LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SUBCOMMITTEE

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND PUBLIC WITNESSES
Wednesday, May 11, 2011 – 11:00 a.m.

National Federation of the Blind
John G. Pare, Jr., Executive Director for Strategic Initiatives
(National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped)

GAO Employees Organization
Ronald La Due Lake, President
(Government Accountability Office)

The Library of Congress Professional Guild
Saul Schniderman, President
(Library of Congress)

Employee's Union of the Library of Congress
Darryl Clark, President of AFSCME Local 2477
(Library of Congress)

Advisory Committee on Transparency
Daniel Schuman, Director
(Congressional Research Service)

Congressional Research Employees Association
Dennis Roth, President
(Congressional Research Service)

FOR THE RECORD ONLY:

American Bar Association
Kenneth J. Goldsmith, Legislative Counsel and Director for State Legislation

American Association of Law Libraries
Julie M. Strandlie, Director, Government Relations

Statement of the National Federation of the Blind
Before the Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch
Committee on Appropriations
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.
May 11, 2011

Mr. Chairman, my name is John G. Paré Jr. I am the executive director for strategic initiatives at the National Federation of the Blind. My address is [redacted]

I am testifying here today on behalf of the National Federation of the Blind. I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this committee and to comment on the NLS Talking Book Program.

The National Federation of the Blind is the largest and most influential organization of blind people in the United States. Founded in 1940, the Federation has over 50,000 members representing a cross-section of the blind of America from all fifty states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. All of our leaders and the vast majority of our members are blind, and we are known as the voice of the nation's blind. We are consumers of the NLS program.

The National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped of the Library of Congress (NLS) is the primary provider of reading material for over 800,000 Americans who are blind or have physical limitations that make it impossible for them to read print. Patrons of the service include senior citizens who are losing vision, students at all levels of education from kindergarten to graduate school, military veterans who are blind or have physical disabilities, and blind professionals in all fields. NLS is the only public library that serves the blind in the United States. In fact, it is more than a public library. If a public library in a given city closes down or cuts back on services due to funding concerns, sighted readers can visit another library, go online to purchase books or e-books, or go to Barnes and Noble or their favorite local bookseller. These are not realistic options for many blind people.

For only the third time in its eighty-year history of exemplary service, the NLS has undergone a transition in the technology it uses to provide Talking Books to people who cannot read print. These books were originally produced on long-playing records and then on audio cassette tapes. Both of these technologies are now obsolete. Indeed, NLS has now ceased production of cassette books, and new titles will be available only in the new digital format. For this nation's Talking Book readers, the digital age has begun. NLS patrons can now download Talking Books through the NLS Braille and Audio Reading Download (BARD) site, allowing them to access tens of thousands of titles at any time they wish to read them. Patrons can also receive books through the mail on flash memory cartridges that can be played on the new digital Talking Book machines that became available to all patrons in 2010. These new high-quality Talking

Book players are universally praised by patrons, who find that their simple operation, advanced features, and excellent sound quality significantly enhance the reading experience. Talking Books are produced according to the DAISY electronic publishing standard, allowing patrons to use the controls on their digital players to move easily between chapters of a book or articles in a magazine, set bookmarks, and adjust the reading speed.

NLS also continues to provide Braille books and magazines to its patrons who read Braille and to those who are learning the code. This is critically important because it is estimated that only around 10 percent of blind children in the United States are being taught to read and write Braille. The National Federation of the Blind is working diligently to reverse this harmful trend, which leaves many students and adults—who are blind or have low vision functionally illiterate—unable to read print efficiently and without the alternative technique of Braille. If more people are to learn the Braille code and become proficient in reading it, they must have access to quality Braille materials. The NLS program ensures that Braille materials are produced and made widely available. Like Talking Books, Braille books are also available online so that readers can download them to Braille-aware personal digital assistants or computers equipped with refreshable Braille displays. NLS also makes available Braille musical scores and instructional materials, making the service an invaluable resource for blind musicians and those studying music.

NLS provides outstanding service to its patrons and is regarded the world over as an exemplary library service for the blind. The reputation of the NLS and its successful transition to new digital technology is the result of the tireless work, outstanding leadership, and consumer-focused vision of Mr. Frank Kurt Cylke, who recently retired after directing NLS for over thirty-seven years. He left in place a dedicated staff and a sound infrastructure that should set the program on firm footing well into the twenty-first century, allowing it to continue to provide the quality service that patrons have come to expect. We wish Mr. Cylke well in his future endeavors and hope that the new director of NLS, when selected, will build upon his outstanding achievements.

NLS has historically provided its services for a relatively small portion of the federal budget—around $55 million per year. The digital transition required an additional infusion of funds, but will only require an additional $12.5 million per year until FY 2013. We believe that Congress should maintain this level of funding. We understand, however, that ways to reduce federal spending are being sought and that the overall budget for the Library of Congress may be reduced by approximately 5 percent. Assuming that these cuts are distributed evenly across all of the Library of Congress programs, we believe that NLS can take its share of cuts without a significant reduction in services to its patrons. The Librarian of Congress has discretion to reallocate funds within the agency. In light of the unique services NLS provides and the fact that it is the only public library service available to blind Americans, the Librarian and his staff must ensure that NLS is able to operate with its full authorized appropriation.

Access to the printed word has historically been one of the greatest challenges faced by the blind. With this service, hundreds of thousands of Americans have improved their ability to learn from and enjoy printed material and, therefore, have improved their opportunity for education, employment, and enlightenment. The National Federation of the Blind is pleased with what NLS has been able to do to improve the lives of blind Americans. We believe that NLS is the single most effective federal program serving blind Americans today, and it is certainly the program with the broadest and deepest impact. Blind Americans will continue to monitor and advocate for this critically important program. I thank you again for allowing the National Federation of the Blind to testify before you today, and I look forward to our next opportunity to update you on developments related to the NLS program.

John G. Paré Jr.
Executive Director for Strategic Initiatives
National Federation of the Blind
200 East Wells Street
Baltimore, MD 21230
E-mail: jpare@nfb.org
Telephone: (410) 659-9314, ext. 2227

WORK EXPERIENCE

July 2007 to Present
Executive Director for Strategic Initiatives
National Federation of the Blind--Baltimore, Maryland

Mr. Paré oversees the continuing growth of NFB-NEWSLINE®, the largest electronic newspaper service in the world, and the Federation's national Governmental Affairs and Public Relations offices. He has testified before the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch regarding library services for blind Americans. He has also appeared on CNN, Fox, BBC, and various radio programs to discuss issues affecting blind Americans. He has testified before the United Nations World Forum for Vehicle Harmonization regarding the dangers posed by silent vehicles. He is a member of the Society of Automotive Engineers Committee on Vehicle Sound for Pedestrians, and has advised automotive manufacturers on the danger posed by silent hybrid vehicles.

May 2006 to July 2007
Director of Public Relations
National Federation of the Blind--Baltimore, Maryland

Mr. Paré was responsible for the national publicity campaign for the Kurzweil–National Federation of the Blind Reader. He coordinated over 500 newspaper articles, 100 television clips, and represented the National Federation of the Blind on *Good Morning America* with Diane Sawyer.

April 2004 to May 2006
Director of Sponsored Technology Programs
National Federation of the Blind--Baltimore, Maryland

Mr. Paré was responsible for technical management and national outreach for the NFB–NEWSLINE® program. He coordinated partnerships with Associated Press, AARP, and Tribune Media services resulting in a dramatic increase in content.

September 2001 to April 2004
Investment analysis and portfolio management--Tampa, Florida

Mr. Paré reviewed three to five companies per week, analyzing their 10-Q (SEC quarterly report), 10-K (SEC annual report), and recent press releases. He prepared spreadsheet financial models to determine future earnings potential and present fair value of stocks.

1994 to September 2001
E-MASS, Inc. / ADIC, Inc.--Arlington, Virginia

In 1994, Mr. Paré was transferred from Garland, Texas, to Arlington, Virginia, and promoted to Government Sales Manager. In 1998, Advanced Digital Information Corporation (ADIC) purchased E-MASS and Mr. Paré was promoted to United States Vertical Markets Sales Manager and was responsible for Government, Oil and Gas, and Entertainment Media sales. His responsibilities included sales management, sales presentations, quote review, and final negotiations.

1986 to 1994
E-Systems, Inc.--Garland, Texas

Mr. Paré joined E-Systems as a senior engineer responsible for specialized computer design and programming. He was one of the lead designers as well as a technical manager. Over time he became more specialized in computer mass storage and was responsible for customer presentations. In 1992, E-Systems spun off the mass storage portion of the company and created a wholly owned subsidiary called E-MASS, Inc. By this time, Mr. Paré had moved out of his purely technical position and was responsible for technical pre-sales operations. His job included preparing and delivering technical presentations along with specific customer proposals. His major customers included the Department of Defense, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, and Mobil Oil.

1984 to 1986
Harris Corporation--Melbourne, Florida

Mr. Paré worked as a senior engineer doing specialized computer programming and design. Mr. Paré contributed to several government proposals and traveled to the Washington, D.C., area for technical presentations.

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE

American Action Fund for Blind Children and Adults
Member of the Board of Directors, November 2007 to present.

National Federation of the Blind, second vice president of the Greater Baltimore Chapter, November 2005 to October 2010

National Federation of the Blind, treasurer of the Tampa Chapter, September 2003 to March 2004.

Visually-impaired persons support group, president, Tampa, March 2003 to March 2004.

Society of St. Vincent de Paul Food Pantry, manager, January 2003 to March 2004.

Tampa Museum of Art, board member of the Friends of the Arts.

EDUCATION

M.S., Computer and Information Science, University of Florida, 1984
B.S., Computer and Information Science, University of Florida, 1982

Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization <u>other</u> than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

John G. Paré Jr.

[redacted]

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.

Representing the National Federation of the Blind

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2008?

