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8/7/2/75

APPROVED
JUL 2 - 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ACTION
Last Day: July 4

June 30, 1975

*Postal
7/3
To Archive
7/3*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JIM CANNON *Jnc*
SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 37 - Standard Reference Data Act Appropriation Authorization

Attached for your consideration is H.R. 37, sponsored by Representatives Mosher, Teague and Symington, which authorizes appropriations of \$2,800,000 to carry out the Standard Reference Data Act in FY 76, \$750,000 for the transition period July 1 to September 30, 1976 and \$3,000,000 for FY 77 and 78.

Additional information is provided in OMB's enrolled bill report at Tab A.

OMB, Max Friedersdorf, Bill Seidman, Phil Buchen (Lazarus) and I recommend approval of the enrolled bill.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign H.R. 37 at Tab B.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUN 27 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 37 - Standard Reference Data
Act appropriation authorization
Sponsors - Rep. Teague (D) Texas, Rep. Mosher (R)
Ohio and Rep. Symington (D) Missouri

Last Day for Action

July 4, 1975 - Friday

Purpose

Authorizes appropriations of \$2,800,000 to carry out the Standard Reference Data Act in fiscal year 1976, \$750,000 for the transition period July 1 to September 30, 1976 and \$3,000,000 for fiscal years 1977 and 1978.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget Approval

Department of Commerce Approval

Discussion

The Standard Reference Data Act (P.L. 90-396) which was approved July 11, 1968, declared it to be the policy of Congress to make critically evaluated reference data readily available to scientists, engineers and the general public. The Act established within the Department of Commerce a standard reference data system to be administered by the National Bureau of Standards.

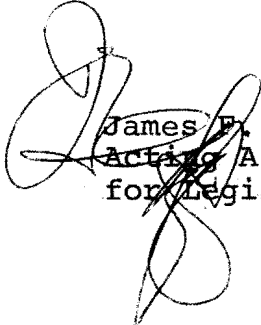
The goal of this system is to compile data from more than a half million scientific papers published annually throughout the world; to "critically evaluate" this data and select

reliable statistics; and to make the results readily available to the scientific community and the public. Such a system responds to one important aspect of the broad science information problem. The House Committee on Science and Technology report on H.R. 37 states that "Data of this kind extracted from the technical literature of the world, evaluated by a specialist, and compiled for convenient use, is called 'Standard Reference Data'." Such information, broadly available, helps prevent costly design errors and expensive repetition of such measurements as the boiling point of a substance, the mass of an atom, the amount of heat released when a substance burns, and the rate at which an undesired pollutant decomposes in water.

The principal outlet for this data is the Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data published by the American Institute of Physics and the American Chemical Society.

In its letter transmitting the draft bill to Congress, the Department of Commerce indicated that present U.S. subscribers to the publication number 339 universities, 264 private industrial companies and 63 government laboratories. Over 200,000 copies of the compilations have been sold worldwide.

H.R. 37 would authorize appropriations of \$2,800,000 for fiscal year 1976, \$750,000 for the transition period July 1 - September 30, 1976 and \$3,000,000 each for fiscal years 1977 and 1978. The Administration request for appropriation was \$2,682,000 in fiscal year 1976, and \$2,700,000 in fiscal years 1977 and 78. However, as it is not uncommon for Congress to reduce the authorized amounts in the appropriations process, these increases over the Administration request are not likely to have a significant budgetary impact.



James F. C. Hyde, Jr.
Acting Assistant Director
for Legislative Reference

Enclosures

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUN 27 1975

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Act appropriation authorization
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Ohio and Rep. Symington (D) Missouri

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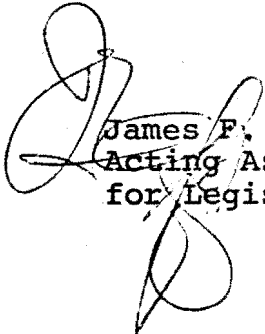
To
J. Cronin
6-27-75
6:00 P.M.

