concept will lead to improvements in the management of the caseload of the ALJs, will facilitate ALJ training, and will promote consistency in the application of the law and regulations. GAO found that HCFA

has little documentation for its proposal and does not have any experience or assurance that the program will operate as envisioned. Given these uncertainties, HCFA should test and evaluate the proposal before implementation.

**Health and Nutrition:
Collection of Vital
Statistical Data on
Hispanics**

GAO/HRD-88-68BR, Mar. 18.

Hispanics are the second largest minority group in the United States but little is known about their nationwide health and nutrition status and needs or their participation in nutrition programs. This report provides information on the (1) possibilities that exist for including an oversample of Hispanics under the four national health and nutrition surveys conducted by the Departments of Health and Human Services and Agriculture, (2) standard birth and death registration forms' provisions for the collection of Hispanic data, and (3) existing data on Hispanic participation in Agriculture's food and nutrition programs.

**Medicaid:
Little Effect From
Legislative Change
Permitting Asset
Revaluation After Sales**

Acc. No. 135517 (GAO/HRD-88-65), Apr. 8.

Legislation revised the Medicaid statute to permit the upward revaluation of assets when a new owner purchases a nursing home. Such revaluation can result in increased Medicaid payments to nursing homes for capital costs. So far, the amendment has had minimal effect on Medicaid. Only three states—Alabama, Alaska, and Virginia—have changed their Medicaid nursing home payment methods to permit revaluation of assets after a sale. The effect on Medicaid costs is expected to be small in all three states because relatively few nursing homes are expected to have changes of ownership. If additional states should change their revaluation policies, the effect on Medicaid costs could become more substantial. However, few, if any, other states are expected to change their revaluation-of-assets policies.

Income Security

**401(k) Plans:
Incidence, Provisions, and
Benefits**

GAO/PEMD-88-15BR, Mar. 29.

Congress has provided incentives to encourage savings in the form of tax deferrals on contributions to retirement savings plans but little has

been reported about how they are actually operating. In addition, little has been known about the extent to which the benefits of such plans are distributed to less highly paid as well as more highly paid employees. This report provides information on employer-sponsored retirement savings plans known as 401(k) or cash or deferred arrangements. It discusses (1) the incidence of 401(k) plans and their relationship to other types of retirement plans; (2) the variation in plan provisions and experiences across firms, and the relationship between firm characteristics; (3) the extent to which plans benefit employees at various salary levels; and (4) anticipated effects of the Tax Reform Act of 1986 on 401(k) plans.

**401(k) Plans:
Participation and Deferral
Rates by Plan Features
and Other Information**

GAO/PEMD-88-20FS, Apr. 29.

This fact sheet addresses three questions: (1) How many workers are employed in firms that provide no retirement plan other than a 401(k) plan? (2) What kinds of plans, if any, were converted or replaced when firms set up their 401(k) plans? (3) How do average participation rates and average deferral percentage rates differ among plans with different provisions? The information is based on the results of a 1987 survey of 5,000 corporations with a 70-percent response rate; the data apply to plan year 1986.

**Federal Workforce:
Effects of Public Pension
Offset on Social Security
Benefits of Federal
Retirees**

GAO/GGD-88-73, Apr. 27.

The public pension offset provision of the Social Security Amendments of 1977 applies to federal, state, and local government retirees who were not covered by Social Security during their government employment, but become eligible for ss benefits as the spouse or surviving spouse of a ss recipient. It prevents the spouses of ss recipients from receiving a full spousal benefit in addition to a pension from their own work in government employment not covered by Social Security and requires a spousal ss benefit to be reduced by \$2 for every \$3 of public pension received. This provision is being applied to 104,608 retired government employees, 74 percent of whom were men. About 69,000 were federal retirees, 79 percent of whom were men. These federal retirees' average monthly Civil Service annuity was \$1,412. ss survivor benefits for 95 percent of them were completely eliminated by the offset provision.

Administration of Justice

Fraud Hotline: 9-Year GAO Fraud Hotline Summary

Acc. No. 135590 (GAO/OGC/OSI-88-1FS), Apr. 19.