Yes **XX** No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes," please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

All were received by the National Federation of the Blind

Library of Congress (National Library Service)

Program: Braille Certification Training
2008: $677,171.98
2009: $529,329.26
2010: $525,794.10

Program: NFB-NEWSLINE® Improved Delivery Methods
2008: $121,481.25.
2009: $670,318.75
2010: $671,878.00

National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Program: NASA – Youth Slam 2009
2009: $600,000

National Archives and Records Administration
(National Historical Publications and Records Commission)
Program: Bringing Blind History to Light Project
2009: $23,331.90
2010: $74,824.74

Small Business Administration
Program: Access to Libraries and Learning: Creating Technology for the Blind to Promote Entrepreneurship
2008: $46,354.46
2009: $149,338.36
2010: $83,566.78

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Program: Help America Vote Act
2008: $33,584.10
2009: $95,938.14
2010: $91,374.95

U.S. Department of Education
Program: Mentoring for Transition Aged Youth
2008: $242,355.59
2009: $163,207

Signature: [redacted] Date: 5/3/2011

GAO EMPLOYEES ORGANIZATION

IFPTE Local 1921

P.O. Box 50236 Washington, DC 20091-0236
(202) 512-2760 • www.gaoanalysts.org

Testimony

Before the Subcommittee on Legislative Branch, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives

Comments on GAO's Fiscal Year 2012 Budget

Statement of Ronald La Due Lake President

May 11, 2011

Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am Ronald La Due Lake, a methodologist in GAO's Applied Research and Methods team and the President of the GAO Employees Organization, International Federation of Professional & Technical Engineers (IFPTE), Local 1921. I am pleased to have this opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee today to discuss GAO's budget request for fiscal year 2012.

The GAO Employees Organization represents approximately 2000 analysts and specialists at GAO. Analysts, specialists, and other employees at GAO provide a remarkable amount of important information to the Congress and the American people. During fiscal year 2010, GAO provided assistance to every standing congressional committee and almost three-quarters of their subcommittees. Our work yields significant results across government, including financial benefits of $49.9 billion. I am here before you today to request your support of GAO's budget request for fiscal year 2012.

Congress has come to rely upon GAO to help identify billions of collars in cost saving opportunities to tighten federal budgets or point out revenue enhancement opportunities. Our mission is ever more critical when the nation faces difficult financial times.

GAO employees understand that we will need to operate within constrained funding levels and that this poses challenges for the agency and for employees. We are committed to helping GAO reduce its own costs as much as possible without diminishing our traditionally high-quality work that lays the foundation for critical decision-making and oversight by the Congress. Employees have been very supportive of GAO's cautious and deliberate measures to conserve expenditures in FY 2011 thus far. For example, employees have been contributing to savings in travel costs by developing creative alternatives that minimize travel while providing appropriate coverage in gathering critical information for the Congress.

We hope to avoid the need for reductions in GAO's work force, as well as furloughs, which would be disruptive to Agency operations and our ability to provide critical and timely information to the Congress. We also hope to avoid such disruptions for employees and their families.

We have recently completed negotiations with GAO management on our first master collective bargaining agreement. We used an innovative and collaborative approach to these negotiations, providing the opportunity for the talks to meet the interests of all parties, including the agency and employees, in a collegial, efficient and productive manner. We are fully prepared to continue this collaborative and productive relationship in the face of the current challenging economic times. GAO employees are ready to work closely with the agency to provide support to the Congress as efficiently as possible.

This concludes my prepared statement. Thank you very much for the opportunity to be here and express the views of GAO employees. I am ready to respond to any questions you may have.

Witness Disclosure Form

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Ronald La Due Lake [redacted]

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.

GAO Employees Organization, IFPTE Local 1921

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2006?

Yes **No**

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature: [redacted] Date: May 3, 2011

Ronald La Due Lake, Ph.D.
laduelaker@gao.gov

Expertise: engagement design and planning.
quantitative and qualitative research methods and analysis.
study reviews.
survey methods.
small group methods.

Awards: Integrity Award - 2008
Results through Teamwork Awards - 2003, 2005 (2), 2007
Big Picture Award – 2006
Jackelope Award – Learning Center, 2007
Team Awards - DCM, ARM, EWIS, SI, LC 2002 – 2009

Professional Experience:

United States Government Accountability Office, Applied Research and Methods, Washington, DC

<u>Senior Social Science Analyst</u>, IIB — *January, 2006 – present*
Sara Ann Moessbauer, supervisor
David Alexander, supervisor
<u>Senior Social Science Analyst</u>, II — *June 29, 2003 – December, 2005*
David Alexander, supervisor

- Coordinate research design and methodological support to DCM across a range of issue areas. Manage collaborative CDMA support of multiple technical disciplines, including engagement design and methods, evaluation methods, survey methods, small group methods (expert panels, focus groups), study reviews, statistics, and data reliability and analysis. For example, served as a CDMA/ARM stakeholder on 59 engagements and was the focal point for ARM support/ assigned methodologist on 43, including 15 complex engagements that involved coordinating expertise from multiple ARM colleagues.
- Communicate methodological concerns to a wide range of internal and external stakeholders, including senior GAO management and executive branch agency officials.
- Provided direction and constructive feedback to colleagues within and outside of ARM in the development and implementation of engagement methods and analysis, including newer design staff and engagement analysts.
- Develop and teach mandatory and elective courses in engagement planning and methods with the Learning Center, including the required 'Logic of Engagement Planning.'
- Contribute to ARM working groups and projects, including revising methods courses, participating in the SRS alternative work group, and coordinating ISTS support for the CDMA web pages.

Social Science Analyst, I — *May 13, 2002 – June 28, 2003*
David Alexander, supervisor
Barry Seltser, supervisor

- Consult with multiple engagement teams about the appropriate application of a wide range of research methods and analytic techniques, including timeframes and risks.
- Communicate methodological concerns to a wide range of internal and external stakeholders, including senior GAO management and executive branch agency officials.
- Write and review technical sections of GAO reports to meet disciplinary standards.

Caliber Associates, Fairfax, VA, July 25, 2001 – May 1, 2002
(purchased by ICF International- 2005)
Senior Associate

- Designed and conducted analyses for the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention Data Coordinating Center (CSAP DCC).
- Coordinated substance abuse prevention intervention cost analyses.
- Developed substance abuse program cost data collection protocol.
- Supervised implementation of cost data collection pilot study.
- Produced written and oral reports and presentations.
- Interfaced DCC analysis and publication teams.
- Consulted on design elements of web-based data analysis system.

OMNI Research and Training
OMNI Institute, Denver, CO, June 23, 2000 – June 30, 2001
Senior Researcher
Jim Adams-Berger, supervisor

- Developed and supervised project budgets ($250,000).
- Project lead on multi-year youth substance abuse prevention program evaluation (State Incentive Grant, SIG).
- Hired, supervised research and administrative support staff.
- Wrote research proposals and developed client relations.
- Participated in business development.
- Conducted in-house seminars in organizational learning and statistics.
- Consulted on design and methods tasks for multiple projects.
- Managed staff in program technical assistance and evaluation research.
- Designed and implemented evaluation analyses.
- Produced written and oral reports.

Center for Survey Research, Indiana University, 1997 - 2000
Project Manager, 1996 St. Louis-Indianapolis Election Study.
Bob Huckfeldt, supervisor

Center for Research in Law and Justice, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1995-96
Project Manager, NIJ funded longitudinal study of community policing.
Dennis Rosenbaum, supervisor

Selected GAO Reports and Testimonies (Key Methodological Contributor)

- Maritime Security: Updating U.S. Counterpiracy Action Plan Gains Urgency as Piracy Escalates off the Horn of Africa. GAO-11-449T.
- Defense Transportation: Additional Information Is Needed for DOD's Mobility Capabilities and Requirements Study 2016 to Fully Address All of Its Study Objectives. GAO-11-82R.
- Moving Illegal Proceeds: Challenges Exist in the Federal Government's Effort to Stem Cross-Border Currency Smuggling. GAO-11-73.
- Defense Planning: DOD Needs to Review the Costs and Benefits of Basing Alternatives for Army Forces in Europe. GAO-10-745R.
- Warfighter Support: Actions Needed to Improve the Joint Improvised Exposive Device Defeat Organization's System of Internal Control. GAO-10-660.
- Depot Maintenance: Improved Strategic Planning Needed to Ensure That Navy Depots Can Meet Future Maintenance Requirements. GAO-10-585.
- Depot Maintenance: Improved Strategic Planning Needed to Ensure That Air Force Depots Can Meet Future Maintenance Requirements. GAO-10-526.
- Defense Infrastructure: Opportunities Exist to Improve the Navy's Basing Decision Process and DOD Oversight. GAO-10-482.
- Warfighter Support: Improvements to DOD's Urgent Needs Processes Would Enhance Oversight and Expedite Efforts to Meet Critical Warfighter Needs. GAO-10-460.
- Military Personnel: DOD's and the Coast Guard's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs Need to Be Further Strengthened. GAO-10-405T.
- Military Personnel: Additional Actions Are Needed to Strengthen DOD's and the Coast Guard's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs. GAO-10-215.
- Defense Infrastructure: DOD Needs to Take Actions to Address Challenges in Meeting Federal Renewable Energy Goals. GAO-10-104.
- Overseas Contingency Operations: Reported Obligations for the Department of Defense. GAO-09-1022R, GAO-09-791R.
- Homeland Defense: Greater Focus on Analysis of Alternatives and Threats Needed to Improve DOD's Strategic Nuclear Weapons Security. GAO-09-828.
- Personnel Security Clearances: Progress Has Been Made to Reduce Delays but Further Actions Are Needed to Enhance Quality and Sustain Reform Efforts. GAO-09-684T.
- DOD Personnel Clearances: Comprehensive Timeliness Reporting, Complete Clearance Documentation, and Quality Measures Are Needed to Further Improve the Clearance Process. GAO-09-400.
- Military Operations: Actions Needed to Improve Oversight and Interagency Coordination for the Commander's Emergency Response Program in Afghanistan. GAO-09-615.
- National Preparedness: FEMA Has Made Progress, but Needs to Complete and Integrate Planning, Exercise, and Assessment Efforts. GAO-09-369.