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James F. C. Hyde, Jr.
Acting Assistant Director
for Legislative Reference

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: June 27, 1975

Time: 7:00pm

FOR ACTION: Paul Leach *PL*
Max Friedersdorf *MF*
Ken Lazarus *KL*
Bill Seidman *BS*

cc (for information): Jim Cavanaugh
Jack Marsh

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: June 30

Time: noon

SUBJECT:

H.R. 37 - Standard Reference Data Act appropriation authorization

ACTION REQUESTED:

- For Necessary Action
- For Your Recommendations
- Prepare Agenda and Brief
- Draft Reply
- For Your Comments
- Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President



**GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**
Washington, D.C. 20230

JUN 26 1975

Honorable James T. Lynn
Director, Office of Management
and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Attention: Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

Dear Mr. Lynn:

This is in reply to your request for the views of this Department concerning H. R. 37, an enrolled enactment

"To authorize appropriations to carry out the
Standard Reference Data Act."

H. R. 37 authorizes the appropriation to the Department of Commerce of not to exceed \$2,800,000 for fiscal year 1976, and not to exceed \$3,000,000 for fiscal years 1977 and 1978, to carry out the purposes of the Standard Reference Data Act. It would also authorize not to exceed \$750,000 for the fiscal year transition period from July 1, 1976 through September 30, 1976.

This Department submitted an appropriation request to the Congress to carry out this Act, recommending the authorization of not to exceed \$2,682,000 for fiscal year 1976, and not to exceed \$2,700,000 for fiscal years 1977 and 1978.

Although the total authorizations contained in H. R. 37 exceed those contained in our request, the authorizations provided in H. R. 37 are not grossly excessive. Accordingly, we recommend approval by the President of the enrolled enactment.

The anticipated expenditures of funds by this Department resulting from the enactment of H. R. 37 are at the level reflected in our appropriation request, above.

Sincerely,

Karl E. Bakke

General Counsel



AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE STANDARD REFERENCE DATA ACT

MAY 22, 1975.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MAGNUSON, from the Committee on Commerce,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 37]

The Committee on Commerce, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 37) to authorize appropriations for activities of the Standard Reference Data Act, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment in the nature of a substitute text and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute in lieu thereof the following:

That there is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce not to exceed \$2,800,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976; not to exceed \$750,000 for the fiscal year transition period from July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976; not to exceed \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977; and not to exceed \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, to carry out the purposes of the Standard Reference Data Act (15 U.S.C. 290-290f; 82 Stat. 339).

PURPOSE

The purpose of this bill is to reauthorize and continue the standard reference data program of the National Bureau of Standards. The bill authorizes appropriations to the Department of Commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1976; the fiscal year transition period from July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976; the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977; and the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, to carry out the purposes of the Standard Reference Data Act (15 U.S.C. 290-290f).

THE NATIONAL STANDARD REFERENCE DATA SYSTEM (NSRDS)

Origins

The NSRDS program of the Federal Government was first established by Executive Order in 1963, through the President's Office of Science and Technology, with the responsibility for administering it assigned to the National Bureau of Standards. Congress strengthened the program when it passed the Standard Reference Data Act, which was signed into law July 11, 1968. The program is designed to, and does, provide the scientific and technical communities with accurate and conveniently accessible quantitative data needed in the physical sciences, together with critical evaluations thereof. It has become a basic and respected tool available to all American research and development efforts in the physical sciences.

Need

When a scientist or engineer in the laboratory measures, for example, how much heat is given off when a substance is burned, or how fast methane will react with air, or how soluble mercury is in water, the results of his measurements are "data". The numerical results of such measurements of intrinsic properties of substances are the kind of data which are compiled, evaluated, and disseminated by the NSRDS.

Almost every scientist and engineer requires data of this type in his or her day-to-day work. The researcher will search the scientific literature to see whether the data needed have already been measured and reported. Frequently, it has been measured several times and reported in different places. All too often, these separate measurements have resulted in discrepant values. When this happens, the scientist or technician is faced with the difficult task of evaluating these discrepant values and somehow selecting the "best" value. If the researcher is an expert in that field, he or she will probably find that task possible but very time consuming; if not, the task may be hopeless.

Accurate data are a key to understanding natural phenomena and a prerequisite to translating that understanding into technological advances which benefit mankind. There is also a very important and growing need for accurate data in predicting the consequences of many of those technologies. The NSRDS meets this need for accurate, evaluated data.