In its 9-year existence, GAO's toll-free fraud hotline has received over 94,000 calls of which 13,992 have warranted further review; 70 percent of the latter were received from anonymous sources. Some of these were from federal employees. Altogether, calls from federal employees totaled 26.2 percent. The majority of cases were reported to have taken place in California with Washington, D.C. coming in second. Over 3,000 of the cases were referred to the Department of Health and Human Services; over 2,000 to the Department of Defense; and over 1,000 to the Internal Revenue Service.

New L.A. Federal Courthouse: Evidence Is Insufficient to Suggest That Congress Reconsider Its Approval

GAO/GGD-88-43BR, Mar. 23.

A disagreement exists between the General Services Administration and the U.S. District Court, Central District of California, concerning the most viable and economical means of providing for the immediate and future space needs of the Court in Los Angeles, California. GSA proposes to provide expansion space for the Court in its new Los Angeles federal building/courthouse which is presently under construction. The Court is opposed to that proposal and recommends instead the construction of an annex to the existing courthouse. GSA and the Court each contend that its respective proposal is more economical. GAO believes the evidence available is insufficient to suggest that Congress reconsider its approval of the federal building/courthouse proposal.

Juvenile Justice: Grant to the National Partnership to Prevent Drug and Alcohol Abuse

GAO/GGD-88-45BR, Apr. 6.

A grant awarded to the National Partnership to Prevent Drug and Alcohol Abuse was not effectively managed and many of the grant's objectives were not met. The Department of Justice's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention former Deputy Administrator was closely involved with the formation of the Partnership and federal funds were used to provide assistance for the Partnership formation. Further, at the direction of OJJDP's former Administrator, the grant

award deviated from OJJDP's internal policy for awarding noncompetitive grants. However, after looking into these matters, GAO has no basis to conclude that any laws were violated.

**Air Cargo Imports:
Customs Needs to
Overcome Concerns to
Benefit From Centralizing
Examinations**

GAO/GGD-88-64, Mar. 31.

The Bureau of Customs' Centralized Examination Stations program is aimed at streamlining the process of clearing imported merchandise. Customs' implementation of the program raised concerns because it changed traditional operations and put additional burdens on the importing community. At airports GAO visited in New York, New York; Newark, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; and Chicago, Illinois; where CESS served as centralized locations for clearing merchandise, Customs officials had not resolved concerns raised by the importing community before allowing CESS to begin operations; however, Customs' services had been increased by quicker examinations of cargo and release of merchandise. An exception was the CES at JFK airport in New York where problems unique to that facility worked against a successful CES program.

**Administration of Justice:
Assistance to State/Local
Governments for Fiscal
Years 1986 and 1987**

GAO/GGD-88-53FS, Mar. 2.

This fact sheet provides a comprehensive look at federal assistance to state and local governments in the administration of justice area. Federal assistance, as used here, consists of (1) funds provided in the form of grants or payments, (2) services, and (3) property loaned or given to state and local governments. Outlays for assistance in the form of funds and services and the value of property transferred were about \$245 million during FY 1986 and about \$371 million during FY 1987. However, not all assistance programs had identifiable outlays or information on the value of property transferred.

**INS' Krome Detention
Center:
Data Show No Felon
Records**

Acc. No. 135500 (GAO/GGD-88-62), Apr. 7.

Krome Detention and Processing Center in Miami, Florida, has a capacity for 360 inmates. Legislation states that unless the security at the Center was upgraded, the Immigration and Naturalization Service appropriation would not be available to detain aliens who were convicted felons after February 1988. As of that date, 129 aliens were

detained at the Center but none had felony convictions. Therefore, INS was in compliance with the law.

General Government

New York Stock Exchange: Capability of Automated Systems to Identify Program Trading

GAO/IMTEC-88-36, Apr. 27.

The computer systems used for basket trading by 10 member firms of the New York Stock Exchange used either the firms' own software, software provided by the Exchange, or both. The Exchange's and these member firms' computers can identify basket trades but the Exchange's computer systems cannot differentiate between trading strategies although 6 of the 10 member firms' computer systems have this capability. The lack of this capability restricts the Exchange from electronically monitoring the trading strategies employed by market participants under various market conditions and from electronically enforcing rules regarding their use. The four member firms whose computer systems could not differentiate between trading strategies do not have plans to develop this capability because it is not required by the Exchange.

Financial Markets: Status of Computer Improvements at the New York Stock Exchange

GAO/IMTEC-88-35, Apr. 27.