- Defense Infrastructure: Additional Information Is Needed to Better Explain the Proposed 100,000-Acre Expansion of the Pinon Canyon Maneuver Site. GAO-09-171.
- Defense Infrastructure: Army's Approach for Acquiring Land Is Not Guided by Up-to-Date Strategic Plan or Always Communicated Effectively. GAO-09-32.
- DOD Personnel Clearances: Preliminary Observations about Timeliness and Quality. GAO-09-261R.
- Global War on Terrorism: Reported Obligations for the Department of Defense. GAO-09-233R.
- Military Operations: DOD Needs to Address Contract Oversight and Quality Assurance Issues for Contracts Used to Support Contingency Operations. GAO-08-1087.
- Global War on Terrorism: Reported Obligations for the Department of Defense. GAO-08-1128R.
- Military Personnel: Actions Needed to Strengthen Implementation and Oversight of DOD's and the Coast Guard's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs. GAO-08-1146T.
- Military Personnel: DOD's and the Coast Guard's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs Face Implementation and Oversight Challenges. GAO-08-924.
- Military Base Realignments and Closures: Army Is Developing Plans to Transfer Functions from Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, to Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, but Challenges Remain. GAO-08-1010R.
- Ballistic Missile Defense: Actions Needed to Improve Process for Identifying and Addressing Combatant Command Priorities. GAO-08-740.
- Military Personnel: Preliminary Observations on DOD's and the Coast Guard's Sexual Assault Prevention and Response Programs. GAO-08-GAO-08-1013T.
- Military Operations: Actions Needed to Better Guide Project Selection for Commander's Emergency Response Program and Improve Oversight in Iraq. GAO-08-736R.
- Defense Infrastructure: High-Level Leadership Needed to Help Communities Address Challenges Caused by DOD-Related Growth. GAO-08-665.
- Global War on Terrorism: Reported Obligations for the Department of Defense. GAO-08-853R.
- Defense Transportation: DOD Should Ensure that the Final Size and Mix of Airlift Force Study Plan Includes Sufficient Detail to Meet the Terms of the Law and Inform Decision Makers. GAO-08-704R.
- Global War on Terrorism: Reported Obligations for the Department of Defense. GAO-08-557R.
- DOD Personnel Clearances: DOD Faces Multiple Challenges in Its Efforts to Improve Clearance Processes for Industry Personnel. GAO-08-470T.
- DOD Personnel Clearances: Improved Annual Reporting Would Enable More Informed Congressional Oversight. GAO-08-350.
- Global War on Terrorism: Reported Obligations for the Department of Defense. GAO-08-423R.
- Military Personnel: The DOD and Coast Guard Academies Have Taken Steps to Address Incidents of Sexual Harassment and Assault, but Greater Federal Oversight Is Needed. GAO-08-296.

- Bankruptcy: Implementation of Reform Act's Debt Reaffirmation Agreement Provisions. GAO-08-94
- Border Security: Despite Progress, Weaknesses in Traveler Inspections Exist at Our Nation's Ports of Entry. GAO-08-192T
- Military Personnel: Federal Agencies Have Taken Actions to Address Servicemembers' Employment Rights, but a Single Entity Needs to Maintain Visibility to Improve Focus on Overall Program Results. GAO-08-254T.
- Global War on Terrorism: DOD Needs to Take Action to Encourage Fiscal Discipline and Optimize the Use of Tools Intended to Improve GWOT Cost Reporting. GAO-08-68.
- Border Security: Despite Progress, Weaknesses in Traveler Inspections Exist at Our Nation's Ports of Entry. GAO-08-219.
- Potential Effect of Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act on Child Support Payments Cannot Be Determined because Data Needed for Study Are Not Available. GAO-08-148R.
- Military Personnel: Number of Formally Reported Applications for Conscientious Objectors Is Small Relative to the Total Size of the Armed Forces. GAO-07-1196.
- Military Personnel: DOD's Predatory Lending Report Addressed Mandated Issues, but Support Is Limited for Some Findings and Recommendations. GAO-07-1148R.
- Global War on Terrorism: Reported Obligations for the Department of Defense. GAO-07-1056R.
- Military Operations: Actions Needed to Improve DOD's Stability Operations Approach and Enhance Interagency Planning. GAO-07-549.
- Military Operations: The Department of Defense's Use of Solatia and Condolence Payments in Iraq and Afghanistan. GAO-07-699.
- Global War on Terrorism: Reported Obligations for the Department of Defense. GAO-07-783R.
- DOD Personnel Clearances: Delays and Inadequate Documentation Found for Industry Personnel. GAO-07-842T.
- Missile Defense: Actions Needed to Improve Information for Supporting Future Key Decisions for Boost and Ascent Phase Elements. GAO-07-430.
- Military Base Closures: Opportunities Exist to Improve Environmental Cleanup Cost Reporting and to Expedite Transfer of Unneeded Property. GAO-07-166.
- Defense Trade Data. GAO-06-319R.
- Best Practices: Better Support of Weapon System Program Managers Needed to Improve Outcomes. GAO-06-110.
- Survey on Program Manager Effectiveness. GAO-06-112SP.
- Military Personnel: Federal Management of Servicemember Employment Rights Can Be Further Improved. GAO-06-60.
- Community Policing Grants: COPS Grants Were a Modest Contributor to Declines in Crime in the 1990s. GAO-06-104.
- Military Personnel: Federal Management of Servicemember Employment Rights Can Be Further Improved. GAO-06-60.
- Commercial Aviation: Bankruptcy and Pension Problems Are Symptoms of Underlying Structural Issues. GAO-05-945.
- Homeland Security: Agency Resources Address Violations of Restricted Airspace, but Management Improvements Are Needed. GAO-05-928T.

- Defense Transportation: Air Mobility Command Needs to Collect and Analyze Better Data to Assess Aircraft Utilization. GAO-05-819.
- Defense Transportation: Opportunities Exist to Enhance the Credibility of the Current and Future Mobility Capabilities Studies. GAO-05-659R.
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicles: Improved Strategic and Acquisition Planning Can Help Address Emerging Challenges. GAO-05-395T.
- Social Security Numbers: Governments Could Do More to Reduce Display in Public Records and on Identity Cards. GAO-05-59.
- Social Security Disability: Improved Processes for Planning and Conducting Demonstrations May Help SSA More Effectively Use Its Demonstration Authority. GAO-05-19.
- 2010 Census: Basic Design Has Potential, but Remaining Challenges Need Prompt Resolution. GAO-05-9.
- Human Capital: DHS Faces Challenges in Implementing Its New Personnel System. GAO-04-790.
- 2010 Census: Overseas Enumeration Test Raises Need for Clear Policy Direction. GAO-04-470.
- Human Capital: Implementing Pay for Performance at Selected Personnel Demonstration Projects. GAO-04-83.

Selected Teaching Experience

- Developing Surveys for Auditors, 2007, Texas State Audit Office.
- Logic of Engagement Planning, 2004 to present, U.S. GAO.
- Data Collection Strategies, 2004 to 2007, U.S. GAO.
- Statistical Modeling, 2004 to present, U.S. GAO.
- Choosing a Survey Administration Method, 2004, U.S. GAO.
- Developing and Writing Survey Questions, 2004, U.S. GAO.
- Pretesting Surveys, 2004, U.S. GAO.
- Data Analysis and Interpretation Workshop, 2004, IRS Office of Strategy and Finance, through Management Concepts, Inc.
- Data Analysis I & II for graduate students, 1995 - 1996, Department of Political Science, University of Illinois at Chicago.

Education:

Ph.D., Political Science and Public Policy, Indiana University, Bloomington, 2000.
M.A., Political Science, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1996.
B.A., Political Science, University of Illinois at Chicago, 1994.

Job-related Training:

Cognitive Interviewing, Gordon Willis.
Research Update on Questionnaire Writing, Jon Krosnick.
Visual Design of Questionnaires, Don Dillman.
National Defense University 501, DCM.
Qualitative Evaluation Methods, Michael Quinn Patton.

Honors:

First Prize, 1999 General Social Survey Competition.
Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Sigma Alpha, Phi Kappa Phi.
Who's Who Among Students in American Universities & Colleges, 1998.

General:

U.S. Citizen, Secret level clearance

Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization <u>other</u> than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Saul Schniderman
President, Library of Congress Professional Guild
[redacted]

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.

Guild (AFSCME Local 2910)

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2008?

No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

[redacted]

Signature: Saul Schniderman

Date: ~~5/11/11~~ 5/4/11

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1998 to present :	President, Library of Congress Professional Guild
1996 to 1998:	Chief Steward, Library of Congress Professional Guild
1989 to 1996:	Cataloger, Copyright Office
1987 to 1989:	Cataloger, Government Printing Office
1982 to 1987:	Library Technician, Smithsonian Institution Libraries
1979 to 1982:	Library Technician, Dept. of Interior Library

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5/4/11

Statement of Saul Schniderman
President
of the
Library of Congress Professional Guild
AFSCME 2910
Before the Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
May 11, 2011

Mr, Chairman, Mr. Ranking Member, and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for providing us with this opportunity to testify and present you with our perspective on the Library of Congress' budget request for fiscal year 2012. Our union, the Library of Congress Professional Guild, AFSCME 2910, represents 1500 professional employees at the Library of Congress.

We share the concern expressed in the 112th Congress and the House Committee on Appropriations about the federal budget deficit and the need to address the economic ills of the nation. The downturn in business revenues, consequent high unemployment rates, and falling incomes highlight the need to marshal all the resources which will improve national levels of education, competitiveness and job growth in the United States.

At one time our economy relied upon rich natural resources and the production of commodities. But today a new economy is being created which demands higher levels of education and innovation. This new economy is more knowledge-based and our success may depend upon our ability to nurture this knowledge and to cultivate it. Advances in medicine, science, energy, literature and the arts, telecommunications and information technology depend upon the ability of our citizens to leverage the intellectual capital amassed in our society.

In many ways the Library of Congress has a pivotal role to play in this unfolding drama. In my testimony today I want to highlight two of the Library's programs which provide direct economic benefit to the nation: our **cataloging** operation which assists thousands of communities, schools, universities and various public and private institutions and the work of the **Copyright Office** which protects intellectual property and turns creativity into economic prosperity for our people.

Mr. Chairman, today America's libraries are straining against a "perfect storm" of growing demand for library services and dwindling budgetary resources to meet that demand as state and local governments deal with the realities of revenue shortfalls. More people than ever are seeking out library resources to find employment and business opportunities, and for continuing education, career development, and government services. The Library of Congress is filling the gap in local library services by providing a virtual library on the Internet with an emphasis on K-12 teaching materials, as well as digital reference services. We also create cataloging records which we share with the nation and the world.

Also providing enormous value to the nation is the U.S. Copyright Office which serves the copyright industry by maintaining a public record system, by clarifying ownership of copyright, and by litigating disputes. A recent study of the copyright industries found that in 2007, the "core copyright industries" which produced or distributed copyrighted property employed nearly 5.6 million workers, and produced 889.1 billion in revenues, which was 6.44% of U.S. GDP.[3]

The United States is a major producer of books, movies, music, video games, computer programs, photographs and other creative works. In FY 2010 the Copyright Office registered over 600,000 claims. Yet, despite the high number of registrations and the huge size of the copyright industries, conflicts over rights, and assertions of infringement are relatively few. Members of the Subcommittee may be surprised to learn that in 2007, only 4,400 copyright cases were filed in U.S. federal courts, and of these, only 165 ended in a judicial opinion being reported in Commerce Clearing House's Copyright Law Decisions.