Modern high-speed computers are beginning to make it possible to "model" natural systems mathematically and thereby to predict the results of technological change. Success depends upon how faithfully the mathematical model represents the real system, and upon the accuracy of the numerical data put into that model. Large amounts of input data are needed to enable the model to take account of the many processes which might occur in a complex natural system, such as the atmosphere or the oceans. Unless the accuracy of such data are well established, the predictions of the model will be unreliable. Two important recent examples involve the ozone layer, a protective shield in the earth's stratosphere. First, the NSRDS established a standardized data base for the Climate Impact Assessment Program of the Department of Transportation, in connection with the assessment of a

possible threat to the ozone layer which might result from the introduction of nitric oxide from supersonic transport airplanes. These data were related to hundreds of chemical reactions which can occur in the upper atmosphere. Second, NSRDS is now responding to new data needs required for assessment of a similar possible threat to the ozone layer due to the release of large amounts of freon into the atmosphere from aerosol spray cans and other sources.

How NSRDS operates

The NSRDS is designed to solve the twin problems of retrieval and evaluation of data. Reports containing data are retrieved from the world scientific literature in a systematic manner and stored in computerized files. The evaluation is carried out by experts in the particular subject area. The system makes critical evaluations of the way in which the original measurements were carried out, looks for unsuspected sources of error, and compares data with related data and applicable theories. The final step is the selection of a recommended or preferred value together with an estimate of its accuracy.

Data centers

The system is administered by the Office of Standard Reference Data at the National Bureau of Standards. It is composed of a network of data centers located in Government agencies, academic institutions, and nongovernmental laboratories throughout the Nation. Each NSRDS Data Center concentrates on the collection and evaluation of all data in a specific technical area. The Office of Standard Reference Data does not operate or directly supervise the activities of these data centers, but it does provide centralized coordination for the technical programs of the system. Unnecessary redundancy is avoided, and requests for information coming into any particular Data Center are readily switched to the appropriate center.

Dissemination of data

Most of the output of the standard reference data program has been published in books or journal articles. Since the start of the program, NSRDS has published about 160 compilations containing 28,000 pages of reliable, evaluated data, giving quantitative information on more than 30,000 materials. Some 200,000 copies of these compilations have been sold to scientists, engineers, and technicians throughout the nation and the world. Most of the data output is now made available through the Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data, which is published jointly by the American Chemical Society and the American Institute of Physics, for the National Bureau of Standards. It is now in its fourth year of publication. In its first three years this journal has published 4,400 pages of data, and it has over 1,200 subscribers including over 300 colleges and universities.

The Office of Standard Reference Data undertakes special projects at the request of groups that have a strong interest in some particular type of data, provided the cost is reimbursed. For example, it recently compiled thermodynamic data needed for incinerator design under contract with the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

A great strength of the standard reference data system is that data collected and evaluated for one purpose often turn out to be useful

for an entirely different purpose. For example, data needed for the development of new high temperature materials are also used for developing new energy sources. Data for laser research are also used for identifying trace contaminants in materials or in the atmosphere. Modern methods for storing, handling, and retrieving information facilitate the reorganization of existing NSRDS compilations to make them useful for new or special applications.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee reports that there are no changes in existing law.

ESTIMATED COSTS

Pursuant to section 252 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the following cost estimates are provided:

Estimates provided by the Department of Commerce, pursuant to its requested legislation, S. 1347, are as follows:

Fiscal year 1976.....	\$2, 682, 000
Fiscal year 1977.....	2, 700, 000
Fiscal year 1978.....	2, 700, 000

The Committee estimated that there would be some increase in requirements due to inflation and accordingly its cost estimates as reflected in the amended bill are as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30, 1976.....	\$2, 800, 000
Transitional fiscal quarter ending September 30, 1976.....	750, 000
Fiscal year ending September 30, 1977.....	3, 000, 000
Fiscal year ending September 30, 1978.....	3, 000, 000

AGENCY COMMENTS

GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D.C., May 9, 1975.

HON. WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
Chairman, Senate Commerce Committee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in further reply to your request for the views of this Department with respect to H.R. 37, an act to authorize appropriations to carry out the Standard Reference Data Act.

This act, which was passed by the House of Representatives on April 9, 1975, would authorize the appropriation to the Secretary of Commerce for the purpose of carrying out the Standard Reference Data Act (Public Law 90-396; 15 U.S.C. 290-290f), the sum of \$3 million for fiscal year 1976 and such sums as may be necessary for succeeding fiscal years. For the reasons set forth below, this Department recommends enactment of this legislation.