Since January 1988, three months after the October 1987 crash of the New York Stock market, the Exchange (1) has made additional upgrades to its major automated order processing system; (2) plans to obtain an independent assessment of its automated systems; (3) plans a full-scale test of the systems in a 600-million share trading day similar to that encountered in October; and (4) has improved its process for estimating the computer resources needed to handle anticipated future trading volumes. Specifically, some of the improvements are the addition of new equipment to handle odd lot processing and the placement of 17 more printers on the trading floor; the increase of the number of electronic display books; and the addition of two and one half specialist trading posts, including 30 more card printers and readers.

**Tax Administration:
Investigating Illegal
Income—Success
Uncertain, Improvements
Needed**

GAO/GGD-88-61, Apr. 25.

The Internal Revenue Service's Special Enforcement Program investigates tax law violations and identifies potential taxable income related to illegal activities. For convictions generated and closed during FY 1985, GAO projects that from a tax administration standpoint, these cases generated about \$11 million in tax revenue, of which about \$2 million represented taxes on illegal incomes. More complete and reliable management information, better guidance for working with grand jury information, and a district office program to monitor civil action on closed criminal cases could enhance program operations.

**Internal Revenue Service:
Computer Readiness for
1988 Filing Season**

GAO/IMTEC-88-31, Mar. 31.

As of February 1988, the Internal Revenue Service had finished modifying and testing software that will be used to process taxpayer information during 1988. Test results show that the software is ready and should operate reliably. Its mainframe computer capacity should be sufficient for the 1988 filing season. IRS will have to rely on its old communications processors during the 1988 filing season because installation of new processors has been delayed. The old processors should be able to meet IRS' 95 percent availability goal.

**Federal Workforce:
Information on the
National Bureau of
Standards Personnel
Demonstration Project**

Acc. No. 135480 (GAO/GGD-88-59FS), Apr. 5.

Legislation authorizes the National Bureau of Standards and the Office of Personnel Management to plan and carry out a personnel demonstration project. The objectives are to improve NBS' ability to attract and retain highly qualified staff by setting and adjusting salaries comparable in total compensation to those of the private sector. NBS plans to compare the total compensation package that it and private sector organizations pay to employees in comparable positions. It will close any gap by adjusting its salaries annually and will grant merit pay increases on the basis of employee performance. The project includes a simplified job classification system and direct hire authority.

**Federal Workforce:
Use of Temporary
Employees at Three Puget
Sound Naval Installations**

GAO/GGD-88-76, Apr. 18.

Three Puget Sound naval installations hired temporary employees exercising reasonable care in notifying them of the limited benefits available to workers in temporary positions. The Puget Sound Naval Shipyard's workforce had 12.0 percent in temporary appointments, as compared to 7.2 percent at the Trident Refit Facility and 2.3 percent at the Naval Undersea Warfare Engineering Station. Of the three installations, only the Shipyard did not fully adhere to the intent of the Office of Personnel Management requirements for making temporary employee appointments. However, both OPM and Shipyard officials believed that OPM's guidance on the matter was unclear.

**The White House Office:
Fiscal Year 1986
Appropriated Fund
Expenditures Were
Properly Made**

Acc. No. 135589 (GAO/AFMD-88-38), Apr. 18.

Specific expenditure transactions made from the White House Office appropriation during FY 1986 were properly authorized and controlled. Expenditures included in the universe amounted to \$8,143,603 and related to equipment and supply purchases, entertainment, printing expenses and reimbursements.

**Unvouchered
Expenditures:
Presidential and Vice
Presidential Fiscal Year
1986 Expenditures Were
Proper**

Acc. No. 135566 (GAO/AFMD-88-39), Apr. 18.

Expenditures in the categories of operation and maintenance of the Executive Residence at the White House, official entertainment of the President, subsistence of persons in government service while traveling on official business in connection with the President's and Vice President's travel, and official entertainment of the Vice President, are considered unvouchered. GAO's review of these expenditures disclosed that they were for the purpose authorized by Public Law 95-570.

**Congressional Reports:
Efforts to Eliminate or
Modify Reporting
Requirements Need to Be
Improved**

Acc. No. 135588 (GAO/AFMD-88-4), Apr. 19.