The reason for this low rate of litigation is because the Copyright Office's public record of copyright ownership establishes a stable foundation for the use of copyrighted material, and can often enable parties to quickly resolve problems when they arise. And when disputes do go to court, the records of the Copyright Office serve an important role in determining outcomes. By protecting intellectual property rights, America's creativity becomes an economic engine which fuels the continual production of new works.

One important impediment to the growth of the U.S. economy is the piracy of copyrighted materials abroad. The Copyright Office - through its Associate Register for Policy and International Affairs - assists the U.S. Trade Representatives in addressing areas of the world with extensive piracy through government-to-government consultations. As better copyright systems are developed throughout the world, the copyright industries in the United States should experience greater job growth and prosperity. Since the United States is the world leader in producing copyrighted material, the Copyright Office and the Library of Congress will play a critical role in the nation's economic recovery.

The FY 2012 budget request of the Copyright Office is \$56.440 million, and of this amount, approximately 34.7 million is secured through fees from recipients of services. The reason the full costs of the Copyright Office are not charged to fee payers is that some services of the Copyright Office are not related to the administration of copyright registrations. These would include requests by the Congress for testimony or studies relating to copyright, responding to FOIA requests, providing public information about copyright, assisting the U.S. Trade Representative and other federal agencies dealing with matters in litigation, and other various related activities. And of course, the Library's general collection of books and journals is built upon mandatory deposits of copyrighted works which lowers the overall costs of acquisitions for Library Services. All of these activities are appropriately supported through a general appropriation.

Over the past four years the Copyright Office has made the tough transition from a paper-based system to an electronic process for registering copyright claims. The Subcommittee has been unwavering in its support of the Copyright Office. Because of the extraordinary efforts and resiliency of its staff, the Copyright Office has now made it through the worst backlog in its history. As you deliberate on Dr. Billington's budget request, I hope you will recognize the role the Copyright Office plays in protecting intellectual property and turning America's creativity into economic prosperity.

We make the same request for all of the Library's services. It is often said that Congress' Library is one of the wonders of the world, reflecting the achievements of a dynamic, innovative, creative, and prosperous society. The Library is able to provide Congress with authoritative information because it draws from a universal collection of books, journals, maps, photographs, manuscripts, sound recordings, motion pictures, and increasingly, archived Web sites and open source Internet content. These resources are equally available to the American public when they walk through our doors or click open a Web portal to almost unlimited information and inspiration.

The unparalleled collections of the Library are matched by the knowledge, skills and ability of the staff. These include the subject and language experts who prepare the collections for research, the Law Library's legal specialists in foreign and comparative law, the creators of "talking books" for citizens who are blind or have low vision, conservators, or the information technology specialists who convert the Library's treasures for the world-wide web. All of the Library's human and material resources are interrelated and must be in place for the Library to achieve its mission to serve Congress and the American people.

We have a saying in the Guild: "The Library Works Because We Do." We need your continued support so that the dedicated and hard-working staff can continue to make the Library of Congress work for everyone.

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1. Kantor, Paul. Savings to the nation resulting from the existence of LC cataloging records. A consulting report, Library of Congress, 1995. Author website: http://www.paulbkantor.com

2. Fischer, Ruth and Rick Lugg. Library of Congress Study of the North American MARC Records Marketplace, R2 Consulting LLC, October 2009. www.r2consulting.org

3. Siwek, Stephen. Copyright Industries in the U.S. Economy: the 2003-2007 Report, www.IIPA.com.

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SUBCOMMITTEE

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization <u>other</u> than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Darryl W. Clark
LM G41, Library of Congress
[redacted]

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.

AFSCME Local 2477, The Employees Union of the Library of Congress

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2008?

   Yes (No)

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature: [redacted] Date: 5/4/2011

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2003 to 2005:	Treasurer, Library of Congress Employees Union
1994 to present:	Library Technician, Library of Congress

Statement of Darryl W. Clark
President of AFSCME Local 2477,
The Employees Union of the Library of Congress
Before the Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch
Committee on Appropriations
United States House of Representatives
Fiscal 2012 Budget Request
May 11, 2011

Good morning to the Members of the Subcommittee:

As an employee of the Library of Congress and President of the Employees Union, which represents over 800 Library of Congress employees, I am here to support the Librarian and the Library of Congress fiscal 2012 budget request.

The employees we represent are dedicated to serve Congress as well as the nation at large. We understand the tremendous fiscal challenges that our nation is presently facing. What Dr. Billington has submitted in our fiscal budget in FY12 represents a careful consideration to what we face as a nation while continuing our commitment to serve the Congress and the United States.

In supporting our agency's budget requests I would ask for this committee to consider that over the past 6 years the Library of Congress has recognized the need to become more fiscally responsible by doing more with less staff. As President of the Employee's Union I have worked with Library management to ensure that all of the staff reductions would not adversely impact service we as an agency provides to the Congress and the American people.

The employees of the Library of Congress are truly dedicated to public service. If we were forced to incur major cutbacks with 69% of the budget allocated for staff salaries, we would possibly have to furlough staff. In this day and age, with our economy in its fragile condition, furloughs of Federal workers would ultimately slow down our economic recovery. The families of Library workers would be adversely affected by furloughs. The employees whom I represent, which are the lowest graded employees at the Library, can not afford any furlough time. Many of our employees barely make enough to save for such an event. Our survival for our basic needs depend on the paychecks we bring home.

I ask the members of this Great Congress to consider that the decisions that are made effects real Americans. These employees are not just numbers on paper. A significant number of our staff that I represent are single mothers. They provide the only means for their families. When many of our employees started working for the Library of Congress they were filled with great pride. They had a since of inclusion to the American dream. They were given an opportunity to invest in the future of America by providing support services to the Congress and the American people so that you can effectively do what is needed to ensure that this very situation we are facing today would not become a reality.

The employees understand that during this time in the history of our great country we are facing the need to become fiscally responsible. We are willing to meet that challenge. We feel that furloughs would not help meet this great challenge but hinder real growth and strip away that pride that working Americans feel everyday by coming to work at our great institution.

Mr. Chairman, and Members of the Subcommittee, we ask that you continue your support of the Library and for your consideration of our fiscal 2012 request. We thank you.

Testimony

of Daniel Schuman
Policy Counsel of the Sunlight Foundation
Director of the Advisory Committee on Transparency

before the Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch
United States House of Representatives

on Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2012
Regarding transparency and funding for the
Congressional Research Service and bulk
access to THOMAS legislative information

May 11, 2011

Comments of the Sunlight Foundation

before the

Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch

May 11, 2011

Chairman Crenshaw, Ranking Member Honda, and members of the Committee, thank you for allowing me to to appear before you today.

My name is Daniel Schuman, and I am the Policy Counsel for the Sunlight Foundation, a non-partisan non-profit dedicated to using the power of the Internet to increase government openness and transparency. I am here today to speak with you about empowering the Congressional Research Service to better serve Congress and the American people by eliminating the red tape that constrains public access to its work, and encouraging this committee to follow-up on its languishing inquiry regarding public access to the raw legislative information that powers THOMAS.

Permit Public Access to General Distribution CRS Products

American taxpayers spend around $100 million a year to fund CRS and its nearly 700-strong staff. As an administrative unit of the Library of Congress, CRS has historically furthered the Library's public mission[1] by, among other things, composing legislative summaries that are published on THOMAS; updating the legal treatise "Constitution of the United States, Analysis and Interpretation;"[2] exchanging ideas with scholars and other interested parties;[3] and writing reports that are made publicly available with some frequency.[4]

CRS products often can be found online. Several private companies sell CRS Reports, for example.[5] Government[6] and non-profit websites[7] also collect the reports and make them available as a public service. Unfortunately, there is no comprehensive source, and updated versions of the reports are frequently unavailable.[8] The legal treatise *Constitution Annotated*, another CRS product, has been published online for a decade through a collaborative GPO/CRS effort, but in an inadequate fashion such that the content is difficult to use and always significantly out-of-date.[9]

CRS products help frame public debate on important issues. In the last two years alone, major newspapers cited CRS reports 779 times, including 70 mentions in the *Washington Post* and 65 mentions in the *New York Times*.[10] Federal courts also have made use of CRS analyses. In the last decade, courts have cited CRS Reports 130 times. From 1973-2010, the U.S. Supreme Court cited CRS Reports 34 times, and circuit courts cited CRS 112 times.[11] Similarly, the *Constitution Annotated* is a sufficiently important public resource that Cornell, Justia, and others have undertaken great effort to republish it online in an integrated and useful format.[12]

Since 1952, annual legislative branch appropriations language has restricted the Library of Congress's ability to pay for publication costs. With minor variations since 1954, annual appropriations bills have required:

> That **no part of such amount** [used to carry out the provisions of section 203 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946] **may be used to pay any salary or expense in connection with any publication, or preparation of material therefor** (except the Digest of Public General Bills), **to be issued by the Library of Congress** unless such publication has obtained prior approval of either the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate.[13]

Note that the limitation is drafted to apply to the Library of Congress; CRS was not created until 1970, 18 years after the restriction was first instated, and its predecessor organization, the Legislative Reference Service, played a much more limited role.[14]

It's likely that this 59-year-old restriction was intended as a cost-savings measure, leftover from a bygone era of expensive layout and printing costs.[15] Times have changed, and these limitations are a counterproductive anachronism in the Internet age. A coalition of 38 organizations recently wrote to you to urge an end to the restriction.[16]

Modern CRS products, including CRS Reports, are created in digital form and published on the congressional intranet.[17] Were these products released to the public, it would likely be through electronic means that would impose minimal additional expense. More than ten thousand CRS Reports have already been published online by commercial vendors and public interest groups.[18] Ironically, CRS may be incurring costs in its attempts to prevent reports from being publicly disseminated, especially considering that those efforts are only sporadically effective, constitute a diversion from the agency's core purposes, and are contrary to the Library's mission.

Decisions regarding public access to CRS work products specifically, and library publications generally, ultimately reside with the individual Members of Congress, the coordinating efforts of the Joint Committee on Libraries, and each House.[19] For the last 15 years, CRS's embrace of an overbroad interpretation of the appropriations limitation has stifled its ability to innovate, meet the needs of its clients, and fulfill its public responsibilities. It needs a clear signal from Congress to modernize, and Congress should eliminate CRS's excuse for failing to do so.