The Standard Reference Data Act declared the policy of the Congress to make critically evaluated reference data readily available to scientists, engineers, and the general public. Under the terms of the act, the Secretary of Commerce is assigned the primary responsibility

in the Government for providing the collection, compilation, critical evaluation, publication, and dissemination of standard reference data. This responsibility has been duly delegated by the Secretary to the Director of the National Bureau of Standards.

Section 7 of this 1968 statute precludes the enactment of any appropriations for the purposes of the act unless previously authorized by legislation. The Congress has enacted authorizing legislation to fund this program through June 30, 1975. See in this connection Public Laws 91-131 and 92-317.

I realize that your committee having previously considered authorizing legislation to fund the program carried out under the provisions of the Standard Reference Data Act is generally familiar with that program and its accomplishments. Accordingly, I would simply say that the primary aim of the activities conducted under that Act is to increase the effectiveness of research, development, and engineering design by providing critically evaluated data on properties of materials needed by scientists and engineers in the United States. The program is designed to retrieve the useful data from the half-million or more scientific papers and reports published annually throughout the world; to evaluate these data and select reliable values; and to make the results available in a convenient reference form. In this way costly design mistakes are prevented, the need for over-design is reduced, and the expensive repetition of measurements is avoided. Thus the program serves as an interface between laboratory measurements of material properties and the application of the resulting data to the solution of a wide variety of problems.

The users of standard reference data cover a very broad spectrum. They include physicists, chemists, and engineers of all types, and the applications of a single compilation often range from basic research and teaching to development and industrial design.

The standard reference data program has made considerable progress since passage of the legislation in 1968, but there is still much to be done. Large amounts of new experimental data are generated each year and new needs are constantly emerging. The new measurements must be evaluated and incorporated into the system in order to provide up-to-date reference tables. New needs require repackaging of data in different formats and frequently lead to more strenuous requirements on accuracy and reliability. A continuing program of this nature offers major advantages in satisfying the reference data needs of American science and technology.

It should be noted that H.R. 37 calls for a continuing authorization after fiscal year 1976. When the 90th Congress passed the Standard Reference Data Act in 1968, it quite reasonably made our program subject to review. You have twice before reviewed our report. We feel now that the program is fully established as an integral part of the NBS mission as well as a needed resource to the technical and scientific community. This Department urges that it makes sense to consider the National standard reference data system as one of the 15 elements of the current NBS program structure rather than lift it out of its context for separate examination. We are, of course, happy to report to Congress at any time on the status and progress of this and other NBS programs.

One small change is recommended in the legislation. The word "Secretary" in line 4 of H.R. 37 should be deleted and the word "Department" should be inserted in its place. This change would be consistent with the wording used in the previously enacted authorizing legislation of Public Laws 91-131 and 92-317, referred to earlier herein.

We have been advised by the Office of Management and Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of this report to your committee from the standpoint of the administration's program.

Sincerely,

KARL E. BAKKE,
General Counsel.

AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE STANDARD
REFERENCE DATA ACT

MARCH 14, 1975.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TEAGUE, from the Committee on Science and Technology,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 37]

The Committee on Science and Technology, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 37) to authorize appropriations for activities of the National Standard Reference Data Act, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill is to authorize appropriations to the National Bureau of Standards to carry out the National Standard Reference Data Act for fiscal year 1976 in the amount of \$3 million and such sums as may be necessary for succeeding fiscal years out of money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

EXPLANATION OF THE BILL

The Standard Reference Data Act

Public Law 90-396, which was enacted on July 11, 1968, established within the Department of Commerce a standard reference data system to be administered by the National Bureau of Standards. The act declared the policy of the Congress to make critically evaluated reference data readily available to scientists, engineers, and the general public. To carry out this policy, the Secretary of Commerce was directed to provide or arrange for the collection, compilation, critical evaluation, publication and dissemination of standard reference data.