The magnitude and growth of federal agencies' reporting requirements to the Congress have resulted in attempts by the executive and legislative branches to eliminate, consolidate, and/or reduce in frequency the legislatively mandated reports. However, congressional committees were reluctant to change many of the existing reporting requirements because of agencies' administrative weaknesses in managing them. As of FY 1985, there were approximately 3,300 recurring reporting requirements,

up from approximately 750 in 1970. The annual cost of meeting these requirements is estimated at \$240 million. By modifying these requirements, resources can be freed for other program activities, thereby improving productivity.

**Employee Drug Testing:
Information on Private
Sector Programs**

GAO/GGD-88-32, Mar. 2.

This report summarizes information presented in 10 surveys that addressed questions about (1) the extent of drug testing, (2) which testing methods are most often used, (3) who receives drug testing and why, (4) the reasons for having a drug testing program, and (5) what happens to those individuals who test positive. The businesses responding to the surveys included a large number of corporations from a broad cross section of the nation's private sector.

**ADP Planning:
Allegations of Inadequate
Procurements at the
National Archives**

GAO/IMTEC-88-34, Apr. 28.

Allegations have been made concerning irregularities in certain computer procurements at the National Archives from 1982 to the present. Specifically, the allegations involve the procurement of a Prime 250 II computer in 1982, its upgrade in 1984 to a Prime 9750, the subsequent procurement of a second Prime computer for the Trust Fund's Service Order System, and the related investigation conducted by the Archives' Audits and Compliance Staff. GAO found that the Archives followed accepted standards and guidelines in planning the procurement and that the allegations are without substantive merit.

**Congressional
Testimony by GAO
Officials**

Effectiveness of the Government's Attack on La Cosa Nostra, by David C. Williams, Office of Special Investigations, before the Subcommittee on Investigations, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Apr. 11. GAO/T-OSI-88-2. Acc. No. 135549.

FAA Appropriation Issues, by Kenneth M. Mead, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Transportation, House Committee on Appropriations, Apr. 12. GAO/T-RCED-88-35. Acc. No. 135536.

Federal Aviation Administration's Advanced Automation System Investment, by Daniel White, Information Management and Technology

Division, before the Subcommittee on Transportation, House Committee on Appropriations, Apr. 12. GAO/T-IMTEC-88-3. Acc. No. 135533.

Proposed Sale of the Great Plains Coal Gasification Project, by Keith O. Fultz, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Energy and Power, House Committee on Energy and Commerce, Apr. 13. GAO/T-RCED-88-34. Acc. No. 135534.

Issues Related To The Office of Government Ethics, by Rosslyn S. Klee-man, General Government Division, before the Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Apr. 13. GAO/T-GGD-88-29. Acc. No. 135550.

The 1988 Tax Return Filing Season and IRS' Fiscal Year 1989 Budget, by Johnny C. Finch, General Government Division, before the Subcommittee on Oversight, House Committee on Ways and Means, Apr. 13. GAO/T-GGD-88-30. Acc. No. 135551.

Readiness of Army Guard and Reserve Support Forces, by Richard A. Davis, National Security and International Affairs Division, before the Subcommittees on Readiness, Sustainability and Support and Manpower and Personnel, Senate Committee on Armed Services, Apr. 13. GAO/T-NSIAD-88-25A. Acc. No. 135560.

The Social Security Notch Issue, by Joseph F. Delfico, Human Resources Division, before the Subcommittee on Social Security, House Committee on Ways and Means, Apr. 14. GAO/T-HRD-88-14. Acc. No. 135552.

GAO Comments on Defense Industry and Technology Act of 1988, by Paul F. Math, National Security and International Affairs Division, before the Subcommittee on Defense Industry and Technology, Senate Committee on Armed Services, Apr. 14. GAO/T-NSIAD-88-26. Acc. No. 135600.

Immigration Reform: Implementation of Legalization Program, by Arnold P. Jones, General Government Division, before the Subcommittee on Immigration and Refuge Affairs, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Apr. 14. GAO/T-GGD-88-27. Acc. No. 135629.

Forest Service's "End Results" Budget Tests and Implementation of the Timber Cost Accounting System, by Frederick D. Wolf, Accounting and Financial Management Division, before the Subcommittee on Interior

and Related Agencies, House Committee on Appropriations, Apr. 14. GAO/T-AFMD-88-10. Acc. No. 135621.