When congressional staff google for CRS reports, review Cornell's *Constitution Annotated* website to learn about a Supreme Court decision, search YouTube for a CRS briefing on changes in Federal Law, or attempt to send a constituent a link to a CRS report, they find themselves frustrated or misled. It is wishful thinking to believe that congressional staff will seek out CRS products only in the way that CRS desires. CRS has behaved as if it is statutorily prohibited from lifting a finger to meet its clients halfway.[20]

Let me be clear: no one has requested that all CRS reports be made publicly available. One-on-one communications between CRS and individual Members of Congress or their staff are and ought to be confidential. However, such confidentiality is inappropriate when applied to other CRS products, including reports for general distribution, legislative summaries, the legal treatise *Constitution Annotated.* As former counsel to the House of Representatives Stan Brand wrote in 1998, legal and constitutional concerns often raised by CRS with respect to making CRS Reports available on the Internet "are either overstated, or the extent they are not, provide no basis for arguing that protection of CRS works would be weakened by [legislation to put CRS reports online]."[21]

Speaker Boehner and Majority Leader Cantor recently wrote to the Clerk of the House to encourage the development of a new electronic data standard to make legislative information more open and Congress more accountable to the American people.[22] That same requirement of openness and accountability should apply to CRS – an arm of the legislative branch – except in the instances where confidentiality of support to Members of Congress is appropriate, such as in limited-distribution memoranda and personal consultations. We ask that the Committee bring CRS into the 21st century by granting it the flexibility to release its products online without excuse or fear of violating an antiquated publication restriction.

Public Access to THOMAS Information

There is little need for me to remind this committee of the importance of public access to legislative information. The Pew Research Center's 2010 *Government Online* report found that one in five adults who use the Internet had downloaded or read legislation during the past year.[23] THOMAS, the online portal through which this information flows, has provided an invaluable window into the workings of Congress. Unfortunately, the American people are thirsty for information, but can only access this information one drop at a time.

In 2009, this committee adopted a forward-thinking approach that would have required an examination of granting the American people access the entirety of the legislative archives at once – via a method known as "bulk" access – in its explanatory statement accompanying the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009.[24] It said:

> Public Access to Legislative Data.--**There is support for enhancing public access to legislative documents, bill status, summary information, and other legislative data through more direct methods such as bulk data downloads and other means of no-charge digital access to legislative databases.** The Library of Congress, Congressional Research Service, and Government Printing Office and the appropriate entities of the House of Representatives are directed to prepare a report on the feasibility of providing advanced search capabilities. This report is to be provided to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 120 days of the release of Legislative Information System 2.0.

Nearly three years later, no such report has been issued (as far as we know). There is no reason to believe that Legislative Information System 2.0 as originally identified will be "released" any time soon, if at all, or in a fashion that would trigger the release of this report.[25]

In the meantime, the Government Printing Office, one of the entities responsible for THOMAS, has published five datasets online in bulk, including the Code of Federal Regulations and the Federal Register.[26] Already technologists have found ways to reuse this information in new and exciting ways that enhance public access.

Although there are ongoing efforts to obtain the data from THOMAS through other means, these methods are prone to error, onerous, slow, and fragile. We must do better. Providing bulk access to THOMAS data would allow users to download large amounts of information at once, providing technology innovators with the ability to creatively use data to solve new problems and address unmet needs. This could include the ability to see how amendments would change bills in real-time, identify similar legislation introduced over multiple congress, allow users to receive alerts upon movement of noteworthy legislation, and much more.[27]

Times have changed since the Committee's original unheeded directive, and we request your renewed attention. We urge the committee to direct the Library of Congress, the Government Printing Office, and the Congressional Research Service – or the agencies that now have responsibility for THOMAS – to provide bulk access to legislative documents, bill status, summary information, and other legislative data within 120 days. In addition, we ask for the immediate creation of an advisory committee composed of members of these agencies and members of the public that regularly meets to address the public's need for public access to this information and the means by which it is provided.

Speaker Boehner and Majority Leader Cantor recently wrote to the Clerk of the House to encourage better public access to House legislative information. We request that you undertake similar efforts for the entirety of Congress's legislative information.

Conclusion

This committee has the unparalleled opportunity to make government more open and accountable. At a minimum, the committee should make clear that CRS has the ability to grant public access to general distribution CRS products by ending this antiquated and outmoded appropriation restriction. It should also bring THOMAS into the 21st century by requiring bulk access to legislative information and public consultation on its evolution. Both of these measures would bring us toward an open, transparent government and an informed, engaged public.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify today. I look forward to your questions.

[1]"To support Congress in fulfilling its constitutional duties and to further the progress of knowledge and creativity for the benefit of the American people," *Strategic Plan: Fiscal Years 2011-2016*, Library of Congress, available at http://1.usa.gov/lVyWm6.

[2]Public availability of the *Constitution Annotated* is required by statute, and in November 2010 the Joint Committee on Printing directed the Library and GPO to improve its accessibility online. http://bit.ly/mLhFcY. Nearly six months later, there is no publicly visible progress.

[3]For much of CRS's history, staff "[a]ttendance at professional association conferences was encouraged and financially supported while, concomitantly, it was clear that CRS general distribution products, such as CRS reports, could be made available to interested parties, domestic or foreign, without limitations." *Across the Hill: The congressional research service and providing research for congress—A retrospective on origins*. Harold Relyea, Government Information Quarterly, Vol. 24, 414-422 (2010).

[4] Many CRS reports are drafted with the knowledge that congressional offices will distribute them to the general public. From 1980 to 1990, CRS published a journal open to public subscription that contained its analysis of important issues before Congress. "Published ten times a year and available to the public by subscription (freely distributed to congressional committees), the *Review* offered original analytical articles, summaries highlighting CRS research products, and other kinds of assistance to the congressional community." *Across the Hill* at 421. It was not until 2007 that CRS began requiring staff to seek "prior approval ... at the division or office level before products are distributed to members of the public." That rule is subject to many exceptions. *Distribution of CRS Products to Non-Congressionals*, internal CRS memo (March 20, 2007), available at http://bit.ly/mqOz9U. CRS worked with the House of Representatives in allowing Member websites to dynamically display CRS Reports. *Legislation of Interest to CRS: Public Access to CRS Reports*, internal CRS memo (December 2003), available at http://bit.ly/iTBdPd. CRS reports it has developed a similar capability in the Senate. *Annual Report for Fiscal Year* 2008 at p. 36, Congressional Research Service, available at http://bit.ly/ilZxvL.

[5]Companies selling reports include Penny Hill Press ($29.95 per report without a subscription), Lexis Nexis Congressional, BNA, CQ/Roll Call, and Westlaw.

[6]Government entities publishing CRS reports online include the Department of State, the U.S Department of Justice, the United States Air Force Academy, the US Embassy in Italy. See http://bit.ly/kATkZo.

[7]Non profit organizations publishing CRS reports online include Open CRS, the National Library for the Environment, the National Agricultural Law Center, the Federation of American Scientists, the Thurgood Marshall Law Library, the University of North Texas, the First Amendment Center. See http://bit.ly/iNSTuQ.

[8]It is unfortunate that the public must rely on outdated reports to gain an understanding of Congress's work, especially when more accurate reports are available.

[9]A coalition of organizations have requested better public access to the *Constitution Annotated*, including that it be published online as it is updated and with metadata intact. See *20+ Orgs Ask for Better Access to the Constitution Annotated*, Daniel Schuman (September 17, 2010), available at http://bit.ly/mryl2n. In November 2010 the Joint Committee on Printing directed CRS and GPO to provide "enhanced access," which satisfied part of coalition's request, but after the elapse of six months no online edition has emerged despite the committee's instruction. See *JCP directs enhanced access to 3 of 'our nation's vital legislative and legal documents,'* Daniel Schuman (February 14, 2011), available at http://bit.ly/mLhFcY. Cornell University's Legal Information Institute has published a prototype of the *Constitution Annotated* online, but is limited by the poor quality and format of the data available from CRS. See http://bit.ly/muSvbb.

[10]Based upon a March 2010 search of the Nexis database using the keywords "'congressional research service' w/2 report" and limited to "major newspapers."

[11]See *Federal Judicial Citation of CRS Reports 19730*-2010, available at http://bit.ly/iyH4Jh.

[12]A print edition is available for purchase from GPO for $226, but it is expensive and cumbersome. In addition to buying the decade-old document, to maximize its usefulness, a user must also buy a biennially updated "pocket part" (for $21) and collate the two documents together.

[13]See, e.g., *Congressional Operations Appropriations Act, 1998*, 105 P.L. 55, available at http://1.usa.gov/j2Bdqe. Unlike later legislation, neither the the *Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1952* (82 P.L. 168) nor the *Legislative Branch Appropriation Act of 1953* (82 P.L. 471) included a grant of authority to the Committee on House Administration or the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration to waive this restriction. The *General Appropriations Appropriation Act of 1951* did not impose a publication restriction. (81 P.L. 759)

[14]Even with its limited role, LRS staff studies and compilations of data have been described as "often recei[ving] wide circulation outside as well as inside Congress." *Across the Hill* at 418.

[15]The report accompanying the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act of 1952 supports this view. See http://bit.ly/mDMiUp. Congressional committees had been drawing upon Library funds to publish their reports, a practice that was stopped after the insertion of this language. Based on records from the Committee on Appropriations hearings on

H.R. 5805 in 1954, Congress debated removing the publication restriction two years after it was enacted, but instead decided to grant an exemption to publications that received prior approval from the Committee on House Administration or the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. It did so as a way to "permit the policy committees to retain strict control over the scope of such a publications program." A concern expressed by Senator Mundt was regarding the possibility that congress may go into the mail-order business. "I can see how that kind of analysis would be in great demand by newspapers and women's clubs, and so forth, and unless put on some compensatory basis would run to quite an expenditure." See http://bit.ly/mxjlGf.

[16]The letter is available at http://scr.bi/iIZiyn. Signatories include the American Association of Law Libraries, the American Association of University Professors, the American Library Association, the American Society of News Editors, the Association of Research Libraries, the Bill of Rights Defense Committee, the Center for Fiscal Accountability, the Center for Investigative Journalism – Puerto Rico, the Center for Media and Democracy, the Center for Responsive Politics, Citizens for Responsibility and Ethics in Washington – CREW, Colgate University Libraries, Defending Dissent Foundation, the Electronic Frontier Foundation, Essential Information, the Federation of American Scientists, Free Government Information, the Government Accountability Project – GAP, Investigate Reporters and Editors, iSolon.org, the Liberty Coalition, the National Coalition for History, National Security Counselors, the Northern California Association of Law Libraries, OMB Watch, OpenTheGovernment.org, Point of Order, the Progressive Librarians Guild, the Project on Government Oversight – POGO, Public Citizen, Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, the Society of Professional Journalists, the Special Libraries Association, the Sunlight Foundation, the Union of Concerned Scientists, the Washington Coalition for Open Government, Western Carolina University Libraries, and WildEarth Guardians.