In essence, the standard reference data system seeks to deal with one aspect of the broad science information problem by producing and disseminating compilations of critically evaluated data on the physical and chemical properties of materials. This includes, for example, measurements of the amount of energy released when chemical elements combine to form new compounds, or the ability of various substances to conduct electricity or heat under certain conditions. The boiling point of a liquid, the mass of an atom, the amount of heat released when a given substance burns, the rate at which an undesirable pollutant decomposes in water—these are examples of the kinds of quantitative numerical data that are focused on. Since substances behave the same way in Laboratory B as they do in Laboratory A, such data, once accurately measured, can be used over and over by scientists and engineers throughout the world. Data of this kind extracted from the technical literature of the world, evaluated by a specialist, and compiled for convenient use, is called "Standard Reference Data."

The significance of the standard reference data can be illustrated by understanding the process by which measurements of the properties of substances are made available to scientists and engineers. Property measurements are produced as a result of the research done by millions of scientists and engineers throughout the world, and are published in various scientific journals and reports. Therefore, while these data are available to anyone who is prepared to search the literature to find them, it is quite often difficult to locate a specific number or value in the millions of pages of scientific literature. Of equal importance is the fact that once the number or value is located, it is difficult to determine just how reliable such information is. Only a specialist in the field can tell which number is most likely to be correct, and it is these specialists who, working with the National Bureau of Standards, select a single value or range of values as the best or "standard" value to be incorporated in the standard data system. The data may then be used with maximum confidence, and scientists and engineers may depend upon the reliability of the measurements without having to again conduct the experiments.

Standard reference data are used daily as basic reference materials by scientists and engineers in Government, industry, and universities, and are necessary for such diverse fields as transportation, electronics, construction, and the manufacturing of commercial goods, medicines, and products.

As to the distribution of Standard Reference Data documents, the Standard Reference Data Program has published, since 1964, fifty-five compilations of data in the NSRDS-NBS series. The total number of documents produced on behalf of the Standard Reference Data System (including the NSRDS-NBS Series identified above, plus bibliographies, monographs, computer programs, expository publications and status reports) is 160.

The Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data is now the primary outlet for standard reference data. This journal is published through a cooperative program with the American Institute of Physics and the American Chemical Society under which these two organizations handle the printing, distribution and marketing. This Journal is similar to other scientific journals. It appears four times a year and provides a minimum of 1200 pages of compilations of reference data.

Compilations on individual subjects are also available for individual purchase as hard-bound books. This form of publication provides not only wider distribution of the output of the Standard Reference Data Program but a substantially higher level of actual use by the scientists and engineers who need this kind of technical information.

This authorization will permit the continued support of ongoing efforts of the standard reference data system and the orderly expansion of existing data projects together with the initiation of new projects to fill gaps in important areas. The primary emphasis will continue to be placed on the broad fields of thermodynamics and transport properties and atomic and molecular properties. These fields have been emphasized since the beginning of the program.

Progress has been made in all of the data evaluation projects currently being supported. Nineteen new data compilations have appeared in print in the Journal of Physical and Chemical Reference Data during 1974.

Increasing attention will be paid to the existing and anticipated needs for data in other major national programs. We believe that the National Standard Reference Data System provides the necessary framework for meeting these needs.

Authorized Funding

In fiscal year 1976 the Committee recommends a funding level of \$3,000,000 and for succeeding fiscal years such funds as may be necessary. This amounts to an increase of \$502,000 over what was programmed for fiscal year 1975. The continuing authorization is in accordance with the funding process of the other programs of the Bureau of Standards.

Funding in the past three years has been as follows:

\$2,288,000 was programmed for FY 1973;
 \$2,419,000 was programmed for FY 1974; and
 \$2,498,000 was programmed for FY 1975.

COMMITTEE ACTION

H.R. 37 was introduced by Mr. Teague on January 14, 1975. Hearings were held on January 27, 1975, by the Subcommittee on Science, Research, and Technology, which reported the bill to the full Committee on February 27, 1975. The full Committee reported the bill without amendment on March 6, 1975.

SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE BILL

The bill would authorize \$3.0 million to be appropriated for fiscal year 1976 and such sums as may be necessary for succeeding years to carry out the purposes of the Standard Reference Data Act.

COST AND BUDGET DATA

The bill would authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1976 in the of \$3.0 million in new obligational authority.

In accordance with the requirements of Sec. 252(b) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970, the Committee notes that H.R. 37 would provide a one-year authorization in the specific amount of \$3.0 million, and a continuing authorization for the following years. If the program it authorizes remains unchanged during the next five years but the same level of effort is expended, there will be no change in costs other than those resulting from inflation or Federal salary increases.