Justice Department: Impediments Faced in Litigating and Collecting Debts Owed the Government, by Arnold P. Jones, General Government Division, before the Subcommittee on Courts and Administrative Practice, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, Apr. 15. GAO/T-GGD-88-26. Acc. No. 135553.

Navy Ship Construction Contracts, by Bill W. Thurman, National Security and International Division, before the Subcommittee on Defense, House Committee on Appropriations, Apr. 19. GAO/T-NSIAD-88-27. Acc. No. 135602.

GAO Fraud Hotline, by Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General of the United States, before the Subcommittee on Government Efficiency, Federalism, and the District of Columbia, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Apr. 19. GAO/T-OSI-88-3. Acc. No. 135603.

DOD Compliance With the Federal Advisory Committee Act, by Rosslyn S. Kleeman, General Government Division, before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Apr. 19. GAO/T-GGD-88-31. Acc. No. 135601.

Production and Quality of Education Information, by Eleanor Chelimsky, Program Evaluation and Methodology Division, before the Subcommittee on Select Education, House Committee on Education and Labor, Apr. 20. GAO/T-PEMD-88-4. Acc. No. 135606.

OSHA's Monitoring and Evaluation of State Programs, by William J. Gainer, Human Resources Division, before the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, Apr. 20. GAO/T-HRD-88-13. Acc. No. 135604.

Reorganization of the Military Departments' Acquisition Management Structures, by Bill W. Thurman, National Security and International Affairs Division, before the Subcommittee on Investigations, House Committee on Armed Services, Apr. 20. GAO/T-NSIAD-88-28. Acc. No. 135605.

Employee Drug Testing, by L. Nye Stevens, General Government Division, before the Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities, House Committee on Education and Labor, Apr. 21. GAO/T-GGD-88-14. Acc. No. 135630.

S. 42: Optional Early Retirement Program For Federal Employees, by Rosslyn S. Kleeman, General Government Division, before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Apr. 21. GAO/T-GGD-88-28. Acc. No. 135631.

H.R. 4318, "General Accounting Office Personnel Amendments Act of 1988," by Jesse James, Jr., GAO Personnel Appeals Board, before the Subcommittee on Civil Service, House Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, Apr. 21. GAO/T-PAB-88-1. Acc. No. 135632.

DOT Airline Industry Oversight, by Kenneth M. Mead, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Transportation, Senate Committee on Appropriations, Apr. 21. GAO/T-RCED-88-36. Acc. No. 135633.