[17] This has been true for quite a while. CRS's 2004 Annual Report touts the CRS Website as "the primary delivery mechanism for CRS analysis and expertise; over 85 percent of the distribution of CRS products was through the Web." At that time print products, such as the "info packs," were made redundant. http://bit.ly/ldTTOd CRS launched a redesigned website in 2009. According to CRS' *2009 Annual Report*, "CRS is committed to delivering to Congress a high-quality, online experience that reinforces the CRS mission of contributing to and supporting an informed national legislature." http://bit.ly/jFTzsz

[18]It is conceivable that CRS could make its products available in bulk to others who publish the reports online, entailing virtually no costs to the agency whatsoever. Other inexpensive methods are easily identifiable.

[19]Many efforts have been undertaken by members of the House and Senate to make CRS Reports publicly available, for example. The following is a list of legislation that has been introduced to that effect. 111th Congress: HR 4983, HR 3763, S Res 118; 110th Congress: HR 2545, S Res. 401; 108th Congress: HR 3630, S Res 54; 107th Congress: S Res. 21; 106th Congress: HR 4582, HR 654, S 393; 105th Congress: HR 3131, S 1578. Members of Congress have also written numerous letters and published many reports on individual and committee websites. Similar letters have been sent over the years. See, for example, *Placing Congressional Research Service Reports and Products on the Internet*, Constitutional Accountability Project (1997), available at http://bit.ly/j2KySZ.

[20]The original authors of the prohibition against library publication never could have imagined the ease of online distribution. There are serious concerns as to whether "publication" applies to online publication, or in this particular context.

[21]Letter to Senator John McCain from Stan Brand, of Brand, Lowell & Ryan, delivered on January 27, 1998, available at http://bit.ly/m8tVSE.

[22] Letter to the Honorable Karen Haas from Speaker John A Boehner and Majority Leader Eric Cantor (April 29, 2011), available at http://scr.bi/inig4d.

[23] View the report here: http://bit.ly/iKWY6Q.

[24]Available at http://bit.ly/kEiQeN.

[25]According to the *Annual Report Fiscal Year 2009* issued by the Congressional Research Service, "the Service and the Library jointly initiated a major, multi-year initiative to develop a strategic direction for the Legislative Information System (LIS)," available at http://bit.ly/mvsCYh. "The project consists of four key strategy areas: … developing and implementing LIS 2.0…."

[26] See http://1.usa.gov/kukxRG.

[27] See *Apps For THOMAS: 3 wishes*, Daniel Schuman (July 29, 2010), available at http://bit.ly/kiy2hW.

Comments of the Sunlight Foundation

Before the

Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch

May 11, 2011

Daniel Schuman Biography

Daniel Schuman is the Sunlight Foundation's policy counsel and director of the Advisory Committee on Transparency. He works to develop policies that further Sunlight's mission of catalyzing greater government openness and transparency.

An expert on the U.S. Congress, Daniel regularly works with congressional and executive branch staff to craft transparency and ethics legislation and policies. He directs the Advisory Committee on Transparency, a project of the Sunlight Foundation that educations policymakers on transparency-related issues, problems, and solutions, and shares ideas with members of the Congressional Transparency Caucus.

Daniel has served on many task forces, notably including the American Bar Association Administrative Law Section's Lobbying Reform Task Force. He regularly speaks and writes about transparency and technology issues, and has appeared on NPR and C-SPAN and been cited by the New York Times, the Washington Post, and other media outlets.

Daniel graduated *cum laude* from Emory University School of Law, and has worked for Congress, as a Legislative Attorney for the Congressional Research Service, and for a variety of non-profits as both counsel and director of communications.

His twitter name is @danielschuman and his email is dschuman(at)sunlightfoundation.com.

[Insert Subcommittee Name Here]

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization <u>other</u> than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: Daniel Schuman [redacted]
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. the Sunlight foundation
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2008? Yes No
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature: [redacted]

Date: 5/4/2011

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH SUBCOMMITTEE

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization <u>other</u> than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: Dennis Roth LM 412 Madison Bldg. [redacted]
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA) International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers Local 75
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2008? Yes No x
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature: [redacted] Date: 5/3/ 2011

DENNIS M. ROTH

From 1976 to 2000 Mr. Roth served as a labor economist in the Economics Division of the Congressional Research Service at the Library of Congress (CRS). In 2000 the Economics Division was abolished and Mr. Roth was reorganized into the Domestic Social Policy Division. Prior to joining CRS Mr. Roth served as a labor economist in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research at the Department of Labor for two years.

Mr. Roth has been president of the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA), IFPTE Local 75, the exclusive representative for all employees of the Congressional Research Service at the Library of Congress, since October 1987. The Library is one of only two legislative branch agencies covered by Title VII of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. In 1990 Mr. Roth was elected as Eastern Federal Area Vice President of the International Federation of Professional and Technical Engineers (IFPTE) and served in this position until July of 1997. Mr. Roth was also elected as Executive Vice President of IFPTE in 1994 and served until July 1997.

During the same time period Mr. Roth served as labor co-chair of the Department of Defense Partnership Council.

Mr. Roth completed all requirements, except completion of his dissertation, for a Ph.D. in Economics from the University of California, Berkeley. He received his undergraduate degree, a B.A. in Economics, from Antioch College in Yellow Springs, Ohio in 1968. Under Antioch's work-study program Mr. Roth held several short-term jobs including positions in the Federal Energy Administration and the Council of Economic Advisers. Mr. Roth also took a year abroad under the Antioch program and spent a year at the University of Sheffield in Sheffield, England.

From August 1968 through August 1970 Mr. Roth served as a Peace Corps volunteer in the areas of economic development, food development, and education on the island of Catanduanes in the Philippines. Mr. Roth met his wife Daisy while a Peace Corps volunteer and they have two children, Jessica and Benjamin.

Statement of Dennis M. Roth
President
Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA), IFPTE Local 75
before the
Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
CRS Fiscal 2012 Budget Request
May 11, 2011

Mr. Chairman, Mr. Honda, and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Dennis Roth and I am president of the Congressional Research Employees Association. On behalf of all our members, I would like to thank you for giving us the opportunity today to share our thoughts and concerns on the FY 2012 budget as well as other matters regarding the Congressional Research Service. The Congressional Research Employees Association represents over 500 bargaining unit CRS employees of which 265 are currently dues paying members.

Budget

We realize that the budget for the Legislative Branch and its agencies is very tight now and will be for several years to come. Knowing that, I would like to make the case why this subcommittee should try to maintain the current level of service that CRS provides the Congress.

Among the many responsibilities given to CRS, we believe three demonstrate why the Congress needs to maintain CRS at the highest levels possible.

First, CRS analysts and attorneys are statutorily responsible for analyzing, appraising, and evaluating legislative proposals and aiding Congress in determining the advisability of enacting such proposals; (2) estimating the probable results of such proposals and their alternatives; and (3) evaluating alternative methods for accomplishing these results.

Second, CRS information specialists are statutorily required to prepare and provide information, research, and reference materials and services to assist Congress in legislative and representative functions. These CRS staff also assist analysts in their work. Any of you who perform searches on the internet know how frustrating it can be when you get thousands of hits. Our professionals efficiently and effectively find the information being sought.

Third, CRS legislative analysts are statutorily required to prepare summaries and digests of bills and resolutions of a public general nature introduced in the Senate or House of Representatives. Both the Legislative Information Service (LIS), which is dedicated to Congressional use, and THOMAS, which is available to the public, aid Congress in its representative and legislative responsibilities by providing bill analysis, status of legislative action, and other useful information.

These primary functions are carried out in confidence and without partisan bias.

In addition, technical and support staff, editors and publishers, and other CRS employees assure that CRS is available and prepared to meet congressional requests and needs in a timely and efficient manner. These individuals are the backbone of CRS service to Congress.

In his written testimony, former CRS Director Dan Mulhollan noted that the Congressional Research Service should be seen as a shared resource. We agree and I would like to expound somewhat further on this concept. Not only are we a shared resource, we are a resource with deep and unique institutional knowledge for Congress. We are also a resource that addresses the specific needs of the Congress rather than other priorities. Often unrecognized is the depth and breadth of our research and information professionals and their ability to furnish Members of Congress, their staff, or their constituents, with just the right information given the requesters' background in the area. CRS staff can help a requester understand an issue from its simplest to its most complicated elements. And, CRS can do this in a relatively short time frame.

There are many sources to which the Congress can turn to, but none are committed to the statutory requirement of "responding [without partisan bias] most expeditiously, effectively, and efficiently to the special needs of Congress." CRS products are tailor made for the Congress.

The Congress gets all these services with a non-supervisory, non-managerial staff of little more than 500. We believe the Congress is receiving the most effective and efficient service. And any reductions in Congressional staff make the functions carried out by CRS even more important to maintain and sustain.

Choosing a new CRS Director

The Subcommittee is aware that CRS Director Dan Mulhollan retired at the beginning of April. By statute a new Director will be appointed by the Librarian after consultation with the Joint Committee on the Library. Although this subcommittee has no direct statutory role in the Director's selection, the Subcommittee has shown an interest in the management of CRS in the past.

In its Report 111-160, the House included the following:

CRS Services Evaluation.--The Congressional Research Service (CRS) is an invaluable and highly productive asset for the U.S. Congress and for the public. Its staff provides high quality research to Members and Committees and functions in many cases essentially as extensions of the Congressional legislative staff of the House and the Senate. Notwithstanding this record of accomplishment, the Committee is concerned that the CRS, partially because of the increased use of electronic communications and the adoption of new staff structures, may have become less connected to the Committees and Member Offices it serves. The Committee requests that the Director take steps to evaluate the validity of these concerns including the conduct of a formal evaluation of how well its current staffing models and procedures meet user needs. The Committee also directs that the Congressional Research Service consider creation of a new mechanism such as a Member Advisory Committee which would allow routine discussions between CRS leadership and users.

A seminal finding of this evaluation was that: "To increase responsiveness [to the Congress], CRS should develop an approach to proactively understand, target, and address the unique needs of its diverse client segment." We believe that this is best accomplished if the new Director of CRS has been intimately involved with the Congress for a significant period of time. In previous testimony before this Subcommittee, Director Mulhollan noted that it takes three to five years to train an analyst to understand and be responsive to the needs of the Congress. We believe this is also true with CRS leadership. Thus, we believe a primary criterion for selecting a new Director should be an established familiarity with the Congress.