EFFECT OF LEGISLATION ON INFLATION

In accordance with Rule XI, Clause 2(1)(4) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, this legislation is assessed to have no adverse inflationary effect on prices and costs in the national economy.

This program goes primarily for research work by scientists and engineers, and does not involve the acquisition of new equipment or facilities. The effects of the development of standard reference data materials over the long run is to increase the efficiency and productivity of research and development, and thus reduce the costs of the performance of these activities.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

A quorum being present, the bill was passed by voice vote.

AGENCY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendation from the Secretary of Commerce accompanied the draft bill sent to the Congress on February 21st, 1975.

FEBRUARY 21, 1975.

HON. CARL ALBERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed are six copies of a draft bill to authorize appropriations to carry out the Standard Reference Data Act, together with a statement of purpose and need in support thereof.

We have been advised by the Office of Management and Budget that there would be no objection to the submission of our draft bill and further, that enactment of this legislation would be consistent with the Administration's objectives.

Sincerely,

FREDERICK B. DENT,
Secretary of Commerce.

Enclosures.



AUTHORIZING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE STANDARD
REFERENCE DATA ACT

MARCH 19, 1975.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the
State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. TEAGUE, from the Committee on Science and Technology,
submitted the following

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 37]

In compliance with Clause 2(1)(3) of Rule XI of Rules of the
House of Representatives the following supplemental information is
provided concerning budget and oversight requirements.

OVERSIGHT ACTIVITIES

Pursuant to rule X, Clause 2(b)(1) of the Rules of the House of
Representatives the following statement regarding oversight activities
is made. The committee held hearings on this bill on January 21, 1975.
The activities and policies of the program were reviewed at that time.
Prior to these hearings two members of the staff visited the National
Bureau of Standards on November 20, 1974 and conducted an over-
sight review of the program. Both oversight activities led to the con-
clusion that the Standard Reference Data Program is sound and
should be continued.

**OVERSIGHT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE COMMITTEE
ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS**

Pursuant to rule X, Clause 2(b)(2) of the Rules of the House of
Representatives the following oversight findings and recommenda-
tions made by the Committee on Government Operations have been
received: No statement of findings and recommendations were received
as of March 19, 1975.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Pursuant to section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 the following statement regarding new budget authority has been received from the Committee on the Budget: No statement received as of March 19, 1975.

ESTIMATE AND COMPARISON BY THE CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE

Pursuant to section 308(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 the following estimate and comparison prepared by the Director of the Congressional Budget Office has been received: No report received as of March 19, 1975.



PROVIDING FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 25

MARCH 12, 1975.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SISK, from the Committee on Rules,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 304]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 304, by a record vote of 10 to 4, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the Resolution do pass.

○

Ninety-fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five*

An Act

To authorize appropriations to carry out the Standard Reference Data Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is authorized to be appropriated to the Department of Commerce not to exceed \$2,800,000 for fiscal year ending June 30, 1976; not to exceed \$750,000 for the fiscal year transition period from July 1, 1976, through September 30, 1976; not to exceed \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1977; and not to exceed \$3,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1978, to carry out the purposes of the Standard Reference Data Act (15 U.S.C. 290-290f; 82 Stat. 339).

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: June 27, 1975

Time: 7:00pm

FOR ACTION: Paul Leach
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Lazarus
Bill Seidman

cc (for information): Jim Cavanaugh
Jack Marsh

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: June 30

Time: noon

SUBJECT:

H.R. 37 - Standard Reference Data Act appropriation authorization

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

No objection- Ken Lazarus

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

PLEASE RETURN THIS COPY
FOR THE SECRETARY

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*Approved
JWS*

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James H. Cavanaugh
For the President

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OK - called to Judy Johnston

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PLEASE RETURN TO THE STAFF SECRETARY
FOR THE RECORDS

June 23, 1975

Dear Mr. Director:

The following bills were received at the White House on June 23rd:

- H.J. Res. 499
- H.R. 37
- H.R. 6054
- H.R. 6698

Please let the President have reports and recommendations as to the approval of these bills as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Linder
Chief Executive Clerk

The Honorable James T. Lynn
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C.