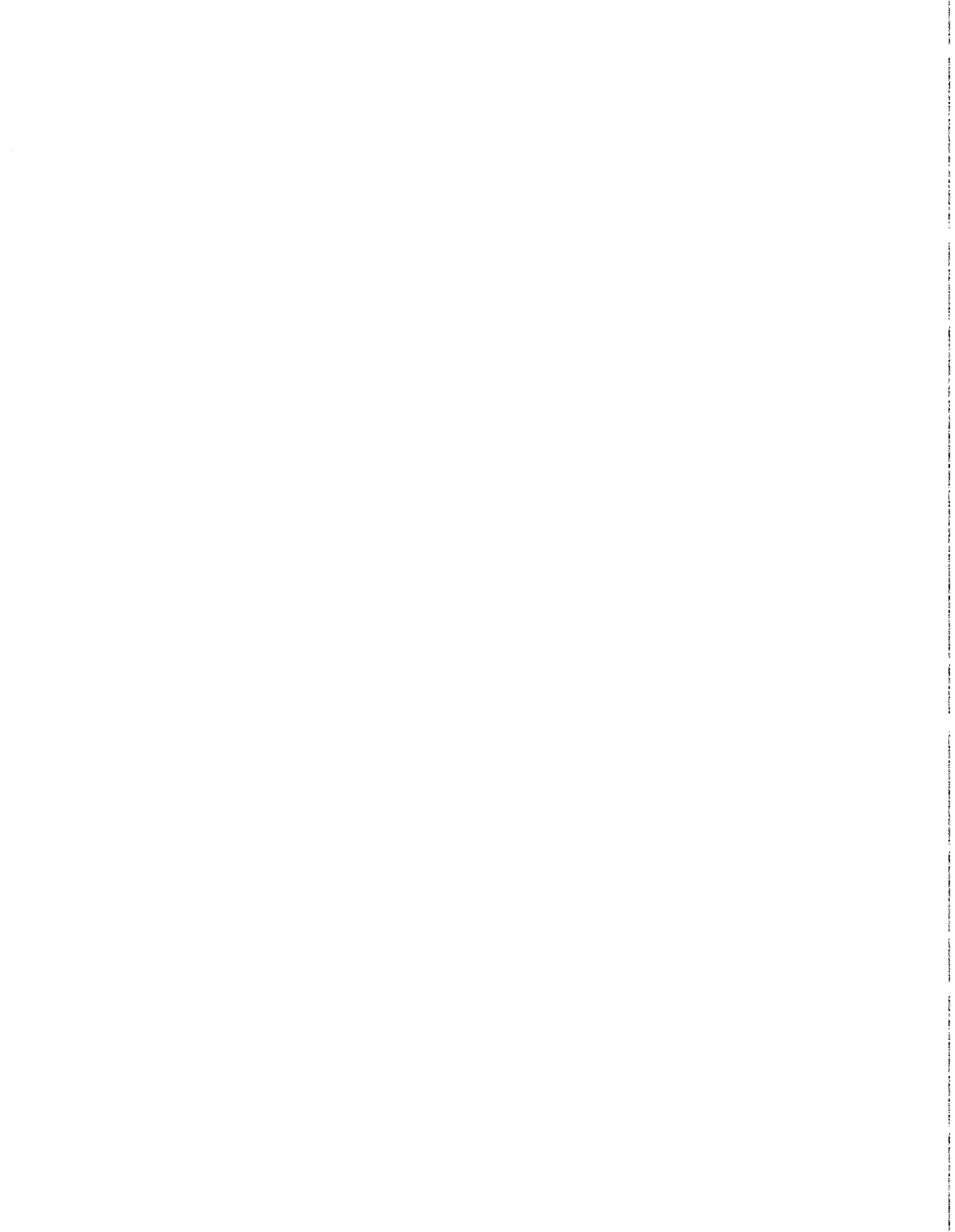
The Social Security Notch Issue, by Franklin Frazier, Human Resources Division, before the House Select Committee on Aging, Apr. 22. GAO/T-HRD-88-15. Acc. No. 135634.

Proposal to Establish a Statutory Inspector General Within the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, by David C. Williams, Office of Special Investigations, before the Subcommittee on Energy and the Environment, House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Apr. 26. GAO/T-OSI-88-4.

Proposal to Reorganize NRC, by J. Dexter Peach, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs, Apr. 27. GAO/T-RCED-88-37.

Developments Since the Market Crash of October 1987, by Charles A. Bowsher, Comptroller General of the United States, before the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, Apr. 27. GAO/T-GGD-88-33.

Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund, by Victor S. Rezendes, Resources, Community, and Economic Development Division, before the Subcommittee on Coast Guard and Navigation, House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Apr. 28. GAO/T-RCED-88-38.



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NATIONAL DEFENSE

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- Congressional Reports:
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- FAA Appropriation Issues, Apr. 12. GAO/T-RCED-88-35. Acc. No. 135536.
- Federal Aviation Administration's Advanced Automation System Investment, Apr. 12. GAO/T-IMTEC-88-3. Acc. No. 135533.
- Proposed Sale of the Great Plains Coal Gasification Project, Apr. 13. GAO/T-RCED-88-34. Acc. No. 135534.
- Issues Related to the Office of Government Ethics, Apr. 13. GAO/T-GGD-88-29. Acc. No. 135550.
- The 1988 Tax Return Filing Season and IRS' Fiscal Year 1989 Budget, Apr. 13. GAO/T-GGD-88-30. Acc. No. 135551.
- Readiness of Army Guard and Reserve Support Forces, Apr. 13. GAO/T-NSIAD-88-25A. Acc. No. 135560.
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- Proposal to Reorganize Nrc, Apr. 27. GAO/T-RCED-88-37.
- Developments Since the Market Crash of October 1987, Apr. 27. GAO/T-GGD-88-33.
- Wallop-Breaux Trust Fund, Apr. 28. GAO/T-RCED-88-38.

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