About a year ago the Library participated in the 2010 Employee Survey administered by the Office of Personnel Management. Two areas identified by CRS staff as needing improvement were:

- the "feeling of personal empowerment with respect to work processes" (only 36 percent of staff felt this was happening) and
- creativity and innovation are rewarded (only 33 percent believed that this was happening in CRS)

The new CRS Director must be willing to engage staff through meaningful discussions so that they can offer suggestions on how they do their work. A 2009 study[1] by the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board found that "Supervisors in high engagement agencies define clear performance expectations, develop strong working relationships with employees, provide employees with useful feedback, and recognize their contributions." The new Director should be willing to create an environment that welcomes creativity and innovation and seriously considers employees viewpoints.

CRS is a multigenerational organization composed of baby boomers, Generation Xers, and Generation Y/Millennials. The new Director of CRS must be able to lead, engage, and motivate these generations simultaneously. This can be accomplished through strong communications skills as well as a willingness to listen and to enact appropriate change.

Finally, we believe that the selection process should be transparent. Even though the Librarian, in consultation with the Joint Committee on the Library, appoints the Director,

[1] Managing for Engagement – Communication, Connection, and Courage. A Report to the President and the Congress of the United States by the U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, July 2009

we believe the Librarian should advertise for candidates and conduct interviews. By conducting a national search, the best candidates can be identified and someone who can work both with the Congress and CRS staff selected.

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to appear before you today and I would be happy to address any questions you may have.

For the Record

Defending Liberty
Pursuing Justice

Thomas M. Susman
Director
Governmental Affairs Office

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
740 Fifteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005-1022
(202) 662-1760
FAX: (202) 662-1762

May 4, 2011

Representative Ander Crenshaw, Chair
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
440 Cannon House Office Building
Washington DC 20515

Representative Michael Honda, Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Legislative Branch Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
1713 Longworth House Office Building
Washington DC 20515

Dear Chairman Crenshaw and Ranking Member Honda:

"A stitch in time saves nine." This old maxim remains relevant today when applied to the pressing need for archival storage space for the Library and Law Library of Congress that entails the new Module 5 for the Library's precious and irreplaceable collections.

On behalf of the American Bar Association, I thus write to urge your support for funding this priority request of the Library and Law Library of Congress. We recognize the scarce resources with which your subcommittee is working. As we have stressed in previous years, investment in the Library and Law Library collections is not a sunk cost. Indeed, such investment is all the more important to support today. These collections are invaluable tools for, among other things, empowering American entrepreneurs and corporations to enter and comply with the laws in foreign markets and bring international business to ours. A robust Library collection pays dividends to the American people.

These resources, however, instead face a significant danger of costly damage and permanent loss from improper storage – problems compounded by the sheer magnitude of the collections at risk. With more than 147 million items, the Library of Congress is undeniably running out of space. Even today, volumes are being stacked directly on floors for archival. The Law Library of Congress is projected to run out of shelf space just two years from now.

It is for this reason that we are setting aside our usual requests of your subcommittee so that we might instead amplify the need for relief represented by the construction of Module 5 (Mod5).

Foreseeing the need for archival storage eighteen years ago, Congress approved the transfer of 100 acres at Ft. Meade from the U.S. Army to the Architect of the Capitol for high-density storage facilities. Since then, only four of 13 planned facilities have been completed. The Architect of the Capitol requested for FY2011 $16.9 million for the construction of a fifth facility, Mod5. Mod5 would house an additional 2.5 million volumes, extending the Law Library shelving capacity for an additional 4-6 years.

We believe this cost is not truly avoidable, either. If Congress does not provide the necessary resources for the construction of Mod5, the Library and Law Library will be forced to make unenviable choices among other costly alternatives for off-site storage or choose to allow their collections to become incomplete and out-of-date. We believe the costs presented by Mod5 must be balanced against the costs to the Congress, commerce, and the American people were the Library and Law Library unable to fulfill their missions.

For example, such deterioration of the Law Library collection – particularly to the foreign law collection – would not likely be rectifiable. The laws and legal resources from many foreign nations of interest to Congress, particularly those that do not post official versions of their laws online, are at best difficult and sometimes impossible to acquire within a year or two after initial printing. Insisting that the Law Library must instead attempt to play "catch up" in future years to maintain an up-to-date collection fully equipped to meet the needs of Congress and the nation is truly a costly gamble.

Congress, the nation, and the world should not be placed at such risk; Mod5 should be funded and built without delay. We accordingly urge your consideration of this vital project.

Our traditional requests in support of the elimination of the 554,000-volume backlog of unclassified documents in the Law Library, and the conversion of approximately 4.8 million pages of foreign nations' official legal gazettes to more durable microfilm, remain important projects that we support. Their successful implementation would also help alleviate the current conditions. When a house is on fire, however, one must put out the fire first, and then focus on the causes. Without the timely construction of Mod5, these other projects will be dwarfed by new and more costly problems.

The American Bar Association Standing Committee on the Law Library of Congress is the second-oldest entity of our nearly 400,000 member organization, celebrating a 79 year relationship with the Law Library. We remain committed to service the needs of the Law Library of Congress and offer ourselves as a resource to you and to the Congress concerning its needs and potential solutions.

Thank you for your consideration. I respectfully request that this letter be included in the written record for the Subcommittee's hearings on Legislative Branch Appropriations requests for FY2012.

Sincerely yours,

[redacted]

Thomas M. Susman

Cc: Members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee
on the Legislative Branch

Thomas M. Susman
Director
Governmental Affairs Office

Defending Liberty
Pursuing Justice
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION
740 Fifteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005-1022
(202) 662-1760
FAX: (202) 662-1762

Thomas M. Susman

Mr. Susman is Director of the Governmental Affairs Office and ABA Associate Executive Director, Washington Office, of the American Bar Association, the largest voluntary professional association in the world and the voice of the American legal profession. The ABA Governmental Affairs Offices serves as the focal point for the Association's advocacy efforts before Congress, the Executive Branch, and other governmental entities on diverse issues of importance to the legal profession. Prior to joining the ABA in 2008, he was a partner in the Washington Office of Ropes & Gray LLP for over 25 years. There his work included counseling, litigation, and lobbying on a wide range of regulatory, antitrust, lobbying, ethics, and information law issues.

He is also a nationally recognized expert on lobbying ethics, having written and taught extensively on the topic. He co-edited the American Bar Association's Lobbying Manual; served as an adjunct professor on lobbying at The American University's Washington College of Law; and chairs the Ethics Committee of the American League of Lobbyists. His most recent articles on the subject address lobbying reform, reciprocity, contingent fee lobbying, and the proper role of campaign contributions in lobbying.

Ms. Susman has served in the ABA's House of Delegates and on its Board of Governors. He is a member of the American Law Institute, was Chairman of the National Judicial College, and is President of the District of Columbia Public Library Foundation. Before joining Ropes & Gray, Mr. Susman served on Capitol Hill as chief counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee and at the U.S. Department of Justice in the Office of Legal Counsel. He is a graduate of Yale University and received his J.D. from the University of Texas Law School.

Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch

Witness Disclosure Form

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Thomas M. Susman, Director
Governmental Affairs Office
American Bar Association
[redacted]

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.

Speaking on behalf of the American Bar Association.

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2008?

XYesX No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

See attached.

Signature: [redacted] Date: 5/04/11

American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education
Federal Grants Received From October 1, 2008 to present
03/29/11

ABA Division	Program Title	Federal Funder	Passthrough Agency	Budget	Start Date
YOUNG LAWYERS DIVISION	DISASTER LEGAL SERVICES TRAINING 2009	HOMELAND SECURITY	FEMA	$66,182	2009/01/01
YOUNG LAWYERS DIVISION	INDIANA DISASTER 1795	HOMELAND SECURITY	FEMA	$5,000	2008/10/21
YOUNG LAWYERS DIVISION	ACQUISITIONS GULF COAST RECOVERY DR-1792-LA IKE	HOMELAND SECURITY	FEMA	$5,000	2008/10/09
YOUNG LAWYERS DIVISION	FEMA TRAINING AND MEETING	HOMELAND SECURITY	FEMA	$85,321	2010/05/19
YOUNG LAWYERS DIVISION	FEMA AMERICAN SAMOA 2576	HOMELAND SECURITY	FEMA	$5,000	2009/11/03
YOUNG LAWYERS DIVISION	HHS FEMA KENTUCKY 1912 MAY 2010	HOMELAND SECURITY	FEMA	$5,000	2010/05/26
YOUNG LAWYERS DIVISION	HHS FEMA CONNECTICUT 1904 APRIL 2010	HOMELAND SECURITY	FEMA	$5,000	2010/06/07
YOUNG LAWYERS DIVISION	FEMA 2011	HOMELAND SECURITY	FEMA	$5,000	2011/01/01
PUBLIC EDUCATION	CHAMPIONING OUR YOUTH JUVENILE MENTORING	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$955,315	2008/10/01
PUBLIC EDUCATION	NEH - BRIDGING CULTURES	NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES		$248,508	2010/10/01
AFRICA LAW COUNCIL	DEV LOCAL CAPACITY TO INVESTIGATE CASES OF MASS VIOLENCE IN NORTH KIVU	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$1,309,439	2009/09/23
AFRICA LAW COUNCIL	DRC COMBATING MASS VIOLENCE	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$1,000,000	2009/09/21
AFRICA LAW COUNCIL	STATE DEPT MALI COMBATING SLAVERY	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$742,574	2010/09/24
AFRICA LAW COUNCIL	DRC COMBATING MASS VIOLENCE IMA	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	INTERCHURCH MEDICAL ASSISTANCE	$295,349	2010/07/14
AFRICA LAW COUNCIL	DRC COMBATING MASS VIOLENCE IMC	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CORPS	$295,099	2010/08/01
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	RUSSIA RULE OF LAW	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		$8,505,000	2008/10/01
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	CHINA CRIMINAL JUSTICE	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		$2,400,000	2008/10/01
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	CAMBODIA HUMAN RIGHTS 2008-09	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	EAST WEST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE	$1,415,223	2008/10/01
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	PANAMA LAWFULNESS PROGRAM	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$925,000	2009/02/16
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	DEMOCRACY FUND HUMAN RIGHTS - MEDIAL LIBEL	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	FREEDOM HOUSE	$423,528	2009/09/30
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	JUDICIAL SECTOR REFORM PHILIPPINES	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		$4,401,305	2009/10/01
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	ASEAN HUMAN RIGHTS MECHANISMS	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$127,500	2009/07/10
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	ENHANCING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SOUTHERN THAILAND	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$700,000	2009/08/17
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN BANGLADESH	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$725,000	2008/12/22
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	CENTRAL ASIA REGIONAL CRIMINAL LAW PROGRAM	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$908,784	2009/09/25
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	FH ARMENIA RULE OF LAW 09-12	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	FREEDOM HOUSE	$1,328,524	2009/05/08
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	GENDER EQUALITY IN TAJIKISTAN	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$600,000	2008/12/17
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	MONGOLIA COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING THROUGH LEGAL PROGRAM	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$465,000	2009/09/30
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	NEPAL PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKING	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$415,000	2009/09/30
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	PROVIDING COMPREHEN FORENSIC ASSISTANCE NEPAL	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$1,309,439	2009/09/22
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	CHINA RIGHTS ADVOCACY	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$1,500,000	2010/02/01
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	SOLOMON ISLANDS LEGAL FRAMEWORK	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$150,000	2010/03/01
ASIA LAW COUNCIL	ASIA REGIONAL ANTI CORRUPTION	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$847,312	2009/01/01
LATIN AMERICA COUNCIL	ECUADOR CRIMINAL JUSTICE 09-10	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$1,650,000	2009/02/16
LATIN AMERICA COUNCIL	PANAMA LAWFULNESS PROGRAM	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$925,000	2009/02/16
LATIN AMERICA COUNCIL	USAID MEXICO JUDICIAL EXCHANGES	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		$1,000,000	2010/06/03
LATIN AMERICA COUNCIL	STATE NICARAGUA JUVENILE JUSTICE	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$100,000	2010/07/01
LATIN AMERICA COUNCIL	COMBAT TRANSNATIONAL CRIME BELIZE	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$916,000	2010/07/01
LATIN AMERICA COUNCIL	GUATEMALA PROSECUTORIAL CAPACITY BUILDING	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$793,000	2010/07/01
RULE OF LAW INITIATIVE	FH HIV/AIDS LEGAL ASSESSMENT	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	FREEDOM HOUSE	$120,773	2010/02/01
RULE OF LAW INITIATIVE	DEMOCRACY FUND HUMAN RIGHTS - COURT MONITORING & EDUCATION	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	FREEDOM HOUSE	$1,162,918	2009/09/30
RULE OF LAW INITIATIVE	DEMOCRACY FUND HUMAN RIGHTS - MEDIAL LIBEL	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	FREEDOM HOUSE	$423,528	2009/09/30
RULE OF LAW INITIATIVE	DEMOCRACY FUND HUMAN RIGHTS - ACCESS TO JUSTICE	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	FREEDOM HOUSE	$829,012	2009/09/30
RULE OF LAW INITIATIVE	WOMENS RIGHTS IN BANGLADESH	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$725,000	2008/12/22
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	STRENGTHEN LEGAL PROFESSION IN IRAN	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		$1,989,102	2009/09/14
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	MENA REGIONAL ANTI TRAFFICKING	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$475,000	2010/02/01
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	QATAR WOMENS UNIVERSITY	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$500,000	2010/04/30
MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA	STATE MOROCCO RIGHTS OF YOUTH	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$495,049	2010/09/14
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	RUSSIA RULE OF LAW	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		$8,505,000	2008/10/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	CHINA CRIMINAL JUSTICE	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		$2,400,000	2008/10/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	CAMBODIA HUMAN RIGHTS 2008-09	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	EAST WEST MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE	$1,415,223	2008/10/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	TAJIKISTAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$1,729,000	2009/12/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	GEORGIA DEFENSE ATTORNEY TRAINING	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$350,000	2010/03/01

YOUNG LAWYERS DIVISION	DISASTER LEGAL SERVICES TRAINING 2009	HOMELAND SECURITY	FEMA	$66,182	2009/01/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	PROMOTING CIVIL SOCIETY IN TURKMENISTAN	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$500,000	2009/09/02
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	ARMENIA PRE TRIAL DETENTION & SENTENCING	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$241,500	2009/10/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	JUDICIAL SECTOR REFORM PHILIPPINES	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		$4,401,305	2009/10/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	ENHANCING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN SOUTHERN THAILAND	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$700,000	2009/08/17
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	WOMENS RIGHTS IN BANGLADESH	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$725,000	2008/12/22
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	FH AZERBAIJAN RULE OF LAW PROGRAM	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	FREEDOM HOUSE	$1,751,691	2009/09/25
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	CENTRAL ASIA REGIONAL CRIMINAL LAW PROGRAM	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$908,784	2009/09/25
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	FH ARMENIA RULE OF LAW 09-12	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	FREEDOM HOUSE	$1,328,524	2009/05/08
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	INTL TRADE LAW ANTI CORR TURKMENISTAN	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$380,000	2009/08/10
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	UZBEKISTAN HUMAN RIGHTS AND PUBLIC DEF	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	FREEDOM HOUSE	$395,000	2008/11/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	GENDER EQUALITY IN TAJIKISTAN	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$600,000	2008/12/17
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	GENDER ADVOCACY IN UZBEKISTAN	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$675,000	2008/12/17
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	STRENGTHEN LEGAL PROFESSION IN IRAN	US AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT		$1,989,102	2009/09/14
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING KYRGYZSTAN	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$300,000	2009/09/30
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	KYRGYZSTAN CRIMINAL LAW	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$300,000	2010/04/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	CRIMINAL LAW ASSISTANCE SERBIA	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$72,312	2009/06/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	AZERBAIJAN CRIMINAL RIGHTS	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$700,000	2010/03/02
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	MONGOLIA COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING THROUGH LEGAL PROGRAM	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$465,000	2009/09/30
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$475,000	2010/02/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	STATE KYRGYZSTAN CONST REFERENDUM	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$225,000	2010/06/14
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	STATE CEE REGIONAL ROMA	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$792,080	2010/07/22
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	STATE RUSSIA XENOPHOBIA	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$749,600	2010/07/22
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	STATE UKRAINE XENOPHOBIA	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$850,400	2010/07/22
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	STATE UKRAINE CHILD TRAFFICKING	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$200,000	2010/09/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	STATE UKRAINE CYBER CRIME	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$344,079	2010/09/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	DOJ KOSOVO CRIMINAL LAW	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$192,000	2010/08/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	STATE DEPT AZERBAIJAN GTIP	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$600,000	2010/10/01
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	STATE KYRGYZSTAN POST CONFLICT YOUTH	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$150,000	2010/09/30
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	STATE AZERBAIJAN MEDIA LAW	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$715,000	2010/09/14
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE LAW INITIATIVE	STATE AZERBAIJAN CRIMINAL LAW	US DEPARTMENT OF STATE		$325,801	2010/12/10
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	NATL INSTITUTE OF EXPANDING GLBT VICTIMS	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$20,866	2008/10/01
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	NATL CONF ON LEG NEEDS OF HUMAN TRAF VIC	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$5,000	2008/10/01
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	ADVANCED CIVIL LEGAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$700,000	2009/05/01
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	INFANTS AND CHILDREN 09-10	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		$469,452	2009/05/01
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	QIC CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION	$103,712	2008/10/01
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER 09-10	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		$185,000	2009/08/01
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	NATIONAL CHILD WELFARE RESOURCE CENTER 09-10	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		$1,150,000	2009/09/30
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	PA PERMANENCY BARRIERS 09-10	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	DIAKOM LUTHERAN SOCIAL MINISTRIES	$875,000	2009/07/01
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	PIPPAH 09-10	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		$60,317	2009/09/01
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	TRIAL SKILLS TRAINING - NCJFCJ	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	NCJFCJ	$130,000	2009/10/01
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	WALTER R MCDONALD & ASSOC (WRMA)	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	WALTER R MACDONALD AND ASSOC.	$42,890	2009/09/21
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	CRIMINAL COURTS TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	AMERICAN UNIVERSITY	$68,589	2010/01/01
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	NATIONAL CHILDRENS ADVOCACY CENTER	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	NAT'L CHILDRENS ADV CTR SRCAC	$49,987	2010/04/01
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	HHS PIPPAH	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		$139,683	2010/09/01
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	PA DEPT HUMAN SERVICES/HHS DIAKON PREAWARD	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	DIAKOM LUTHERAN SOCIAL MINISTRIES	$525,000	2010/12/31
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	HHS/ACF SERVICE CENTER	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		$1,150,000	2010/09/30
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	HHS AM HUMANE-QIC FATHERS YR 5 PREAWARD	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	AMERICAN HUMANE ASSOCIATION	$101,027	2010/09/30
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	HHS IOWA CHIILDRENS JUSTICE ADV COMM	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	IOWA JUDICIAL BRANCH	$30,000	2010/09/30
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	HHS WYOMING CHILDRENS JUSTICE	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	WYOMING SUPREME COURT	$30,000	2011/01/01
CHILDREN AND THE LAW	HRSA MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAM	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		$200,000	2011/02/01
COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION	DOJ VERA SAN DIEGO	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE	$196,564	2009/01/01
COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION	HHS VERA VAIJ	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE	$48,823	2010/03/01
COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION	DOJ VERA IJP	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE	$140,596	2010/05/01
COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION	DOJ VERA PRO BAR	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE	$210,647	2010/05/01
COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION	PROBAR HHS VERA	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES	VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE	$499,866	2010/09/01
COMMISSION ON IMMIGRATION	CLINIC LOPC	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	CATHOLIC IMMIGRATION NETWORK	$64,510	2010/09/03
LEGAL & INDIGENT DEFENDANTS	INDIGENT TRAINING	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$769,634	2009/10/01
COMMISSION ON LAW AND AGING	LEGAL RESOURCE CENTER 09-10	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		$185,000	2009/08/01

YOUNG LAWYERS DIVISION	DISASTER LEGAL SERVICES TRAINING 2009	HOMELAND SECURITY	FEMA	$66,182	2009/01/01
COMMISSION ON LAW AND AGING	NAT'L LEGAL RESOURCES CTR YR 4	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		$185,000	2010/08/01
COMMISSION ON LAW AND AGING	DOJ ELDER ABUSE POCKET GUIDE	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$249,054	2010/10/01
YOUTH EDUCATION FOR CITIZENSHIP	CHAMPIONING OUR YOUTH JUVENILE MENTORING	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$955,315	2008/10/01
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	RACIAL JUSTICE TASK FORCE PILOT PROJECT	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$453,456	2009/10/01
CRIMINAL JUSTICE	STUDY COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES FOR CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		$707,924	2009/10/01
COUNCIL ON LEGAL ED OPPORTUNITY	THURGOOD MARSHALL DOE	US DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		$3,000,000	2009/09/01
COUNCIL ON LEGAL ED OPPORTUNITY	THURGOOD MARSHALL DOE	US DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION		$3,000,000	2010/09/01